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CAPTAIN SCOTT AND EXPLORING PARTY PERISH IN BLIZZARD

The remnant that survive,
Onward, like drunkards reel,
Scarce wo'ting if alive
But for the pangs they feel!

—Anonymous contributor to 'Punch' on news of fate of Sir John Franklin's Expedition.

Latest Reports State That Fou r Explorers Died With the Valiant Captain, Namely, Dr. Wilson, Captain L. E. G. Oates, Lieut. H. R. Bowers and Petty Officer E. Evans.

SOUTH POLE REACHED JANUARY 18, 1912.
DISASTER OCCURRED ON RETURN JOURNEY.

Added Pathos is Given to the Tragedy by the Figure of Captain Scott's Widow, Who, Unaware of Disaster, is Speeding Over the High Seas in Expectation of Happy Reunion.

CAPTAIN SCOTT AND FOUR FOLLOWERS ARE REPORTED DEAD.

It is believed here that the disaster was not so terrible as had been gathered from the first reports, and it is thought that besides Captain Scott himself, only four others who had engaged with him in the final dash met their deaths.

These are supposed to be:
Dr. E. A. Wilson, chief of the scientific staff.
Captain L. E. G. Oates, of the Inniskilling Dragoons.
Lieut. H. R. Bowers, of the Royal Indian Marine, the commissariat officer.
Petty Officer E. Evans, of the British Royal Navy.

London, Feb. 10.—Captain Robert F. Scott, the British Antarctic explorer, and a number of his companions perished amid the ice and snow covering the Antarctic continent, while they were on their return journey from the South Pole.

They had reached their goal on Jan. 18, 1912, about a month after Captain Roald Amundsen, the Norgegian, had planted the flag of his country there. They then turned back toward the bases they had formed on their outward journey but were overtaken, overwhelmed and destroyed by a terrific blizzard.

The news of the death of the explorers was brought back to civilization by the captain of the 'Terra Nova,' the vessel which had taken Scott and his expedition to the south, and which had gone again to the icy seas to fetch them back after the accomplishment of the task they had set themselves.

Only a few brief bulletins were sent from the New Zealand port of Oamaru by the captain of the 'Terra Nova,' who related simply the fate of the party and then proceeded with his vessel for the port of Lyttelton, where he expects to arrive on Thursday next.

The disaster came as an utter surprise to London, and cast a gloom over the community which has been unequalled since the death of King Edward.

Such a tragic outcome of a Polar expedition has not occurred since the disappearance in the Northern seas of Professor Andree, the Swedish explorer, with his two Swedish companions, who left Danes Island, Spitzbegen, in 1897, and were never afterward heard of.

Nothing is yet known as to the point at which Captain Scott and his companions met their death.

Scott was considered the finest type of British naval officer, and the public here was highly expectant of his success. While his achievement in attaining the Pole fills Britishers with pride, a feeling of disappointment was caused by the fact that Amundsen had reached his gaol before the British explorer.

LAST WORD FROM SCOTT

The last direct word received from Captain Scott himself was brought by the commander of the 'Terra Nova' from the southern Akaroa in Banks Peninsula, ice regions when she returned to New Zealand, on March 31, last year. The brief message was in Captain Scott's own hand writing, and said:

'I am remaining in the Antarctic for another winter in order to continue and to complete my work.'

Captain Scott had shortly before sent back a report to his base at McMurdo Sound showing that on Jan. 3, 1912, he had reached a point 150 miles from the Pole, and was advancing toward his destination.

The despatch from Oamaru, New Zealand, this morning shows that in fifteen days he covered the remaining 150 miles, having travelled at the rate of 10 miles a day.

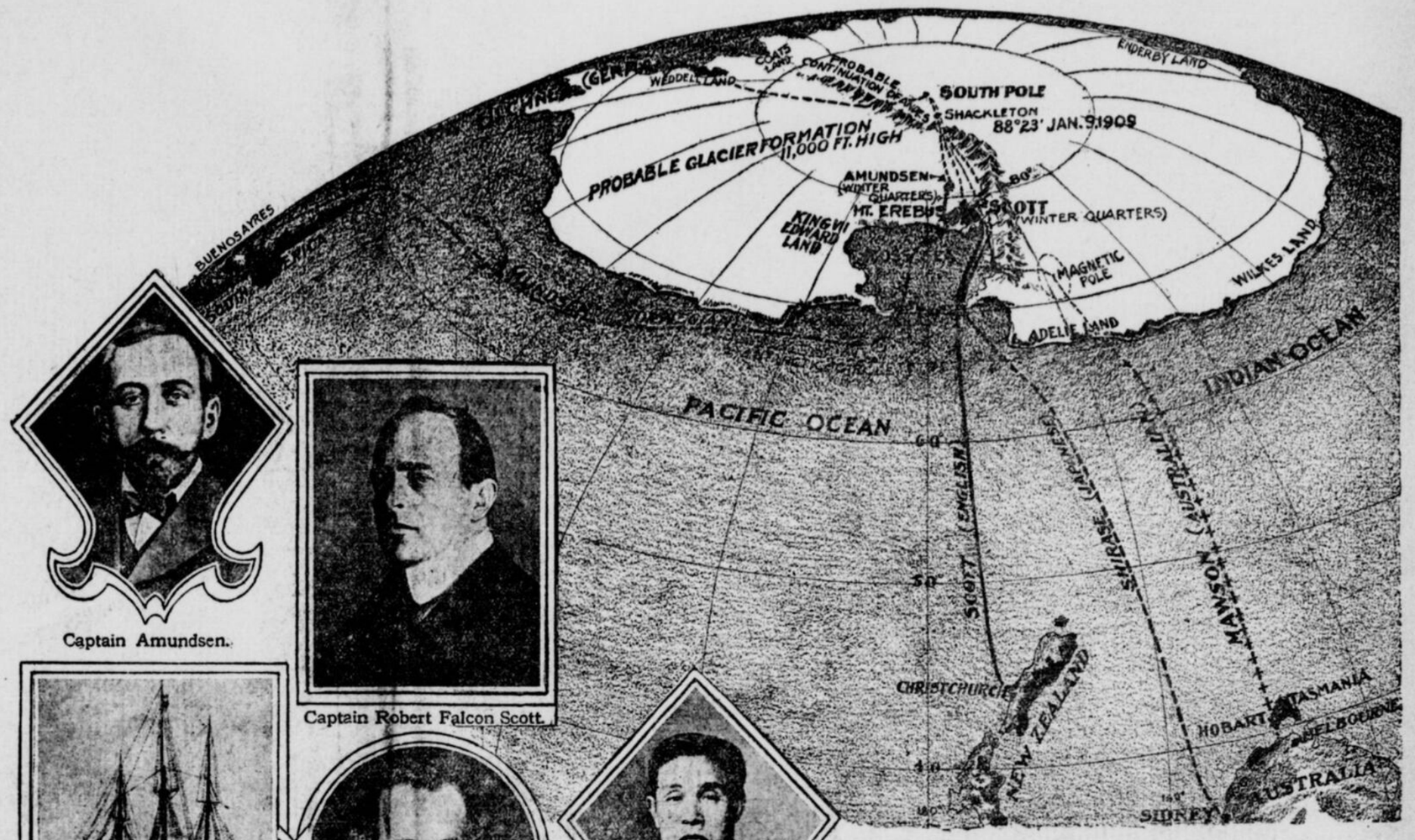
It was on his return that he and his party were overwhelmed by one of the terrific blizzards so prevalent in the Antarctic region.

CAPTAIN ROBERT F. SCOTT.



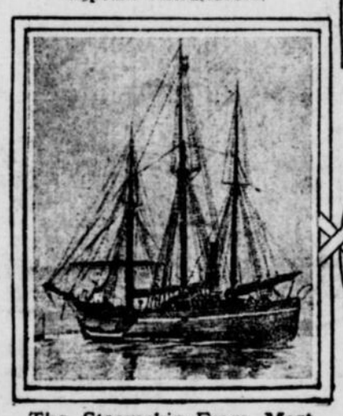
The plucky explorer who, with th ree companions, perished in a blizzard which overcame them on their way t o rejoin the 'Terra Nova,' after their successful dash to the South Pole, which they reached Jan. 18, 1912.

Route Followed by Captain Scott to the South Pole



Captain Amundsen.

Captain Robert Falcon Scott.



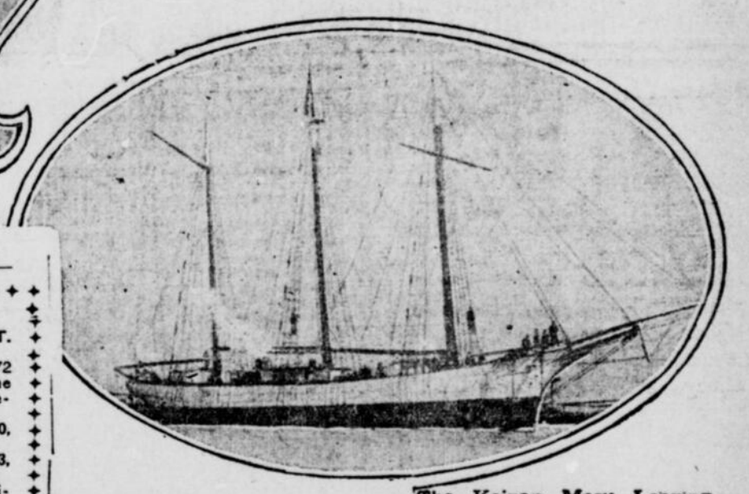
The Steamship Fram, Most Remarkable Polar Ship Ever Constructed.



Dr. Douglas Mawson.



Lieutenant N. Shirase.



The Kainan Maru Leaving Tokio on Her Quest for the South Pole. From Collier's Weekly

ANTARCTIC DASHES OF THE PAST.

Capt. Cook, British navy, 1772 was the first person to cross the Antarctii circle, went 71 degrees 10 minutes south.

Bellingshausan, Russian, 1820, 69 degrees 52 minutes south.

James Weddell, British, 1823, 74 degrees 15 minutes.

Lieut. Charles Wilkes, American, explored what is now called Wilkes Land, 1839.

James Clarke Ross, British, discovered what is now Ross sea, 1840, 77 degrees south.

G. S. Nares, British, with first steamship to enter Arctic circle, the 'Challenger,' discovered the fact that animal life covered the floor of the Polar seas, 1874.

Capt. R. F. Scott, British, 1908-09, 83 degrees 23 minutes 1902-04, 82 degrees 17 minutes south.

Ernest Shakleton, British, 1908-09, 88 degrees 23 minutes south—111 miles from the pole.

Expedition Best that Had Ever Gathered Together

The expedition under Captain Scott was the best equipped that had ever been gathered together for such an adventure.

It sailed from Port Chalmers, near Christchurch, New Zealand, on November 29, 1910.

The 'Terra Nova' made direct south into Ross Sea. Early in January, 1911, she forced her way into McMurdo Sound, where winter quarters were established on Cape Evans.

The members of the expedition had a very arduous task in putting their stores on shore, and the work took a week. They, however, were able to make themselves very comfortable there in houses of which they had carried the separate portions with them to be placed together on their arrival, and they at once started their scientific observations.

Provisions for a three years' stay in the ice regions had been taken on board the Terra Nova, and these were placed on the shore.

Captain Scott had with him 20 Siberian ponies, 30 dogs, and two motor sleds.

The ponies, dogs, and motor sleds were to be used alternately for transport across the distance between the landing place and the Pole, which was about 1,500 miles.

It was arranged to cover ten miles on an average daily, and it is apparent that this scheme was carried out up to the moment they reached, on January 18, the South Pole, from which they were fated never to return.

Captain R. F. Scott, when he left England in the summer of 1910 with an expedition promoted by his own exertions, aided by a Government grant, and with a carefully selected crew and a highly competent scientific staff, intended to arrange for two parties, one leaving King Edward Land and the other McMurdo Sound, to converge on the South Pole.

After landing the members of the expedition and staying while preliminary work was carried out, the 'Terra Nova' returned to New Zealand on April 1, last year, bringing news of Capt. Scott's expedition up to March 5th, 1912. The headquarters of the expedition were established at Cape Evans, on McMurdo Sound, in January, 1911. The work of laying depots for the main southward advance was then proceeded with, a base camp being formed a few miles from Hut Point, the old headquarters of the 'Discovery.' A second depot was formed at Corner Camp, and others farther south. Severe weather obliged the parties to return to Hut Point, and it was some weeks before they were able to reach headquarters at Cape Evans for the winter. Early in September depot laying was resumed, and on November 2, Captain Scott with the main party set out for the south, travelling at the rate of about 15 miles a day over the Barrier, snow cairns being formed at intervals as guides for the return journey.

A latitude of 83 deg. 24 min. S. was reached on December 4th, 1911, and the surviving ponies killed, as food was exhausted. The foot of the Beardmore Glacier was reached on December 10. At this point the dog teams were sent back, the sledges thenceforward being drawn by the men. The party reached the Plateau, at an altitude of 8,600 feet on December 21, and on January 4, 1912, a height of 9,800 feet was reached in 87 deg. 36 min. S.

It was from this point that the last supporting party returned, leaving Capt. Scott with Dr. Wilson and three others to proceed.

They were then within 150 miles of the Pole, taking with them provisions for one month.

The returning party duly reached headquarters. Lieut. Evans was, however, taken ill, and returned home in the 'Terra Nova,' with Dr. Simpson and several others of the expedition.

Two other parties set out from the expedition—the Northern party, under Lieut. Campbell, which explored the Plateau, and the Western party, which explored Victoria Land, and then returned to the vessel.

Mrs. Robert Scott, wife of Captain Scott, left Los Angeles last week for San Francisco, where she intended to take the boat for New Zealand to meet her returning husband. At the station she gave the following interview to a correspondent:

'I expect to meet Captain Scott in Lyttelton in March,' she said. 'This is the time of the year that he can get out of the southern polar regions, and he will make for that port. I go direct to San Francisco ,and will sail from there on the 5th of February.

'I have not heard from my husband for about eighteen months, but I have no doubt whatsoever that he will arrive in New Zealand safely. You remember that when he sent word before he said that he would remain for one season in the Antarctic regions.

'Of course, I hope that he will be successful, and I really feel that he will be. I cannot tell what he will do after he returns, as I do not know myself as yet. We will probably return to America and from there go to England.'

Mrs. Scott sailed on the 'Aorangi,' whose first port of call is Papeete, Tahiti. As there is no cable to that point, and as the ship will not touch at any cable point until she reaches the Antipodes, it is improbable that Mrs. Scott will learn of her husband's death until she reaches New Zealand, although efforts are being made to reach the 'Aorangi' by wireless.

CAPTAIN SCOTT HAD FINE CAREER IN NAVY

Captain Robert Falcon Scott entered the Royal Navy as a midshipman in 1882. He is the eldest son of the late Mr. John Edward Scott, of Outlands, Devenport, and was born there in June, 1868. His promotion in the Royal Navy was rapid. In 1898 he was torpedo lieutenant of the 'Majestic,' flagship of the Channel Squadron. His rank of commander was attained in 1900, and captain in 1904. During these two latter periods he commanded the National Antartic Expedition, and on his return to England was decorated with the companionship of the Royal Victorian Order by King Edward VII. In 1905 Cambridge University, in honor of his Antarctic discoveries, granted him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science, and the same year the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain presented him with their gold medal. He was a member and fellow of many foreign scientific societies. He published one book. The voyage of the Discovery,' 2 vols., 1905. In 1908 he married Kathleen, daughter of the late Canon Lloyd Bruce, and has one son. In 1910 he was appointed to the command of the present ill-fated expedition.

CAPT. AMUNDSEN PAYS TRIBUTE TO CAPT. SCOTT

Capt. Amundsen, who led in the race to the pole against Capt. Scott and other competitors, paid a glowing tribute to Captain Scott in the address he recently made here before the National Geographic Society on receiving the society's gold medal commemorating his achievement. Capt Amundsen then said that a friendly rivalry had existed between Captain Scott and himself, but that they always had in mind the best interests of the scientific research in which both were engaged He felt that the two British explorers, Shackleton and Scott, had done much to assist him by preliminary research in the Antarctic regions and had blazed the way for the discovery he ultimately made.

It was Capt. Amundsen's belief that Captain Scott had reached the South Pole, and had been delayed on his return for the purpose of gathering scientific data.

SOME OF THE TRAGEDIES OF POLAR EXPEDITION.

If it is true that Capt. Scott and his party have perished, the tragedy will be but one of a long series connected with Polar exploration. Despite the successes of recent years, in the sum total Polar exploration has been a long record of disappointments, disasters and deaths. Some of the bravest men who set out to conquer the Polar regions never returned, and it is estimated that more than seven hundred human lives have been sacrificed in the effort to reach the North Pole alone. The fatalities connected with Antartic exploration have fortunately been much fewer.

Antarctic exploration is of comparatively recent origin. The first authentic discovery was that of Capt. Bouret, a French merchant, who found an island to the south-west of the Cape of Good Hope which he called Cap de la Circoncision, believing it to be a part of the long-sought for South Continent.

The first voyage of importance to the Southern Seas was that of Capt. Cook in 1772-5. He crossed the Antartic Circle for the first time, and visited and named the South Georgia and Sandwich group.

RECORDS FOUND ON DEAD EXPLORERS' BODIES

London, Feb. 10.— Captain Scott's party reached the exact point where Raold Amundsen planted the Norwegian flag at the South Pole. They found there the hut constructed and left behind by Amundsen's party. These facts were recorded in the documents found on the bodies of the dead explorers when they were recovered.

DR. ROSS'S EXPEDITION DID GOOD SCIENTIFIC WORK.

One of the finest expeditions that explored the South Polar seas left Hobart in December, 1840. It consisted of the ships 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' under the command of Capt. James-Clark Ross, who was accompanied by Dr. (Sir Joseph) Hooper. This expedition did most valuable scientific work. The British expedition in the ship 'Challenger,' in 1874; the Belgian expedition in the 'Belgica,' in 1898; the British expedition in the 'Discovery,' in 1902; Capt. Scott's and Lieut. Shackleton's expedition in 1903; and Scottish, German, French and Swedish expeditions of more recent dates, have all tried to solve the problem.

The date of Captain Scott's attainment of the South Pole, January 18, 1912, shows that he reached the goal of his expedition almost exactly one month after Captain Raold Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, had been there. Captain Amundsen's report, sent to King Haakon, of Norway, read: 'Pole attained 14th-17th December, 1911. All well.'

The report of Captain Scott was destined not to be received by the waiting world until after his death. No details had come to hand this morning as to how the records of Captain Scott were found, but that he arrived at the Pole on the date mentioned was known.

TORONTO MAN WITH PARTY.

Mr. C. S. Wright, who is mentioned in the story of the disaster to Captain Scott's party, as chemist with the expedition, is a Toronto man. His father is Mr. Alfred Wright, of 60 Crescent Road, Rosedale.

MEXICAN ARMY JOINS REBELS AND CAPTURES MEXICO CITY

President Madero Driven Into National Palace For Refuge, and General Diaz, Released From Prison, is Fighting For the Presidency.

DEAD IN BATTLE NUMBER 250, INCLUDING GEN. REYS.

Mexico City, Feb. 10.—The army rose in revolt in Mexico City yesterday, took possession of the public buildings, shot down Federal adherents in the streets, released General Felix Diaz, the leader of the Vera Cruz revolt, from prison, and falling into line under his banner, practically captured the Mexican capital.

Francisco Madero, president of the Republic, and the members of his Cabinet, took refuge in the National Palace, where they were besieged, but with some loyal troops at their back, succeeded in defending the palace from the assaults of the revolutionists. Madero's family has taken refuge in the Japanese legation.

General Diaz, who is the nephew of the deposed president, Porfirio Diaz, is at the head of a majority of the Capital troops, including most of the artillery, and is in possession of the arsenal in the city and the powder works nearby.

Madero is relying on the loyalty of General Blanquet, who has been summoned from Toluca, forty miles distant, but Blanquet has only a thousand men under his command, and the rebels are confident of defeating him, should he refuse to join in the movement of revolt.

The day was marked by four separate engagements, the most sanguinary of which took place in front of the National Palace but the most important was that which terminated in the formal surrender of the troops in the artillery barracks.

It is believed that not less than two hundred and fifty persons were killed in the fighting. Among the number was General Bernardo Reyes, a strong adherent of Porfirio Diaz and an ex-secretary of war.

The mutinous troops were led by the students of the military school at Tialpam, a suburb. They marched to the prison, to which General Felix Diaz had been transferred for safe-keeping, and released him. General Bernardo Reyes was also freed from Santiago military prison, there being no resistance in either quarter.

To the army of mutineers quickly came portions of the First Cavalry, Twenty-fourth Cavalry and Twentieth Infantry. General Manuel Mendragon, retired, was in command, but gave way to Generals Diaz and Reyes.

At 8.30 o'clock the first encounter with the loyal troops occurred in front of the National Palace, and General Reyes, whose long record as an army officer was broken, little more than a year ago by a treicical revolt, was dead. He was killed instantly by a bullet through the head.

Many fell in this engagement and among the scores of bodies which strewed the streets were those of minor officers, women and boys of the lower classes and members of the great crowd of spectators which had gathered at the firing of the first shot.

General Lauro Villar, post commander of the Capital, who remained loyal, was among those slightly wounded. The Minister of War, General Garcia Pena, received minor injury of the head.

MADERO TAKES COMMAND BUT SOON WITHDRAWS.

At the first call to arms, President Madero took command of a force of approximately one thousand, consisting of mounted police, Chapultepec cadets, and a small detachment of volunteers. He appeared at the head of this force mile from the National Palace, riding a big, gray horse. By his side rode General Huerta, hero of the campaign against Orozco, and one of the army generals whom the public generally had suspected of being disloyal.

Several blocks from the palace one of Madero's aides attempted to dissuade the President, and, placing his hand on the horse's bridle, half turned the animal from the line. Madero protested vigorously and continued to lead the advance until he shooting began, when General Huerta succeeded in persuading him to enter a building in a side street. This building by a coincidence, was the some in which General Reyes took refuge during his campaign for the presidency eighteen months ago against a mob of Madero supporters, who attempted to stone him.

The revolt, in its unexpectedness, was such as to stupify the populace, the lower elements apparently not knowing for whom to cheer. This is popularly given as the reason for the lack of pillaging and looting.

The attack on the National Palace found the Government not altogether unprepared. In the interim between the release of General Diaz and General Reyes from prison, Gustavo Madero, brother of the President, and Governor Garza, of the Federal district, learned of the plans of the rebels. The Minister of War and General Villar made hasty preparations to guard the palace against attack. Riding at the head of their troops, Generals Diaz and Reyes approached from the east into Zocalo, the big square in front of the palace.

General Reyes appeared for the first time in many months in the uniform of a general, but Diaz was clothed in the ordinary blue sack suit and soft grey hat of a citizen.

A halt of the mutinous forces was made when General Villar, appearing at the door of the palace, raised his hand and challenged them. His answer was an order on the part of the rebels to begin firing.

Quickly the invading forces assumed positions around the square, which soon was clouded with the smoke from their rifles. Immediately from the palace came an answering fire. The defenders of the palace were using rifles and machine guns.

DIAZ SUCCEEDS IN CAPTURING THE ARSENAL

From the west could be seen advancing the force headed by President Madero. As it approached the rebels retired into a side street.

Thirty minutes later street fighting began in the neighborhood, but lasted only a short time. Neither side appeared ready to press its advantage, but just before noon General Diaz led his command, numbering one thousand, on a wide detour, in an effort to reach the arsenal.

When the fighting in the Zocalo ceased, ambulances of the Red and White Cross engaged in the work of picking up the dead and succoring the wounded. The plaza, an area of four city blocks, was strewn with the bodies of men and horses. Within the palace there were few victims, but Colonel Morelos, one of the most loyal of Madero's adherents, was killed.

General Gregorio Ruiz, a retired officer, two captains and three lieutenants were executed. It is reported that this was by order of the Government, but another story is that they were killed by a detachment of their own men because they opposed their joining in the revolt. Added to this is the report that these mutinous troops were overpowered and disarmed.

The Red and White Cross ambulances carried the wounded to provisional hospitals, where, investigation showed, there were almost as many victims among civilians as among the soldiers. Outside of the fighting between the two opposing sides, there was little disorder, and last night the streets were patrolled by the rebel troops. During the day only one mob assembled. It attacked the building of the 'El Pais,' the only independent morning newspaper in Spanish. The building was partially burned.

General Mondragon, who led the mutineers in their first attacks, was at one time prominently identified with the Artillery Corps. The first rising occurred among the soldiers of the artillery branch of the army. It was they, led by students, who fired the fusilade at the prison guards and liberated the two rebel leaders.

Diaz succeeded in capturing the arsenal after a strong resistance by the Federals. A large number of ruraies and mounted police then went over to his cause. Later an artillery company from Tacubaya with a dozen field guns rode into the arsenal grounds shouting for Diaz.

It is reported that revolutionary movements have begun in other places and the Zapatistas are said to be fighting a short distance south of the capital.

MEN AND ARTILLERY SURRENDERED TO DIAZ.

The attitude of the artillery stationed in the arsenal was one of much speculation on both sides. The artillery remained loyal and the battle round the arsenal lasted about one hour. No use was made of the big guns inside the arsenal, and it soon became evident that the reinforcements which the Government had sent to attack the rebels were not inclined to fight.

One after another these supposedly loyal forces signified their intention to surrender, their chiefs riding to Diaz under flags of truce and extending their hands in congratulation.

Before long almost all the mounted police whom the President had led against the rebels a few hours previously were now in the rebel ranks.

The artillery from Tucubaya clattered into the city, but not to oppose the mutinous troops. Instead, they joined the movement and lined up with the rebels about the arsenal.

A truce was called and papers of surrender were formerly signed. This victory gave to the rebels a majority of all the cannon in the city, and left to President Madero probably not more than twenty-five percent of the capital's fighting force.

In the meantime alarming rumors reached the city of a mutiny, led by striking miners in Pachuca, fifty-five miles to the northeast, and of heavy fighting south of Tialpam, between a force of Zapistas and the Government troops.

General Mondragon and a large force of artillery are believed to be occupying points of vantage surrounding the city and have their guns trained in such a way as practically to command the situation.

SAY MUTINY WAS PLANNED —CARRIED OUT PREMATURELY

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 10. — Rebel agents here declare that the Mexico City mutiny is part of a general revolutionary plan, prematurely exploded. They connect it directly with the programme of General Trevine, former federal commander in the State of Neuvo Leon, and a military favorite of the Diaz regime. They say the date for a general revolt of the army had been set for March 1, and had practically all revolutionary factions in the republic in league with the movement.

In order to hold the army, General Trevine will be named provisional president, says Ricardo Gome Robelos, Orozco agent, and Manuel Jujan, former rebel representative at Washington. To this they say the rebels have agreed if a national election were guaranteed in a reasonable length of time. The arrangement, it is said, was made some weeks ago between the principal leaders of the various factions. Only the larger military chiefs were taken into the confidence of the plotters. Juarez, scene of the mutiny and riots last year, was quiet yesterday. Federal commanders took care to keep the news from thesix hundred odd troops in the border town, who were hid in their barracks during the day.

From his headquarters in the arsenal Diaz sent a message last night to Madero demanding his resignation and surrender. The President replied, declining to accede to this demand.

In replying to the representations of the foreign diplomats, General Diaz said that he could offer no protection to foreigners. He would have between 2,000 and 3,000 men, he said, including half the mounted police and a large force of artillery, but he could not detach any for the service asked, much as he regretted it.

DREDGEMEN ELECT BROTHERHOOD OFFICERS.

Cornwall, Ont., Feb. 10.—The annual banquet of local No. 22, of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen was held at the King George Hotel on Saturday. Addresses were given by Mr. Hart, of Thorold, Ont., representing the Canadian Dredgemen, and Mr. H. E. Denman, of Montreal, representing Montreal local No. 41.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. Thos. Clarke, Dickinson's Landing; vice-president, Mr. Robert Stewart, Cornwall; secretary-treasurer, Mr. B. St. John, Montreal; trustees, Messrs. Wm. Munro, Wm. Latrace, and Wallace Carpenter, Cornwall; steward, Mr. Hugh Campbell, Cornwall.

REV. MR. STORRS DEAN OF ROCHESTER.

London, Feb. 10. — The King has approved the appointment of the Rev. Prebendary Storrs, vicar of St. Peters, Eaton Square, London, to the Deanery of Rochester. The new dean is a Canadian born, and had his early education in the Dominion, being the son of the Rev. John Storrs, of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia.

HON. MR. FOSTER IS EN ROUTE TO NEW ZEALAND

Will Go to Australia and May Call at China and Japan on Way Home

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—The Hon. George E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, left Ottawa yesterday for Vancouver, where he sails on February 19, for New Zealand.

'I have an invitation,' he said, 'from the Government of China as well as from Japan to pay an official visit on my return trip. And if time permits and nothing extraordinary prevents I will spend three weeks in China and two weeks in Japan. My object will be solely to look into commercial possibilities in those two countries. China, with its immense populations, with its consumption which is rapidly increasing and opening up under the new regime, and with its modern methods and the introduction of transportation facilities, presents a particularly good field for the extension of Canadian trade. Going there under the auspices which have been afforded will give me an opportunity at first hand for forming a judgment based upon personal contact and review. The same thing applies in the main to Japan.'

Mr. Foster expects to be away from Canada some five or six months. His first visit will be to New Zealand, where the Dominion's Trade Commission holds a month's sittings. He will proceed with the commission to Australia, where a two months' sitting has been arranged. 'Whilst in Australia and New Zealand,' he added, 'I will undoubtedly talk over relations with the Governments of those two Dominions.'

Mr. Foster stated that an announcement in regard to the letting of the tender for the West Indies steamship line will be made shortly.

He has been working for some time in conjunction with the grain commission on a plan to add to the internal storage capacity of the West and that an announcement would be made very shortly.

'Just what lines any action that may be taken will follow is not absolutely determined,' Mr. Foster says. 'The Grain Commission, in its annual report, made certain recommendations and outlined in a fairly definite way their views on the subject. Whether they will be adopted in whole or in part or with what modifications remains as yet undetermined.'

The Board of Grain Commissioners have received instructions from the minister to make a thorough tour of the Western country with a view to looking into all matters affecting storage and transportation of grain. This will probably occupy six or eight weeks.

SAYS CANADA IS FAVORED AMONG THE NATIONS

May Be Guided to Prosperity By Avoiding Difficulties Shown Up by Others.

London, Ont., Feb. 8. — That Canada has the advantage over all other nations of the world in planning for her future in that she may guard against the social difficulties encountered by England, Germany, and the United States, was the opinion expressed last night by Prof. O. D. Skelton, professor of economics in Queen's University, in an address before the London Canadian Club.

Prof. Skelton discussed the public ownership of public utilitieh, particularly with reference to the question of Socialism.

He disputed the claim that a more complete public ownership would lead inevitably to Socialism.

If Canada is to avoid the difficulties encountered by practically all of the older nations she must guard against the antagonism displayed everywhere between the masses and the classes. Thus a responsibility rests upon Canadians to make the most of a clear future.

Bargains His Body for $50

Young Man Pledges His Remains, After Death, to Scientific Research.

New York, Feb. 6.— Vicent Deponte, in need of $50, has raised it by selling a 'future' on his dead body. It was learned to-day that a physician, more than 50 years old, had advanced the young man—who is 25—the sum named, upon agreement that if he dies before the doctor does, his body shall be shipped to him for scientific experiment. Deponte says a contract to this effect has been signed, adding: 'I don't know whether the doctor did it out of kindness of heart or whether he really expects to outlive me.'

Deponte is a Mexican whose home is in Vera Cruz. He was recently operated upon here for a tumor of the stomach, but doctors declared him restored to health when he left the hospital. He was penniless, however, and he hit upon the novel bargain to get his fare back to Vera Cruz.

CLAY WORTH MORE TO US THAN OUR GOLD.

Toronto, Feb. 10. — Mr. J. Keele, of the Canadian Geological Survey, who has been detailed by the Dominion Government to make investigations of the clay beds in all parts of Canada, lectured here on Saturday evening before the Canadian Institute.

According to Mr. Keele, the clay proposition in Canada is more important than gold mining, and this country is just on the eve of the development of clays.

PITTSBURG STRIKE ENDS.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 6.—The strike at the Rankin and Braddock plants of the American Steel & Wire Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, ended yesterday, all the men returning to work.

COL. M'LEAN URGES UNISON IN FORMING CANADA'S NAVAL POLICY

Liberal Member for Sunbury and Queen's Proposes Naming a Defence Committee From Both Political Parties Who Shall Evolve Permanent Policy to be Submitted to People.

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 8.—At a late hour last night the parliamentary situation cleared to this extent—that it was settled that if there is to be a prolonged fight over the naval proposals of the Government, it will be on the second reading of the bill, and not on the resolution stage.

The party whips got together and agreed that the debate on the resolution shall be concluded not later than next Thursday evening next, when a division will be taken.

What will happen when the second reading is taken up, is not known, although the agreement to vote on the resolution is taken in some quarters to indicate that the possibilities of a fight are not so great as they have been considered to be up to the present time. There are many Liberals, however, who say that the real fight will be made on the second reading.

An interesting development of the debate yesterday afternoon and evening was a speech by Col. H. H. McLean, Liberal member for Sunbury and Queens, N.B., who joined Mr. W. F. Maclean and Major Sam Sharpe, of North Ontario, in advocating practical adoption of both the Conservative and Liberal policies.

AN APPEAL FOR UNISON.

Col. McLean had a new suggestion, however, and it was that after voting the three dreadnoughts the leaders of the two parties should agree to a permanent policy. He suggested the naming of a Canadian defence committee, representative of both parties, which would confer with the Admiralty and evolve a plan which could be submitted to the people by way of a plebiscite. He expressed himself as being convinced that there is a German peril, and said that Canadians would not be doing their duty if they did not get into the fighting line.

Mr. M. W. Martin, of Regina, who preceded Col. McLean, was strongly in favor of the Liberal policy of a Canadian navy. He declared that the question should not be definitely disposed of until the West has been given increased representation. Mr. Martin also stated that he would not be opposed to the matter being referred to the people in a plebiscite.

Mr. M. Lanctot, Liberal member for Laprairie-Napierville, was the only other speaker. He was opposed to a contribution and favored the Canadian navy idea.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux moved the adjournment of the debate.

MR. McLEAN FOR COMPROMISE.

Col. H. H. McLean said: 'I am in favor of the settlement of this great question, and I was very much impressed with the proposals made by Mr. Hugh Guthrie. He said it is a case for settlement, and proposed that two dreadnoughts should be built in England and two fleet units equipped in Canada.' Mr. McLean commended these proposals, emphasizing those passages of Mr. Guthrie's speech bearing upon the moral effect of united action. He also expressed his agreement with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Sharpe as to the combination of the immediate contribution and permanent Canadian policy. 'I would like to see the leader of the Government and the leader of the opposition have a conference to settle this question,' he added. 'We should drop politics out of this great question and should no longer make a football of our Canadian naval service. In England naval and military matters are discussed and settled by the two great parties in an amicable way.

'Why should there not be a special committee appointed to include representatives of both parties, including the two leaders, to whom all questions relating to naval and military defence should be referred? Let us forget and forgive; let us start square.'

Mr. McLean's plan was that the proposals of the Government for the building of ships should be carried out, but let the third be built according to Mr. Guthrie's idea. Then let the special committee take into consideration details of Canadian naval service and our contribution and form of permanent naval force. That committee might sit after Parliament rose and make a report next session, and it could be submitted to the people by plebiscite.

'Hon. members talk about Canada having a navy of her own,' he continued, 'and speak lightly of establishing a big navy. Have they formed any idea as yet of the cost. I want an efficient Canadian naval service, but I do not want a baby navy.'

Taking the case of Australia, Col. McLean said the total projected expenditure of that Dominion amounted to about $440,000,000; besides this there was the pay of the officers and men and provision for pensions. The Argentine Republic had spent in the last two years $70,000,000 on her navy. The United States naval expenditure was $2.75 per head of population. This, for Canada, would mean $20,000,000 a year.

Mr. McLean expressed his approval of encouraging the shipbuilding industry in Canada as far as possible. 'But I say, he added, 'that we cannot build dreadnoughts or battle-cruisers.' In proof of this assertion he referred to the complicated and intricate mechanism of a dreadnought and gave an estimate showing that to build three dreadnoughts in Canada would mean an extra cost to Canada of $8,000,000 for the purpose of having $6,000,000 spent in Canada.

Col. McLean next took up the question of the emergency. 'The word "emergency" is not the one to use. The question is, what is our duty? In my opinion we should be represented on the firing line with Canadian ships, and we should adopt the advice given by the Admiralty in their memorandum, and build three Canadian war vessels. There is no use of our singing the swan song and saying there is no danger. Germany is a warlike nation. Germany will be prepared to take any advantage, and the Kaiser is acting on the principle laid down by Frederick the Great. "Hide as far as possible your plans and ambition. Secrecy is an indispensable virtue," and history shows us that she strikes with secrecy. When gentlemen spoke of the peaceful intentions of Germany and said that she was only building vessels to protect her commerce, they seemingly forgot that thrice in the last four years had Germany threatened war.'

'It does seem to me,' he added, 'that the moral effect would be greater if Canada could build and loan to England three of the best fighting ships that science can devise and money build. This would be better than two small fleet units on the Pacific and Atlantic. If you are going to help England, let us give her what she asks. If British power is broken Canada is left defenceless, and where would Germany find a colony like Canada or what would keep the Japanese from landing on the Pacific coast?

'Germany is now on the last lap of the race. Her debt is heavy, and might not the appearance of Canada as a factor decide the Germans to stop the struggle for supremacy at sea? We have been singing "God Save the King" and "God Save the Queen" for a great number of years. Let us show the Mother Country that our loyalty is not merely hot air.'

After pointing out what Great Britain had done for Canada in the way of defence and development, Col. McLean proceeded to contrast Canada's policy of contributing nothing towards imperial defence with that of New Zealand's contribution of $19,000,000, Australia's contribution of $30,000,000, South Africa's $4,250,000, India's $8,500,000, and Newfoundland's $2,000,000.

He concluded with an appeal for Canada to discharge her duty as part of an Empire.

BRITAIN WELCOMES PROMISE OF BETTER ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS

Declarations by Minister of Marine and Foreign Minister in Reichstag Accepted as Signifying Probability of Entente Which Will Call Halt to Mad Armament Competition.

London, Feb. 8.—The morning papers give great prominence, both in their news and editorial columns, to the statement of Admiral von Tirpitz, the German Minister of Marine, that Great Britain's naval programme, as outlined by Mr. Winston Churchill, is satisfactory to Germany.

'Change of front by Germany.'

'First step toward entente in Anglo-German relations.'

'Considerable step towards friendship.'

'Fraught with momentous consequences.'

These are phrases which are used to show how the statement is viewed here.

Even the least demonstrative of the newspapers welcome it as opening the way to consider the naval rivalry of the two nations in a calmer spirit, and augur that it will result in a lull in the ruinous competition of building big ships and armaments.

Some newspapers build up the assumption that a definite agreement has been reached between Great Britain and Germany, especially as the official report of Herr von Tirpitz's statement is accompanied by a similar one ascribed to Herr Jagow, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, an emphatic declaration that Germany's relations with all the powers are good.

To this, unofficial reports add that Herr Jagow referred particularly to the relations between Germany and Great Britain. This has deepened the impression that a special understanding has been reached between the two countries, although there is no solid ground for the assumption.

Toboggan Carries Girl to Her Death

Professor Rescues Three Other Students After Sliding Into Pond.

Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Feb.5. —Five Vassar students were tobogganing on the college grounds last night when their toboggan got beyond their control, ran out on an artificial pond, broke through the ice, and Elizabeth B. Mylod, of Poughkeepsie, was drowned. The other four students were rescued after a desperate struggle.

Prof. George B. Shamuck, who was at work in his laboratory near by, and heard the cries for help, rushed to the rescue, and succeeded in getting three of the girls out. Miss Mylod's body was discovered an hour later under the ice. She was a daughter of Mr. John J. Mylod, Corporation Counsel, of this city.

Steamers May Go to Scrapheap

Airship Line to Run Regular Service Vancouver to Victoria.

Vancouver, Feb. 6.—Any one with the nerve—and $25 in cash—may this coming summer take the trip from Vancouver to Victoria by airship on any fine day. This is stated positively by Mr. R. Wickham, a well known English aviaor, who has been spending some months in the locality. Mr. Wickham expects that the trips will be commenced in two or three months and one will be made each day, weather permitting. He says that from Vancouver to the capital he would follow pretty closely the steamship route and the trip would take about an hour.

FINDS AUTO BANDITS' TRIAL IS GOOD COPY

'Daily Mail' Proprietor Thinks It is 'Greatest Event of the Century.'

Paris, Feb. 6.—Lord Northcliffe, the English newspaper publisher, who was present at yesterday's session of the court which is trying the 22 members of the Bonnot-Garnier gang of automobile bandits, said at the close of the proceedings that it was the greatest event of the century. He regarded it as a struggle between armed anarchists and society. In this respect, Lord Northcliffe seems to have flattered the accused bandits as the chief connection between their anarchism and their crimes seems to be that both originate in a dislike for work.

The interrogation of Menier and of the bandits was concluded yesterday. He accounted for the 1,300 francs found in his possession by saying it was a propagandist subscription from his anarchist comrades.

Scudy was next told to rise. He is very boyish looking, with long, well brushed hair, and has marked appearances of consumption. He said he had previously been condemned unjustly. He began life as a grocer's apprentice in a shop which was a veritable Uncle Tom's cabin. He came to Paris and was condemned because stolen goods were found in his room. These goods he said he had received from his comrades under the laws of solidarity.

When the judge told Scudy that he had been identified as the man who stood with a Winchester rifle outside the bank at Chantilly, the prisoner replied: 'I reprove morally and materially attempts at human life. I am violent in words only. I was in the office of Lorulot's anarchist paper at the time referred to.'

Scudy then launched out in a long harangue against the authority of the jury to try him, the effect of which was spoiled when he forgot his words, and had to refer to his notes.

The next prisoner to be interrogated was Carrouy. He is of husky build and has harsh features, noticeably a flat nose. He is charged with the Thias murder, and many burglaries. He was once arrested and released, after which the other members of the gang believed that he had given information. The result was that Garnier tried to shoot him while the police were trying to rearrest him. He made the usual defence, denying everything. The stamps found in his possession were stolen from a post office, he declared, and had been given to him by a comrade whose name he would not divulge. He declared he knew the names of the Thias murderers, but with dramatic fervor, he refused to betray them.

The public prosecutor here offered not to prosecute these men if they would come forward and testify.

Carrouy replied that this was impossible, as they were abroad.

Carrouy then quoted, as an excuse for his flight, Anatole France's saying that 'if he were accused of stealing the towers of Notre Dame Cathedral he would flee.'

GIRL KILLED IN STRIKE RIOT

Rochester Clothier Charged With the Murder That May End Dispute.

Rochester, N.Y., Feb. 6. — Five leaders of the garment workers' strike, Abraham Zeitler, Louis Solomon, Bennie Cerulli, Hary Schrebnick and Isadore Miller, are under arrest to-day charged with inciting riot, and Valentine Saulor, proprietor of a clothing shop, is also imprisoned on a charge of first degree murder, following the riotous attack on his shop last night when Ida Berman, one of the strikers, was killed when Saulor fired into the crowd. Eight others were injured in the affair, but none seriously. According to eye-witnesses, the shot by Saulor was the start of the riot that followed.

This morning the strikers and manufacturers are both expressing themselves as willing to meet and bring their difficulties to an end. The fatality has seemingly brought the situation to a crux, and it is very probable that the efforts of Mr. McManus, the state mediator, will meet with some degree of success to-day.

The clothing manufacturers will also ask the present grand jury to investigate the conditions in the Rochester clothing factories. They assert that the present strike is an effort on the part of agitators to discredit the Rochester trade.

Police reserves are being held in readiness to-day to prevent any further attempts at violence.

Three Wives Plead for Bigamist

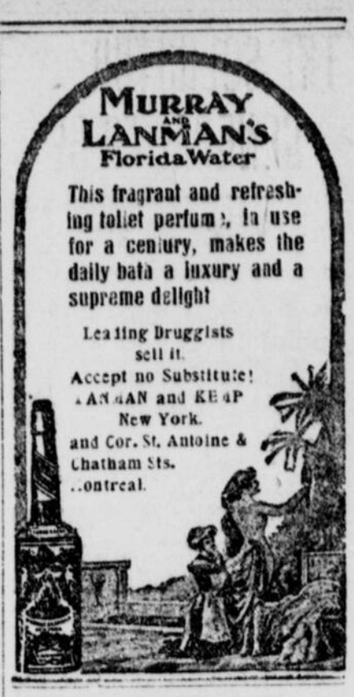
Mingled Tears Fail to Stir Mercy and Offender Goes to Jail.

New York, Feb. 6. — Although all three of Isidore Steinberg's wives pleaded for him yesterday, he was sentenced to a year and a half in prison for bigamy. Steinberg had admitted the possession of two wives, but he explained that he had married the second so that he might use her dowry to send his first wife back to Russia. The first Mrs. Steinberg, he said, was homesick and consented to this plan. An officer who investigated this story told the court that it was untrue, but he unexpectedly found a third wife, who was in court with the other two.

Wives numbers two and three stated they did not blame Steinberg for seeking a new mate, because his former marital experiences had been so unpleasant.

MONTH'S GEM IMPORTS WERE WORTH $3,899,995

New York, Feb. 6.— The January importation of diamonds, pearls and other precious stones was the largest on record at this port, for January, with a single exception. The total value of imported gems amounted to $3,899,95, or three-quarters of a million more than for January, 1912. Two years ago, however, the record of $4,541,606 was made.



SAID CONTRACT WAS INFLUENCED BY MINISTERS

Witness Now Admits He Made Statements He Would Not Repeat.

London, Feb. 6. — The Postmaster-General has declined to release the Marconi Company from its contract to erect a chain of wirelsss stations throughout the British Empire. The decision was taken on the advice of the Marconi parliamentary inquiry committee.

Mr. W. R. Lawson's ordeal before the committee still continues. Yesterday he asked Lord Hugh Cecil, who was examining him on the subject of his allegations of ministerial interest in the Marconi boom, not to 'treat him as if he were a prisoner in a police court.

Mr. Lawson admitted that in the heat of writing his articles he had written several things he certainly would not write again.

Substitutes Dog's Brain for Man's

Unique Operation to Remove Abscess and Save Human Life May be Success.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 6.—Mr. W. A. Smith, of Kalamazoo, submitted to an operation in University Hospital here yesterday, that is said never to have been performed before in the history of surgery. A portion of his brain was removed and the brain of a dog was substituted.

Mr. Smith had been suffering from abscess of the brain and this operation was resorted to in a last effort to save the man's life. Last night he had come from under the anaesthetic and was resting comfortably.

CONFESSES GRAFT.

New York Police Captain Admits Sharing Receipts With Men 'Higher Up.'

New York, Feb. 6. — Police Captain Thomas W. Walsh, accused by Patrolman Eugene Fox as the man to whom he paid his graft collections for five years, last night sent for Mr. Whitman, district attorney, and, according to Mr. Whitman, confessed to his part in the alleged police graft.

Mr. Whitman said that Walsh asked for no immunity and was offered no inducement to tell his story, in which it is said that he implicated two men 'higher up' in the police department, and that every cent collected by Fox had been shared by him with an inspector after ten percent had been kept out by Fox as his share of the fund. Walsh could not recall offhand the amount paid by him to the inspector, but he thought it would reach between $25,000 and $50,000. He had no knowledge of the collections in the other precincts of the districts, of which there are four, but expressed the opinion that they had been large.

Walsh has been treated for more than a year for an affection of the heart, and the excitement following the confessions of Fox, it is said, resulted in a relapse and the fear of dying that caused him to send for Whitman. Walsh admitted that the inspector and he had supplied the thousand dollars to get Sipp, the main witness against Fox, out of the city, and the $5,000 cash bail which was used to get Fox out of jail following his arrest.

That the inspector's share of the collections were divided with a man high up in the Police Department, but not in the uniformed force, was also admitted by Walsh.

Mr. Whitman to-day declared that indictments will be sought against a police inspector, and others, as alleged graft takers on a large scale.

If obtained, these indictments will be the most important developments in the exposure of the 'system' since the city was aroused to the alliance of its police with gambling and vice by the murder of a 'squealing' gambler, at the instigation of Police Lieutenant Becker last July.

The District Attorney, describing Walsh's confession as the most important he had ever heard as prosecuting attorney. He was with Walsh for only three-quarters of an hour, but left with the understanding that Walsh would see him again and would place in his own writing the full confession. Although he regards himself as seriously ill, it is said Walsh will undoubtedly be able to appear before the Grand Jury next Monday.

POLITENESS ON THE P.R.R.

Newfield, N.J., Feb. 6. — To increase the efficiency of its service on the division which has headquarters at Camden, the Pennsylvania Railway has issued the following order from the Camden office of the passenger train master:

'An employee on duty is forbidden to address a passenger or patron of the company as 'friend,' 'stranger,' 'comrade,' 'brother,' 'sister,' 'neighbor,' or by any other term of this character. When necessary if the passenger's or patron's name is not known use 'sir,' 'madam,' or 'beg pardon.''

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL TO BE NAMED--WHEN?

Mr. Borden Says It Will Be 'In Due Time,' After Business Pressure is Over.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—The naval debate occupied the greater part of yesterday's sitting of Parliament.

Before the order of the day was proceeded with, however, Mr. Macdonald (Pictou), drew attention to the fact that the office of solicitor-general has been vacant for over a year, and he inquired whether a rumor that it was now to be filled, was correct.

Mr. Borden said that owing to pressure of business this office has not received attention, but an announcement would be made in due time.

The bill to amend the Royal North-west Mounted Police Act, which had been amended by the Senate, came up for approval in respect of these amendments.

They related only to the power of subordinate officials, and the bill was approved.

Mr. Turgeon (Gloucester), who held the floor when the naval debate was adjourned on Friday last, continued his speech. He cited liberally from speeches made by British politicians on both sides of the House to prove that there existed no emergency as far as Germany was concerned.

Mr. Levi Thomson (Qu'Appelle), and the Hon. Chas. Marcil continued the discussion, and finally the House adjourned until Thursday, there being no session to-day owing to it being Ash Wednesday.

POWER OF INTERROGATION.

Consideration of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's bill in committee-of-the-whole last night gave rise to considerable discussion.

The bill has only two clauses, the first of which would empower the directors to increase the capital stock at any time to an amount not exceeding fifteen millions, such increase not to take place until approved by two-thirds in value of shareholders present or represented at a special general meeting. The second clause provides that the company may invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as may seem expedient.

Mr. Lesperance, who had charge of the bill, explained that the increase of capital was for new vessels and equipment of terminals.

The Hon. Mr. Oliver said a good deal had been heard about the proposed increase of capital for the Canadian Pacific, to which strong objection had been raised, and he thought similar objection might be urged in regard to this company. He suggested that a more definite statement should be given the House as to the object of the proposed increase, which being by one-half must be considered extraordinary.

Mr. Lesperance said under clause one the company did not intend to increase capital until required and sanctioned by the shareholders. He explained that the company had taken over other companies, and that they needed terminals at Fort William and elsewhere.

The Hon Mr. Oliver—'Is any of this capital required to pay for the new lines that have been acquired?'

Mr. Lesperance — 'Simply to take care of expanding business. He added in reply to a further question that the last issue was at par, and was selling on the market at 117.'

Mr. Nesbitt (Oxford North) wanted to know what was going to be done with the extra capital, and referred to the recent merging of lake steamship lines. He also protested against the two-thirds clause applying to value instead of entire shareholders.

The Hon. Mr. Pugsley did not understand why the company sought a change in regard to investment. He asked how it was that a company which existed since 1895 and was well managed, now required power to invest. The public appreciated the accommodation given, but Parliament must be careful in broadening the company's powers.

Mr. Lesperance said the company was under special charter and were seeking power to invest moneys in hand just as other companies chartered by letters patent were able to do.

The Hon. Mr. Oliver said freight rates were being raised on the Great Lakes, and in this connection he inquired whether the proposed increase of capital was going to give increased transportation facilities rather than restrict them? It seemed to him the company might raise money by selling stock and then use that money to check competition.

The Hon. Mr. Pugsley suggested that the powers sought as to right to invest money exceeded the powers of the Joint Stock Companies Act.

Mr. Borden said the provisions of the bill for the increase of the capital stock seemed to him very ordinary, and many bills of that character had been passed through Parliament. Powers were often granted which differed from those contained in the Joint Stock Companies Act.

Mr. McKenzie (Cape Breton) raised some objections to this bill, and was still speaking when the hour for private bills expired and the committee reported progress.

Bill No. 9, an act respecting the Canadian Explosives, Limited, was allowed to stand over in the absence of Mr. H. B. Ames.

THREE RAILWAY WRECKS IN TWELVE HOURS.

Moose Jaw, Sask., Feb. 6.—During the past twelve hours three wrecks occurred on the Moose Jaw division of the C. P. R. Number four was derailed near Swift Current when passing through Yetman at slow speed. It struck a broken rail on the main track, with the result that the colonist car, tourist sleeper, first-class coach and diner were derailed. No great damage was done.

At the same place an eastbound freight engine was derailed at the switch as it was making way for number two. The main line was blocked for five hours.

Snow in the switches caused two switch engines to be derailed in Moose Jaw yards, this morning, holding up number three for five hours.

An engine was also derailed at Yellow Grass last night by similar cause.

ANTI-GAMBLING BILL PASSED.

Salt Lake City, February 6. — The anti-gambling bill, to prohibit betting on horse races, either at a track or in a pool room, was passed by the lower house of the Utah Legislature yesterday. A similar bill was passed in the Senate on Monday.

CENSORS HAVE CORRESPONDENTS TIED TO LEASH

Real News of the Warfare Comes Through Only by a Fluke.

London, Feb. 5.— The bombardment of Adrianople, which opened on Monday, proceeded without interruption to-day, accord[illegible] to a semi-official telegram from Sofia. A report was spread to-day that the Bulgarians had decided to suspend operations for 224 hours so as to give the Turkish garrison an opportunity of surrendering. This, however, appears to be without foundation, as are many of the stories spread broadcast in reference to conditions around and in the deleaguered fortress.

A message from Belgrade, Servia, this morning, speaks of the 'heroic conduct' of a couple of Servian regiments of infantry, which are said to have participated in an attack on the outer circle of forts, but there is no means of verifying this or any of the reports, as such fighting as may be in progress is taking place behind 'closed doors' so far as the outside world is concerned. Dependence has to be placed on the more or less biased stories given out by the respective army headquarters, for only on extremely rare occasions can a newspaper correspondent succeed in circumventing the strict censorship

Sofia, Feb 5— The bombardment of Adrianople continued to-day on all sides of the city, the heavy siege guns brought up by the Servian troops being trained on the principal works of the fortress.

The headquarters of the Bulgarian army at the front report that yesterday passed without any fighting along the Tchatalja lines in front of Constantinople.

Constantinople, Feb 5— Mahmoud Shefket Pasha, Turkish Grand Vizier and Minister of War, left for the front at the Tchatalja lines this morning.

TRUCK DRIVERS STRIKE

Petty License Law Provision Paralyzes Havanna's Freight Traffic.

Havana, Feb. 5.—A general strike of truck drivers began this morning in this city, paralyzing all freight traffic. The cause of the trouble is the dissatisfaction of the men with certain minor provisions contained in the municipal licenses they are compelled to obtain before receiving permission to drive trucks.

APPEALS FOR JUSTICE THROUGH FOOL CRUELTY

Dundee, Scotland, Feb. 6.—Five postmen were burned last evening, several of them quite seriously, by the combustion of chemicals contained in letters. One of the postmen on returning from his evening collection of mail from the mail boxes, emptied his mail on the sorting table at the post-office. The contents instantly burst into flames. Large number of the envelopes contained tubes of phosphorous and other highly inflammable chemicals. They were addressed to Premier squith, and the sheets of paper within were inscribed: 'Justice for women.'

MISSING RELATIVES.

Information concerning the following inquiries from friends may be sent to the Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal:—

Sissons (Annie), was employed at a large store in Toronto four years ago. Sister Nellie asks.

Snook (John), was apprenticed to a sailmaker's at Poole, but left for Newfoundland, at the age of 18, many years ago. Nephew George asks.

Tovey (Edward Lionel), went to Toronto in 1894, last heard of in Ohio seven years ago. Uncle Henry asks.

Ventham (George), was working on the railway, United States, between six and seven years ago. Mother asks.

Williams (Eliza), formerly of Oswestry, went to California nine years ago. Sister Mary asks.

From Queensland: Thomas Murphy, whose father, Thomas Murphy, left Co. Fermanagh with his brothers, William, Jares, and John, 1863, seeks his aunts, Kate and May Ann Murphy, who went to the United States in the sixties.

Jackson (Harry), of Redcliffe, Manchester, was placed in Dr. Barnardo's Home and sent to Canada about nine years ago. Cousin asks.

Fuller (Charles Frederick), formerly of Temple Chambers, London, Eng., is believed to have gone to America about 1906. Sister-in-law Eliza asks.

Jones (Pamila and James Edward) were sent from Wigan, Lancs., Eng., to Canada fourteen years ago. Brother Alfred asks.

Winston (George Victor), was living at Tuxedo Park, New York, 1910. Brother William asks.

O'Brien (John) left Clonakilty, Co. Cork, for South America, 1888; his brother, Dennis O'Brien, who went to America thirty-four years ago, and sister Hannah, who went to Boston with a fellow-servant named Donovan, 1887, are sought by sister Mary.

O'Keefe (Emily), a typist, was living with her aunt at Boston, U.S.A., two years ago. Cousin Margaret asks.

James Wilson, left Aberdeen, Scotland, for Massachusetts about thirty-five years ago. Believed to be a contractor. His nephew inquires.

REPLIES.

George Keene, Byrne, Sask., writes asking that his address may be given to his sister Mary Ann, whose inquiry was recently published in our columns.

Mr. W. G. Horne (Clarkson, Ont.), writes in reply to the inquiry of John Horne for his brother George, who resided at Aldershot, Ont., in 1881, published in the 'Weekly Witness' on December 17, 1912, that Mr. George Horn died a little over six years ago, but two of his sons, Walter and John, still reside at Aldershot, and the writer at Clarkson.

Mr. C. D. Tytler (Port Honey, B.C.), writes us that he is acquainted with a John Brown, who may be the person asked for in the 'Witness' of December 3 last. He is about 35 years of age, and came to Canada from Dr. Barnardo's Homes, London, Eng., 24 or 25 years ago. He worked for a farmer in Ontari, and later as a butcher in St. Catharines, Ont. Came west in 1893, and is at present a building contractor in South Vancouver. Address John Brown, Eburne Station P.O., B.C.

Mrs. Alex. McKay (Cape Speer, N.B.), writes with reference to an inquiry which appeared in our columns about a year ago for George Richardson, from his brother Thomas, that she is acquainted with a Mr. George Richardson, and would like to get into communication with the inquirer.

MOST IMPORTANT PICTURE EVER BROUGHT TO AMERICA ATTRACTS ART LOVERS



VIRGIN AND CHILD, ENTHRONED WITH SAINTS, BY RAPHAEL

Raphael's "Virgin and Child, Enthroned with Saints," held by many connoisseurs to be the most important picture ever brought to America, is attracting art lovers from all parts of the United States to New York, where, as part of the J. Pierpont Morgan collection recently removed from London, it is on exhibition during the winter months at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It is the "Colonna Raphael," painted for the nuns of the convent of St. Anthony of Padua, at Perugia, who sold it in 1677 to Antonio Bigazzini. It came into the possession soon after of the Colonna family, where it remained until 1802. Mr. Morgan purchased the painting of a French dealer in 1901 for $500,000.

Practical Joker Calls Out Garrison to Meet Kaiser

And Now Soldiers and Civilians, Too, Are Looking for Imitator of the Cobbler of Koepenick Who Fooled Them.

Berlin, Feb. 6.—The great garrison at Strassburg was the victim yesterday of a practical joke at the hands of a discharged non-commissioned officer. They paraded in full uniform with their entire kits to receive a visit from the Emperor, when the Emperor as a matter of fact was at an opposite corner of the empire attending the Prussian centenary at Koenigsburg.

The commanders of the Strassburg garrison krew of his Majesty's intention to visit Koenigsburg, but when they received a perfectly regular telegram filed at Weissenburg, a station to the eastward of Strassburg notifying them of the approach of the war lord, they jumped to obey orders to turn out the garrison, knowing the penchant of the Kaiser for indulging in surprise displays of this sort. The telegraph stated that 'His Majesty had left the train at Weissenburg and was automobiling to Strassburg, and ordered the governor to 'alarm' the garrison.

Everything worked with characteristic Prussian precision. Troops of all arms were hastened to the parade ground, the military governor and viceroy, Count Wodel, and the Kaiser's son, Prince Joachim, who is studying at Strassburg University, hurried to the military airship station and prepared to ascend in a Zeppelin airship to greet the Emperor in the air. The people of the city became greatly excited and hastily covered their houses with flags, and festooned the streets with bunting. Thousands flocked to the parade ground to greet His Majesty, whose arrival was expected between eleven in the morning and two in the afternoon.

The troops waited patiently until two o'clock, but there was no sign of the arrival of the Kaiser. The officials then began to get suspicious, and when the clocks struck three o'clock concluded that a mistake had been made and recalled the troops to their quarters.

Telegrams were sent to Koenigsburg, and they confirmed the fact that the Kaiser was there, and had sent no order for the parade of the Strassburg garrison. The officials then realized that they had been hoaxed and started an investigation. This resulted in the discovery that the author of the fake telegraph was a discharged non-commissioned officer named Wolter, who, in a way, emulating the example of the cobbler of Koepenick, had obtained some official form and carried out the hoax with the greatest thoroughness. In the official uniform of a messenger, he personally delivered the telegram which caused all the excitement in Strassburg.

STRANGE TALE OF THE DEEP SEA

SS. 'Roumanian' Picks Up an Abandoned, But Seaworthy, Ship, and Loses Her.

Newport News, Va., Feb. 6. — Another strange story of the sea, practically paralleling the unexplained disappearance of the crew of the schooner 'Marie Celeste' several years ago, has come to port here with the British steamer 'Roumanian.'

On January 19, churning along ten days out from Port Arthur and near the Azores, she picked up the Norwegian barque 'Remittent,' seaworthy, provisioned and fully rigged, but without a soul aboard and no indication of the crew's fate. The 'Roumanian,' after towing the 'Remittent' to within 100 miles of Cape Henry, lost her in a violent gale.

The 'Marie Celeste' was found at sea with a pot boiling in her galley and her captain's papers on the cabin table and every indication that souls were aboard within a few hours of her discovery. But nothing ever was heard of her skipper or crew.

The story of the 'Remittent' is scarcely less strange.

The 'Roumanian' sighted the 'Remittent' in latitude 40 degres 3 minutes and longitude 27 degrees 30 minutes, riding a heavy swell without a hand to guide her before a freshening breeze. The big tank steamer's crow's nest immediately reported her as a ship out of control and the captain set out in pursuit.

While the 'Roumanian' was coming up on her the 'Remittent,' with tiller banging to and fro, and blocks strundling on her decks, was running wild in dashes and bounds, first to one point of the compass and then to another. The 'Roumanian' lowered boats to take a line and capture the barque. After more than an hour's jockeying, during which the 'Remittent' sailed in swoops and dashes, now stopping dead atreanble in the eye of the wind and then bounding away to the crackling of what canvas was unfuried, the pursuing small boat finally caught her coming around broadside on and boarded her.

Her deck planks, once swabbed and holystoned to a glistening white, bore the marks of many feet, but there was nothing to explain the disappearance of her master and crew. In her cabin, some odds and ends rolled and clinked in the corners with the rolling of the ship; the lock-fast places were undisturbed; her charts and papers were quite secure. In her water breaker there was a full supply of fresh water; salt junk and biscuits were in her stores. A mainsail and two jibs were snugly furled and her lifeboats swung and groaned in the davits.

The 'Roumanian's boarders bent a hawser to their prize and took her in tow. The steamer and her salvage bowled along together in fairly favorable weather for several days, and in the first blow, which they met one hundred miles off Cape Henry, Captain Claridge lost the 'Remittent.' At the end of the long hawser the barque plunged along the gale, first rising up as if she had been stung and then lying down as if she were about to die, and in one of her flights she snapped the line and blew away from her rescuer. Twice the 'Roumanian' attempted to launch boats to carry a new line, and each time they were crushed against her side by heavy seas, and their crews narrowly escaped drowning. Captain Claridge finally gave it up and made for port, leaving the 'Remittent' riding out the gale. No other ship has reported her since.

The 'Remittent' was commanded by Captain Torgersen, and she sailed from Rio Grande dol Sud on October 25 for Liverpool. She was of 351 tons, a comparatively small ship, and probably carried in addition to her master a crew of five or six.

SETTLERS OPPOSE LICENSE GRANTS

Healthy Movement to Prevent the Liquor Traffic in Peace River.

Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 6. — The Rev. A Forbes, a missionary of the Presbyterian Church, stationed at Grande Prairie, announced in Edmonton today that a movement is under way to keep the Peace Riper district, north of the 55th parallel in the dry column. The present northern limit for the liquor traffic is Athabasca, 100 miles north of here. Mr. Forbes reported that a recent plan to establish a licensed hotel at Grande Prairie was opposed by a large majority of settlers in the district. Their petition is now being considered by Lieutenant-Governor Mulyea, stationed in Edmonton. The missionary said that the settlers in the district have recorded their unalterable opposition to the extension of the license north of Athabasca, 'and,' he added, 'we intend to use all constitutional means to prevent its extention nearer to our homes and firesides.'

TRY TO DUCK LEGISLATORS IN THE CANAL

Wild Scenes Follow Japanese Government Defeat Under Prince Katsura.

Tokio, Feb. 5.—The Upper House of Diet opened to-day and passed a vote of censure on the Government under the Premiership of Prince Taro Katsura, who only recently took office as Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

It is expected that Prince Katsura will immediately dissolve the Diet and call for a general election, meanwhile retaining office.

Exciting scenes were witnessed during the dispersal of the Diet. The exits from the Chamber were thronged with people, who cheered the members of the Constitutional party, while they assaulted Saburo Shimada and other so-called renegades of the National Liberal party. They were thrown out of their rickshes when they attempted to drive away, and efforts were made to duck them in the canal, but these were frustrated by the police.

RIVAL BIDS FOR GRAND TRUNK NEW ENGLAND ROUTE

But Mr. Chamberlin Says Financing of Providence Line is Near Completion.

The Grand Trunk Railway is meeting with an attack from an unexpected quarter with regard to its New England schemes. An attempt is being made to take from them part of the route planned for the Southern New England Railway, and hand it over to an electrical line.

The Boston and Providence Interurban Electric Railroad Company has petitioned the General Assembly of Rhode Island, for a charter entitling it to take over the proposed route of the Southern New England Railway in that state to tidewater in Providence.

The company plans to operate an electric freight and passenger service between Providence and Boston, and steamers between Providence and New York. The incorporators also have asked for a renewal of a charter in Massachusetts obtained some years ago.

President E. J. Chamberlin, of the Southern New England Railway, sent the following message from Montreal on the attitude of his company in the matter:

'We have made every effort possible for the last two months to finance Southern New England, and indications now are that within the next few days we shall be successful. Furthermore, we have offered the Inter-urban Electric Railway facilities over our right of way, from the point of their connection, both to the Union Station and to the docks at Providence.

NO INTENTION OF DROPPING SCHEME.

The Grand Trunk officials said locally yesterday that there never has been any intention of dropping the Southern New England scheme, but the matter was one of finance. A sum of $6,000,000 is needed to complete the line into Providence, and in common with other corporations and railways, they are finding that such large sums of money are not readily obtainable at present.

This Providence line has nothing to do with the proposed extension of the Central Vermont to Boston, nor has it any connection with the proposed traffic or trackage agreement with the New Haven line.

POOR ONCE, NOW TOO RICH FOR BENEVOLENCE

Vancouver May Return Mr. Carnegie the Price of His Gift Library.

Vancouver, Feb. 6. — Andrew Carnegie's determination to rid himself of his burdensome wealth before he dies promises to meet with a further obstacle, likely to be put in his path by the Vancouver Library Board. The board proposes to refund to the Laird of Skibo $50,000, which he gave some years ago for the erection of a library building here.

Vancouver's Carnegie Library was erected twelve years ago, the millionnaire advancing $50,000. Since that time the site has become immensely valuable through the development of surrounding territory, and it is now proposed to sell the site and erect a more suitable building on a less valuable location. It is felt that the only way in which this may be done is by paying back to Mr. Carnegie the amount he contributed towards the building, with interest for the period the city has had it. This would free the board from any obligation to maintain the present building for all time.

There is also a deep-rooted objection held locally to the designation 'Carnegie Library.' In labor union circles there is a strong objection against the city being indebted for a public institution to a man whom they believe to be opposed to organized labor.

It is probable that a vote of the ratepayers on the proposition will be taken.

New York, Feb. 5.— The fight to prevent the Public Service Commission from signing the $300,000,000 subway contracts raged fiercely today. Opponents of the proposed plan thought they had held up the contracts for several days at least, when they obtained an injunction yesterday restraining the commission from further action. But to-day the attorney for the Commission got permission to ask for an order vacating the injunction. Argument on this matter was set for late this afternoon.

BULGARIANS SEEK TO FORCE ATTACK ON CONSTANTINOPLE

Turks Defending the Dardanelles Are Beaten to Disorderly Retreat.

KING FERDINAND MARCHES ON GALLIPOLI

Above the Din of War is Heard Prophecies of Early Peace.

London, Feb. 6.—The main object of the Bulgarian armies, apart from the reduction of the fortress of Adrianople, was disclosed in despatches from Sofia to-day. They are endeavoring to reach the Dardanelles Straits and to clear them for the passage of the Greek fleet into the Sea of Marmora, when it will be able to attack Constantinople directly from the sea.

From the reports of the fighting to the north of the peninsula of Gallipoli, it can be seen that one of the columns of King Ferdinand's troops is marching straight for the city of Gallipoli. It has occupied already the villages of Medeste, Charkeui, Navak and Balair, which are on the neck of the peninsula.

It has not yet, however, come into contact with any large force of Turkish troops, of which there are said to be 70,000 on the Gallipoli peninsula. These, in the opinion of military experts, should, owing to their favorable position, be able to offer a strenuous resistance to the advance of the Bulgarians from the north. The guns of the Dardanelles forts also can be trained toward the land side, so that the Bulgarians have a severe task before them.

Even with all these preparations for battle in Gallipoli, with the bombardment of Adrianople in progress, and with the movements of troops at the Tchatalja lines before Constantinople, the diplomats of Europe are convinced that the war will not last long.

The financial embarrassment of all the combatants and the loss of enthusiasm for the war by the peoples of the countries involved, lead to the belief that peace negotiations will soon be resumed.

The Turkish Government apparently is of the same mind, for Rechad Pasha, who was the leader of the Turkish peace delegation, has received instructions from his government to remain in London a few days longer.

The statement attributed to the Greek Premier, M. Venizelos, that peace will speedily be concluded, tends to confirm the report current in European capitals in recent days to the same effect, although there has been no evidence in the shape of fresh diplomatic movements to support it. The Turkish Government, however, is evidently in dire straits for money, even attempting to dispose of the crown jewels and making despairing attempts to place treasury bonds in Turkey, Egypt, and among the Moslems in India. The Ottoman consul at Bombay claims to have applications for bonds amounting to $5,000,000.

The newspaper, 'Le Ture,' published in Constantinople, says this morning that a force of 30,000 Albanians are marching on the city of Uskup, which was taken from the Turks by the Servian troops and is now occupied by them.

TURKS DEFEATED IN DEFENDING DARDANELLES.

Sofia, Feb. 6.—The Turkish army occupying the Peninsula of Gallipoli and defending the Dardanelles suffered a defeat at the hands of the Bulgarian troops to the south of the River Kavak yesterday, according to a semi-official statement made at the Bulgarian war office.

The Ottoman troops are said to have retreated in disorder toward the town of Bulair, a small place to the north-east of the city of Gallipoli. They were pursued hotly by the Bulgarians.

The statement concludes that as the result of this success of the Bulgarian troops, nearly the whole coast of the Sea of Marmora as far as Bulair is now in the hands of the Balkan Allies.

TURKEY'S CONDITION IS CONSIDERED HOPELESS.

London, Feb. 6.—The 'Daily Telegraph' publishes a long, uncensored despatch from its correspondent, Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, at Constantinople, in which he says that the Turkish people are in such a state of misery and destitution as a result of the war that they are completely indifferent as to the fate of Adrianople.

'The Cabinet is in a quandary,' says the correspondent. 'It knows that it will be compelled to cede Adrianople and is only seeking some means to save its face. It is said that the coup d'etat was only intended to occur after Kiamil Pasha surrendered Adrianople, but was precipitated by some mistake. Hence the difficulty the ministry now is in.

'There is not a cent in the treasury and there are no means to getting money until peace is concluded, and, meanwhile, the country is drifting to ruin and bankruptcy.

'A great anti-war demonstration occurred Sunday in front of the War Office, at which the Young Turks were publicly denounced as murderers and thieves. Mahmoud Schefket Pasha appeared on the balcony and tried to make a speech, but was greeted with opprobrious epithets.

'The misery in the Turkish camps is indescribable. It has been bitterly cold, with a heavy snow, the soldiers are ill-fed and badly sheltered. Smallpox, enteric fever, dysentery and pneumonia have replaced Asiatic cholera.

'It is understood that the forces at Tchatalja have been reduced to 120,000, which it considered ample to defend the lines. Large reinforcements have been sent to Gallipoli, where there are now 70,000 men. There is talk of landing a force in the neighborhood of Rodosto, to outflank the Bulgarians, but such a scheme is impracticable. In the present state of the Turkish organization, the army would starve the moment it attempted to leave the coast.

'From a military and economic standpoint Turkey's position is hopeless.'

THE NEW DELHI TO BE WORTHY OF A GREAT NATION

Its Great Advantage Lies in the Fact That It is Really In India.

William Archer, in London 'Leader.')

Except, perhaps, in Calcutta, the wisdom of the move to Delhi seems to be universally admitted. Everyone grants, that is to say, that the measure is in itself beneficial; the only question is whether India may have to pay too dear for it. By a certain class of politicians, every stone that is placed on another will be jealously watched, and its cost counted to an anna. 'What is British prestige to us?' they say. 'Why should tithe be taken of the pjeasant's handful of pulse in order that a foreign government may be housed in splendor? We ask for bread, and you give yourselves stones.'

I do not think that those who talk thus talk wisely. Even from their own point of view, they ought to welcome the new Delhi, so long as its cost is kept within reasonable limits. But their error (if it be one) lies in misjudging the proportions of things. The fact that India can ill afford extravagance in architecture is only too patent.

The great advantage of the new capital is that it will be really in India, in the very heart of Hindostan. Calcutta and Simla are not in India at all; they are the twin capitals of the factitious realm of Anglostan. The abandonment of Calcutta means, or ought to mean, the renunciation of the last remnant of a bad old tradition. Calcutta was a creation of British rule and a monument to some of its worst features. No Indian, not even the Bengali, could look to it with reverence or pride. But the soil of Delhi is as saturated with Indian history as is the soil of Rome with European history. The upper strata, it is true, tell of conquest; but it is the peculiarity of India that she has always, in great measure, conquered her conquerors. Therefore Delhi is, what Calcutta could be — the possible capital of an Indian India. In that light even the most ardent Nationalist should welcome it.

LOOKING TO THE HILLS.

Nor is the move from Calcutta a merely sentimental advantage. It is recognized by fair-minded people that the very atmosphere of Calcutta was unwholesome for the Government of India, and we may hope that in the new capital it will breathe an ampler ether, a diviner air. True, Simla is not superseded; but it will be the seat of government for five months only, instead of seven. And, as Simla is within fourteen hours of Delhi, whereas it may be hoped that the drawbacks of the great annual migration may be minimized, if not entirely obviated.

I am not one of those who grudge the various Indian Governments their hot-weather flight to the hills. All that is best in our rule in India depends on the fact that we are, and obstinately remain, a cold-weather race. We are the first of her conquerors whom India has not conquered; and that fact gives us, or ought to give use, the necessary leverage for lifting her out of the slough in which geographical and climatic influences had for so many ages plunged her. Indian chauvinism will resent this way of putting it; but it is my firm conviction that the future of India largely depends upon her power of throwing off her illusions as to her past — illusions in which too many Europeans have encouraged her. Be this as it may, I believe the hill-station habit is inevitable if British rule is to maintain its standards of character and efficiency. The spiritual influences of Simla may not be wholly desirable; yet it is hard to believe that men and women can entirely fail to profit, even in a spiritual sense, by a yearly sojourn in such glorious surroundings.

Since the mountains will not come to the capital, it is well that the capital should approach the mountains; and its comparative nearness to Simla is not the least of the advantages of the new Delhi. From Calcutta, and from Bombay, it is just about equidistant. In regard to all northern India, it occupies a central position, and seven lines of railway already converge upon it. Calcutta became the capital by chance, Delhi is the capital indicated by political and geographical reason.

THE PRICE OF POWER.

All this granted, the question remains as to the scale of splendor on which the new city should be designed and executed. While prodigality would be criminal, parsimony, it seems to me, would be mistaken. 'The sense of greatness keeps a nation great,' and it would be false economy to house the government of India in quarters which lacked dignity, seemliness, or permanence. The difficulty lies in interpreting the terms 'parsimony' and 'prodigality,' and striking the mean betwixt them.

One thing, however, seems to be manifest: when we have built a new Delhi worthy to be the capital of a great nation, we have done enough for 'prestige' to last us for some time to come, and may fitly enter upon a course of severe economy, not in architecture alone. The poverty of India is unquestionably extreme. 'Famine,' says the author of one of the classics of Anglo-India, 'famine is the horizon of the ryot; insufficient food is the underground.' Though I hold it a manifest error to attribute this fact to British rule, I do not think we are wholly guiltless of having spent upon decorative externals money which might better have been devoted to the sheer necessities of a decent national life. To take only two instances; the police of India is, on the whole, bad, because it is so underpaid that the temptation of illicit gain is irresistible; and primary education has been, and still is, grossly neglected and starved. To say that the people do not want it is partly untrue and partly irrelevant; a wise educational policy would soon teach them to want it. While, then, we neglect on the plea of poverty some of the first elements of good government, it ill becomes us to lavish money on inessentials, however desirable. It is absurd to say that we have sinned one-tenth part as much in this respect as previous rulers of India. They lavished money on wholly undesirable inessentials. But it is not enough that we should be better than our predecessors; we ought to leave no just opening for hostile criticism. The new Delhi once built, let our next architectical enterprise be a network of seemly school-houses, over the length and breadth of the land.

British Cables of the Week From Our Own Correspondent

LLOYD-GEORGE'S LAND REFORM IS NOT IMMEDIATE

But Proposal Will Form One of Leading Planks of Next Election Platform.

UNIONISTS HOPE IT MEANS TARIFF REFORM.

They Argue That It Will Be Necessary to Protect Home Market.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Feb. 4. — Mr. Lloyd George's land reform scheme, an outline of which I was able to give yesterday, is being freely discussed throughout the country to-day.

Some notes of dissent have been raised against the minimum wage of one pound per week for agricultural laborers, and some of the Unionists organs are even hopeful that it will mean the reintroduction of tariff reform in order to protect the home markekt.

The farmers as a class are against a minimum wage, but the laborers protests that the farmer, under Mr. Lloyd George's scheme, is assured of the amount of his rent by the Court, is given fixity of tenure, compensation for disturbance, and allowance for improvements.

The question will, of course, not be tackled by this Government, but will be the net great plank in the administrative proposals of the Liberal Party.

WESTMINISTER.

HIGH PRAISE FOR LEMIEUX DISPUTES ACT

Sir George Askwith Says It Would be Practicable For England.

CONCILIATION SPIRIT THE VALUABLE FEATURE

'And it is Valuable to a Country of Employers and Employees.'

London, Feb. 7. — Sir George Askwith, chairman of the Industrial Commission, who went to Canada last August on behalf of the British Government to investigate the Industrial Disputes Act, with a view to its introduction, takes generally a favorable view of the measure in his report presented to the Board of Trade. In regard to the application of the act to Great Britain, Sir George says:

'The spirit and intent of conciliation is the more valuable portion of the act, and an act on these lines, even if restrictive features which aim at delaying a stoppage of work were omitted, would be suitable and practicable for this country. The Canadian act is valuable to a country of employers and employees.'

GAMBLER SAYS HE PAID TOLL FOR PROTECTION

Another Link Forged in Chain of Evidence Against New York Police.

New York, Feb. 7.—Another gambler has come to the aid of the district attorney, it was announced today, to continue the disclosures of police graft begun with the murder of Herman Rosenthal last summer. He is James Purcelle, erstwhile gambling house proprietor, and through him Mr. Moss, the assistant district attorney, expected to unfold to the aldermanic commission this afternoon a story of many thousands of dollars paid over a long period for police protection.

Although Purcelle has been 'under cover' for months—ever since the beginning of Charles Becker's trial for the murder of Rosenthal—Mr. Moss announced only to-day that he would be placed on the stand. The assistant district attorney said Purcelle had been ready to corroborate in many details Jack Rose's story of graft told at the Becker trial, but that he was not called as a witness then because Mr. Justice Goff ruled out testimony through which the state hoped to prove that Becker had collected graft.

Mr. Moss said Purcelle had paid thousands of dollars for police protection for his gambling house. These payments, he added, had extended over a period of years, and Purcelle was fortified with the names of men to whom he had made his payments, dates on which they were made, and many other details covering the alleged transactions.

Mr. Waldo, police commissioner, said to-day that, notwithstanding the refusal of Mr. Whitman, district attorney, to permit Police Captain Walsh to disclose his confession to the police, the investigation by the police of his story would continue without interruption. It was more important, Mr. Waldo added, immediately to get the grafters off the police force, if there were grafters there, than to await the result of their trial in the courts. Inspector Sweeney, suspended as a result of Walsh's confession, has made no statement.

Two Princes Named for the Governor-Generalship

Arthur of Connaught and Alexander of Teck Added to List of Possible Candidates.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Feb. 4.— While, according to present arrangements, the Duke of Connaught will return to Canada during the present year, it is probable that this will be only a temporary visit to wind up the duties of his office. This much seems pretty clear from the fact that the question of his successor is now being seriously discussed.

In society circles here there is a rumor that Prince Arthur of Connaugh will succeed his father as Governor-General of Canada, and another rumor is that Prince Alexander of Teck may succeed to the post. I am able to say, however, that neither of these rumors need at present be taken seriously.

With regard to the further rumors that Earl Dudley may be appointed to the post, and that Lord Aberdeen would welcome a return to Canada nothing can now be said except that they show how much attention the question of a successor is occupying at the present time.

WESTMINSTER.



PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT. Governor-General of Canada from 1893 to 1898.

Prince Arthur of Conaught is thirty years of age, and unmarried.

Prince Alexander of Teck was born in 1874. He had a distinguished career in the army. In 1904 he was married to Her Royal Highness Princess Alice of Albany. They have one son and one daughter.

Earl Dudley was born on May 25, 1867, and has been a great traveller. He served with the Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa, and has since been Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Trade, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Governor-General of Australia, from 1908 to 1911. Lord Aberdeen was born in August, 1847, and was

SIR A. HUNTER IS JEALOUS OF HIS CHARGE

His Speech Ordering Outsiders to Keep From Gibraltar Causes a Rumpus.

London, Feb. 6.— The Governor of Gibraltar, General Sir Archibald Hunter, has created a sensation by a speech published in the Official Gazette. He recently issued an order against workmen employed in dockyards, and residing on Spanish territory, passing through the town on their way from work. The Chamber of Commerce petitioned the Governor to rescind the order. It was prejudicial to shopkeepers. The Governor called a meeting at which he delivered a speech in which he declared: 'The Chamber of Commerce thinks of nobody but themselves, but this fortress is not maintained purely for commercial interests.'

'The Chamber takes no time for reflection. I do nothing without careful study and without devoting deep thought to causation and consequence. Better if the Chamber of Commerce had taken time to reflect. This town is like the Augean stables. You remember the action taken by Hercules in connection with the stables. I make no pretence to be a Hercules, but I do claim to know what I am talking about, and I am determined to exact order and decency here from everybody who comes into the fortress I command. Let everybody understand that I do nothing without careful reflection, and without devoting deep thought to causation and consequence. Better far if my critics would do the same.'

GENIAL GEORGE ON LLOYD LOYALTY

He Says Chancellor is Quite Incapable of Clashing With Premier.

London, Feb. 7.—There was a delightful little comedy in the House of Commons yesterday. The Prime Minister was absent, and as the notice paper contained several questions put to Mr. Asquith about the land reform programme, it fell to Mr. Lloyd George to answer them. At one point where a persistent questioner desired to know if the Prime Minister approved of a statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the genial Mr. Lloyd George replied:

'From what I know of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, I think he would be perfectly incapable of making any statement of which the Prime Minister disapproves.'

There was a general titter in all parts of the House, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself joined in the merriment. The diversion, of course, rendered any serious attempt to follow up that line of cross-examination perfectly futile. However, it was still thought that a chance shot at the promised land reform of the Chancellor might get home, but Mr. Lloyd George was quite ready. Advancing to the table and speaking quite gravely, he said: 'Speaking on behalf of my right hon. friend, I don't think the Chancellor of the Exchequer promised any land scheme.'

REVOLTING TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 7.—In a frenzy of jealous rage, Abraham Spear, a painter, crushed his young wife's skull yesterday, then after hacking her face with a meat cleaver, severed the head from her body. He then cut his throat, falling across her prostrate form. He was alive when found, but cannot live. They occupied a tiny flat on the East Side.

TESTIFIES TO ANGLO-GERMAN CORDIALITY

Our Relations With Great Britain Are Good, Declares New Foreign Minister.

Berlin, Feb. 7. — Members of all parties in the German Imperial Parliament, with the exception of the Conservatives, to-day strongly urged the German Government to follow the example of Great Britain and France in giving more public treatment to matters connected with the army and navy.

This action was taken as a sequel to the meeting of the Budget Committee where the new Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Herr von J. gow, began his official duties by making some strictly confidential statements regarding Germany's relations wit the other great powers, and especially with Great Britain. He declared that the relations between the two countries were good.

Admiral von Tirpitz, Minister of Marine, referring to Mr. Winston Churchill's rule, enunciated in March, 1912, that Great Britain must build warships in the relation of sixteen to the ten constructed by Germany, said he had no objections whatever t. the adoption of such a programme by Great Britain.

NATIONALISTS SAVE MINISTRY FROM DEFEAT

British Government Narrowly Escaped Falling Before Disestablishment Bill.

London, Feb. 5.—In the House of Commons last night, the Irish Nationalists again saved the Government from defeat on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill. A crucial Unionist motion on this matter was beaten only by 29 votes, the poll standing 249 to 220.

Even with the Irish support the Government would probably have suffered a reverse, but for the energy of one or two of its supporters who spread out their speeches while the whips were drumming up enough followers to ensure a Government victory. There was little enthusiasm among the followers of the Government in favor of the bill. In fact, there was some opposition and three ministerialists voted in favor of the Opposition amendment on this division.

The bill ultimately passed its second reading.

PHYSICIANS EXONERATED IN PRIEST'S ACTION.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., Feb. 7.— A scanning of the court's findings in the recent damage suit settled here in favor of the plaintiff, the Rev. Father L. A. Klauder, shows that the two physicians who were named as defendants in the action, were exonerated by the jury, and will not be called upon to pay the $15,000 damages awarded to the priest.

Father Klauder named as defendants in his suit Bishop Gabriels, of the Catholic diocese of Ogdensburg; Coadjutor Bishop Conroy, and Doctors W. B. Hanbidge and W. G. Cooper, of the Medicine Hat., Alta., Feb. 6. — Under the auspices of the Methodish Church and with assistance from the Alberta Government to the extent of thirty-three thousand dollars a large industrial school for girls costing one hundred thousand dollars will probably be erected near here in the very near future.

INDIAN PRINCES MAY CONTRIBUTE TO EMPIRE NAVY

Rumor is Renewed That They Will Contribute Two Dreadnoughts to Admiralty.

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

London, Feb. 8. — The question is being revived again with respect to India's attitude towards the Imperial navy. It is now thought probable that a group of India's native Princes may shortly offer the Admiralty two warships, the cost to be raised by a proportionate amount from the various states.

The keels of these ships may be laid down in the early part of next year.

Some time ago it was predicted that India would take her share in the naval defence of the Empire.

A conference of great significance to organized labor will be held in Manchester to-day, when the question will be considered whether the capital of the trade union movement can advantageously be invested in the co-operative movement.

There is no foundation whatever for the rumor emanating from Tory quarters of a difference of opinion between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George.

KING GEORGE GREETS PILGRIMS

Mr. Choate Confident Panama Canal Differences Will Be Bridged Amicably.

New York, Feb. 5. — 'I cherish the earnest hope that your gathering may emphasize the cordial relations that we know exist between Britain and Canada and America,' wrote King George V. of England in a message to the Pilgrims of the United States, read at their tenth annual dinner in this city last night. The King extended 'greetings and best wishes for a delightful re-union.'

Other messages of good-will, read by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to Great Britain, the toastmaster, were from Field Marshal Earl Roberts, Sir Thomas Lipton, Captain Clement Greatorex, of the British cruiser 'Natal'; Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, and Queen Alexandra's private secretary. Several hundred citizens of England and this country joined in the banquet of fellowship. Mr. Henry E. Brittain represented Field Marshal Roberts, president of the Pilgrims of Great Britain.

Diplomacy will still be employed, Mr. Choate declared, to ensure friendly relations between the two countries, and arbitration will be used successfully when differences cannot be settled through diplomacy.

'We have a little difficulty just now,' he said, 'but I do not look upon it as half as serious as those that have arisen in the past a dozen times or more. There is nothing in it that cannot be settled by direct application of the doctrine of good faith and honest dealings with one another.'

The two men who made the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, he added, lived and died without suspecting that the language by which they agreed the ships of both nations should use the Panama Canal on equal terms was susceptible of more than one interpretation: both sides did their best to write it in clear terms: now that there has been a disagreement it will be adjusted by conferences. Both countries will keep the treaty 'in the next hundred years by keeping faith with each other,' Mr. Choate concluded.

Mr. Mitchell Innes, counsellor of the British Embassy at Washington, speaking for the Hon. James Bryce, echoed Mr. Choate's sentiments. 'If there were any treaty between the two countries which had been got by one of us by any sharp practice by one deceiving the other—if it were one-sided—I would be the first to tear up the treaty,' he said. 'I am certain our Government has the same feeling I have, that there was no intention of breaking the treaty.'

A delegation of British Pilgrims presented Mr. Choate with a gold salver containing bread and salt, the traditional Pilgrim fare. Mr. Curtis Demorest, treasurer of the American Pilgrims, was presented with a loving cup. Other speakers were Bishop Boyd Carpenter, Canon of Westminster; Sir Ernest K. Shackleton, the explorer, and Mr. John H. Finley, of the City College, of New York.

SIR C. SPRING RICE SUCCEEDS HON. MR. BRYCE

Former Ambassador Now a Member of Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

London, Feb. 6. — The Hon. James Brice, British ambassador at Washington, has been appointed by the British government, a member of the Parliament Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

It was announced at the time of Mr. Bryce's resignation that his departure from the United States would depend upon the settlement of the Panama Canal question between Great Britain and the United States.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice is to be Mr. Bryce's successor as ambassador at Washington.

TRADE PARALYZED.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Commerce and industry in the interior of Mexico are reported paralysed by the railway strike. The American Copper smelter at Matchuala, San Luis Potosi, has given notice that it will close to-morrow night, as it has become impossible to receive supplies.

WELSH PEOPLE DELIGHTED OVER THEIR VICTORY

Government Has Now Fulfilled Its Pledges to Ireland and and Wales.

CHURCH WON ON DISENDOWMENT CLAUSE

But Grievance of Welsh People is Removed, While Church Will Benefit.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own Correspondent.)

London, Feb. 6.—A scene of unprecedented enthusiasm broke out in the House of Commons last night, at the close of the third reading of the debate on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, when the Government majority was 107. Amid the congratulations that were being tendered to the leader of the Welsh party, someone started to sing 'Land of My Fathers.' The refrain was taken up immediately by others, and the great Welsh hymn resounded through the precincts of the House.

The Welsh people are now within sight of the fulfilment of their long-cherished hopes, for, although the bill may be rejected by the Lords, it will, under the Parliament Act, emerge triumphant in due course.

The bill is not all the advocates of Disestablishment desired it to be, for the Church may be said to have won over the question of disendowment, but it will remove a long-standing grievance of the Welsh people, and at the same time it is hoped that it will prove beneficial to the Church.

The Government, having fulfilled its pledges to the people of Ireland and Wales, and having already entered upon the fulfilment of the promised land reform for the regeneration of rural England, is looking forward hopefully to the future.

WESTMINSTER.

POLICE HAVE CAUGHT TARTAR OF SUFFRAGIST

Threw Pepper at Constable and Pail of Water Over Sergeant.

THEN SHE SMASHED TWELVE WINDOW PANES

After One Hunger Strike She May Attempt Another For Thirty Days.

London, Feb. 5.—Special but unostentatious precautions are being taken to prevent an untoward happening at Buckingham Palace through the action of the militant suffragettes. If anything is attempted by them there, their reception is likely to be particularly warm. The King's principal London residence is in direct communication not only with Scotland Yard, but with Wellington Barracks, close by, and the military protection of the palace can be increased almost immediately by a preconcerted signal.

It is known that certain suffragettes have done their utmost to obtain the necessary passports to be present at the court that takes place in Buckingham Palace on Friday evening, and officials have received stringent instructions as to the manner in which they are to act in the event of any suspicious stranger presenting himself or herself for admittance. The staff of police, both uniformed and plain-clothed, detailed for duty will be greater than ever before on a similar occasion.

The police seem to have caught a tartar in Margaret Morrison, a suffragette arrested outside the Leven Town Hall last Wednesday during the visit of Mr. Asquith, the Premier, to that town. The charges brought brought against her yesterday were:

Throwing pepper in a constable's face.

Smashing twelve panes of glass in the Leven police station.

Throwing a bucket of water over a police sergeant in his office.

Lively scenes seem to have occurred while she was in custody. The evidence given showed that she managed to lock a policeman out of the passage leading to the cells and then smashed the windows, and as the police broke open the door she threw a bucket of water over the first man to enter. She has been on a hunger strike in the Dundee prison since last Friday.

The sheriff asked her to lift her veil for identification, but this she refused to do, and there was a scene when an officer attempted to raise the veil, which was torn in the struggle. She was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment.

SYLVIA PANKHURST SENTENCED FOR RAID ON PARLIAMENT.

Sylvia Pankhurst, one of the militant suffragette leaders, was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment or a fine of $10 by the magistrate sitting at Bow street police court to-day, for participating in the raid on the House of Commons, together with nineteen other women, under the leadership of 'General' Mrs. Flora Drummond on Jan. 28. On that occasion the women tried to force their way into Parliament to obtain an interview with Mr. David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and they were arrested and charged with resisting the police.

As Miss Pankhurst was leaving the police court for the cells to-day she shouted, 'I shall not serve this sentence.'

This is probably correct, as the leaders of the 'militants' have become tired of jail, and their fines are now invariably paid within a few hours of their imposition.

STORM AROUSED BY LLOYD-GEORGE'S LAND PROSPECTS

Rock Bottom of Hatred of Liberalism Sounded by the New Scheme.

EXTOLLING 'PERQUISITES' OF ENGLISH LABORERS

But Admitted That to Fight Scheme Will Be a Disheartening Task.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own Correspondent.)

London, Feb. 5.—The land policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer has sounded the rock bottom of the Tory hatred of Liberalism and all its ways. At first the necessity of land reform was vigorously denied. Then it was ridiculed. Next it entered the realm of practical politics, and now it is accepted as a leading plank in the Liberal programme.

The Conservative press, and behind it the Conservative party, are tumbling over each other in order to show that the rural life of England is ideal, and the lot of the laborer such that he is contented and happy. His 'perquisites' are extolled, and his lot compared with that of his brothers in the Dominions overseas—to the disadvantage of the latter.

Landlordism is up in arms against Mr. Lloyd George and all his wicked ways, but the 'Pall Mall Gazette' frankly admits that if the laborer is left to choose between such a policy and no policy at all, the contest will be waged on terms which must take the heart out of the Unionist party. Thus there is hope for rural England.

WESTMINSTER.

FIREMEN AID IN RAIDS ON GAMING DIVES

Gamblers Escape But New York Police Seize $25,000 Worth of Instruments.

New York, Feb. 6.— The 'higher-up' circles of the gambling fraternity were upset to-day by the raids which were made simultaneously last night upon eight big alleged gambling establishments in the Fifth Avenue and theatrical districts.

Several features of the raids were spectacular and novel. For the first time in the history of the police, firemen were used to assist in the raids. As the police in eight tax-cab parties, under the command of Inspector John F. Dwyer, swooped down upon the suspected places, firemen gained entrance by either pretending to be inspecting the buildings or by shouting 'fire.' If successful in getting in, the police squads followed; if not, axes and crowbars forced entrance.

But in all of the eight places there was no one to arrest. In some mysterious manner the alleged proprietors had all been 'tipped off,' and suave butlers left in charge. The collection of gambling instruments and furnishings, however, was one of the finest the police ever laid hands on. The seven van loads carted to station houses were valued at $25,000, some of which was from the place formerly occupied by Richard A. Canfield. Relics of his de luxe parlors, including rare paintings and tapestries, and other art treasures, were found to still adorn the walls.

Made Target of $42,000 Picture

Parson's Sons Pierce Rich Portrait With Arrow, Counting Face a Bull's Eye.

London, Feb. 7. — 'This Gainsborough portrait was used as a target by youthful archers,' was the amazing statement made to-day by the noted counsel, Mr. Montague Shearman in accounting for some marks of restoration on a picture, the possession of which is now the subject of a law-suit. The portrait recently was sold at Christie's for $42,000.

Recounting the history of the portrait, Mr. Shearman said that it had hung on the walls of a rectory of a church, and that the two sons of the rector, JoJhnnie and Jimmie, armed with bows and arrows, had used it as a target for a shooting match. The face was the bull's eye. One archer made an inner, piercing the lady's neck. The other scored an outer.

POISON IN TRADES.

No Fewer Than 13,000,000 Sick Cases Traced to Occupation in U. S.

New York, Feb. 7.—There are 13,000,000 cases of sickness among workers in this country each year which could be ascribed to occupational diseases, and a money loss of almost three-quarters of a billion dollars annually thereby, according to papers read before the women's department of the National Civic Federation here.

There is an arsenic poison menace in twenty-seven different trades, declared Dr. John Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, and in 138 trades, workers are in constant danger of lead poisoning. 'Only three states have efficient protective occupational laws,' he declared.

COMPULSORY SERVICE ONLY FOR HOME DEFENCE

London, Feb. 6.—Speaking here yesterday Sir J. Ward, formerly Premier of New Zealand, said he had been privileged to introduce into Parliament the proposal for compulsory military training, which was very well received. He thought that internal defence should be compulsory, but nobody, he said, should have to serve outside his country.

"IMPOSSIBLE TO HELP MY KIDNEYS"

Until I Used "Fruit-a-tives" World's Greatest Kidney Cure

Practically everybody in Toronto knows Professor J. F. Davis. For years, the elite of that city have taken lessons from Prof. Davis in the art of Dancing and Deportment.

His constant activity gradually weakened his Kidneys, which calamity threatened to make him an invalid.

But read Prof. Davis' letter—

563 Church St., Toronto, Ont.
December 29th, 1911.

'I want to say that "Fruit-a-tives" is my only medicine, and has been for the past five years. Previous to that, I had been troubled with Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, and had taken many remedies without satisfactory results. Noticing the advertisements of "Fruit-a-tives" I adopted this treatment altogether, and as everyone knows, I am now—and have been since taking "Fruit-a-tives"—enjoying the best of health.'

J. F. DAVIS.

If Rheumatism or Kidney Trouble is making you miserable, take "Fruit-a-tives" and get well.

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

WAR NEWS IS DISCOUNTED ON EVERY HAND

Alleged Information is Merely the Views Respective Sides Desire to Spread.

DOUBTS THAT ALLIES CAN CARRY DARDANELLES

If They Did, it is Said European Powers Would Intervene at Once.

London, Feb. 7.—The reports of even the few incidents in the Balkan war received here are viewed with considerable skepticism, since it is well understood that they merely reflect the views the respective army headquarters desire to spread. Yesterday's report from Constantinople of losses inflicted by the Turkish fleet on the Bulgarian army advancing through the neck of the peninsula of Gallipoli is to-day declared unfounded by the Bulgarian War Office at Sofia.

The Bulgarian staff asserts also that an Ottoman force which attempted yesterday to advance from the Tchataija lines in the direction of Izzedin was quickly repulsed by the Bulgarian troops and compelled to retreat behind the lines after suffering heavy losses.

The bombardment of Adrianople continues without any appreciable advantage being scored by either combatant. Military experts here doubt whether the allies, even if they secured a firm foothold on the shores of the Sea of Marmora, possess sufficient strength in siege guns to overcome the powerful defences along the Dardanelles Straits even on the European side, to say nothing of the still stronger forts on the Asiatic side of the channel, which alone would be able to bar the passage of the Greek fleet from the Aegean Sea to the Sea of Marmora.

In Germany it is asserted that in the event of the operations of the allies actually threatening the forts dominating the Dardanelles Straits, and which serve as the first bulwark of Constantinople, the great European powers possibly would abandon their position as mere spectators.

London, Feb. 7.— The Constantinople correspondent of the 'Times' says it is believed that the Turkish fleet on Wednesday and Thursday bombarded the Bulgarian positions on the coast near Rodosto. It is reported that the Bulgarians withdrew last night after burning Rodosto, where the Ottoman troops effected a landing.

ROUMANIANS SEEK SETTLEMENT.

Bucharest, Roumania, Feb. 7.— The Roumanian Government to-day instructed its Minister to Bulgaria to approach the Bulgarian Government with a view to arranging the resumption of the negotiations between the two countries in regard to the frontier question, and the settlement of Roumania's territorial terms.

The Roumanian minister at Sofia will also urge upon Bulgaria the necessity of bringing the matter to a speedy conclusion.

The Roumanian claim is to a strip of territory which will extend her coast line on the Black Sea.

GREEKS WOULD BUY U. S. CRUISER.

New York, Feb. 7.— The cruiser 'Detroit,' recently discarded by the United States Navy, may see service under the Greek flag in the war against Turkey, according to reports published here to-day that the Greek Government is negotiating for the purchase of the cruiser. Ship brokers have recently bought the 'Detroit' for $22,000, which, when stripped off its armament, it was put up at auction. If the Greeks are successful in obtaining the cruiser, it is not understood how they would be able to obtain guns for the warship, as European nations and the United States would be obliged to remain neutral.

URGES MORE SAFETY IN PICTURE SHOWS.

New York, Feb. 4.—Declaring that every vote against the immediate passage of his proposed ordinance to regulate motion picture theatres 'may be a vote for a death sentence for some poor unfortunate,' Ald. Folks appealed in vain for immediate action on the measure which, if passed, he said, would prevent further tragedies similar to the East Side panic of last Sunday night, when two women were killed and a dozen or more injured.

Ald. Folks' ordinance, which Mayor Gaynor declares covers the ground necessary for the proper protection of the patrons of these theatres, limits the seating capacity to 600, provides for ample aisle space, and demands rigid sanitary and fire inspection. The ordinance will be considered at a public hearing next week.

LIBERALS URGED TO PREPARE FOR COMING GENERAL ELECTION

Party Strength and Enthusiasm Was Demonstrated at Last Night's Rally at Drummondville, Where the Superiority of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Policy Was Advanced.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Drummondville, Que., Feb. 4.—The strength and militant enthusiasm of Liberalism in the County of Drummond was demonstrated in an unusual manner at the big banquet held here last night. Five hundred sat down to the tables in the basement of the large parish church, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion, and when the speaking began the doors were thrown open and hundreds more crowded in, including a large number of ladies.

The speakers represented the lead-



MR. A. R. McMASTER.

ers of the party at Ottawa, and in the Provincial Arena, and their addresses, characterized by the greatest earnestness and vigor, met with a keen and hearty response from the Liberals assembled.

Practically the whole gathering remained till the meeting broke up at one o'clock this morning.

The strongest note was struck by the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux and other speakers, who dealt with the naval question and vigorously defended the Laurier policy as opposed to the policy of an emergency contribution brought forward by the Borden Government. No new arguments were advanced last night, but the speakers appeared to carry the audience with them in their opposition to any policy that would place the expenditure of Canada's millions for naval purposes beyond her own control.

Mr. W. S. Mitchell, president of the Drummond County Liberal Association, was toast-master, and with him at the head table were the Hon. R. Lemieux, former Postmaster-General; the Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Lands and Forests for Quebec, and M.P.P. for Drummond; the Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie, Provincial Treasurer; Senator Mitchell, Senator Lavergne, Mayor O. Brouillard, M.P. for Drummond; the Rev. Mr. Tetreau, the curé of the parish, and Messrs. Gladu, ex-M.P.; P. Turigny, M.P.P.; J. E. Perrault, K.C.; H. Laferte, Quebec; L. Planté, president of the Young Liberal Association of Montreal, and A. R. McMaster, K.C., of Montreal.

Letters of regret at their inability to be present were received from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Lomer Gouin, the Hon. Messrs. Perodeau, Decarie, Devlin, Taschereau, Sydney Fisher, and others

MR. MACKENZIE APPEALS TO END RACIAL STRIFE.

The Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie, Provincial Treasurer, replying to the toast to the Liberal party said the health of the party was excellent, judging by the numbers and the enthusiasm of the present gathering. With two such chiefs as Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Lomer Gouin, the Liberals of Quebec had every reason to be enthusiastic and optimistic. These two leaders had every great and noble qualification for the leadership of men for constructive statesmanship. If he read the signs aright the Liberal party under Wilfrid would rise again and they would take their old places again at the right of the Speaker with Sir Wilfrid directing again the helm of state.

Mr. Mackenzie then turned to the finances of the Province and told of the success of the government in getting away from the disastrous financial regime of their opponents during the years from 1892 to 1897. There had to be extreme care in guarding the treasury, but whenever great questions like education and public



THE HON. P. S. G. MACKENZIE.

highways came up for consideration he 'felt disposed to get off the lid and give some of our savings for the uplifting of the moral, social and intellectual interests of the Province.'

There had been a handsome surplus every year for sixteen years, and the standing debt had been reduced by $8,000,000. In addition to all this the Government had paid off an old debt of $2,500,000, paying interest at five percent, on July 1st last out of the accumulated surplus.

The improvement of educational conditions in the province would be a great monument to the administration of Sir Lomer Gouin. It had spent a great deal more on education than the previous Government, and had given special attention to the elementary schools. 'The poor salaries paid to teachers had been a blot on the fair name of the province, and the Government was assisting the municipalities to the extent of $225,000 a year in order to increase these salaries. In Drummond County the schools formerly got only $1,000 from the Government, but now they get $5,000. The Model School used to get $250, and now gets over $1,000.

The Government also proposed to encourage and aid technical education in places like Drummondville and all other industrial centres. Just a few days ago the Government had borrowed $2,000,000 on the financial market for the purpose of going ahead in the spring with the policy of highway improvements.

Mr. Mackenzie concluded with an appeal for the burying of all differences and prejudices of race or creed. Love was better than hate, he said, and all should strive unitedly to build up Canada. He hoped for the time referred to by Robert Burns when 'man to man the world o'er shall brithers be for a' that.'

MR. JULES ALLARD TELLS OF FREE ROADS AND BRIDGES

The Hon. Jules Allard, the representative for Drummond, and acting Premier during the absence of Sir Lomer Gouin in Europe, spoke at length in French, and then addressed the English electors present in their own language. He thanked them for the cordial support they had given him. The Government, he said, endeavored to obtain as much money as possible from the Federal Government, and from the succession duties, and to ask for nothing from the poor farmer.

'We have tried,' he continued, 'to do as much as posisble for public instruction, for good roads, and for the replacing of the wooden bridges by steel structures. We have also undertaken to get rid of the toll bridges. The Government has passed a law placing $500,000 at the disposal of the Minister of Public Works to help the municipalities to do away with the tolls on the bridges.

'I think that the Drummondville bridge will be the next to be freed. The only thing needed is an agreement between the town and the owners of the bridge, and if that is not arrived at there are other means of effecting a settlement.

'I congratulate the electors of Drummond on the improvements they have made in the roads of the County by taking advantage of the law passed by the Provincial Government. This help will be continued by the Government, as it will have the money available for this purpose.

'I am not able to be in the County as much as I would like. My official duties prevent me from doing so. But if you will write me about any requests you have, I shall endeavor to comply with them, if possible.'

M. W. G. MITCHELL POINTS A LESSON TO CANADIANS.

Mr. W. G. Mitchell, in his speech, referred to the battle which the Liberal party had been fighting in the



THE HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX.

old land over the Home Rule Bill. It had been rejected by the Lords, but, thanks to the Parliament Bill, already passed by the Liberals, he said the Home Rule Bill could yet be passed into law, in spite of the opposition of the Tories. The Home Rule Bill for Ireland contained a lesson for Canada. The Tories here had proposed a bill which, if not derogating from the principles of responsible government, came very near to doing so. The Liberals should not lose the opportunity to fight the proposal if an opportunity were offered to the country, so that the spending of Canadian money should not take place in London. The Tories should not be allowed to put Canada back where she was 70 years ago.

The Liberals of Drummond wished to urge Sir Wilfrid Laurier to continue his fight. They were at his back and would show him that they were in favor of responsible government. They honored him all the more in spite of his defeat over reciprocity and the manner in which he had been attacked and maligned by the Nationalists of this province.

BE READY FOR ELECTION IS MR. FISHER'S MESSAGE.

Mr. A. R. McMaster, K.C., was present to take the place of the Hon. Sydney Fisher, who was unable to come, but who had sent a message to the meeting, and it was: 'Have your lamps ready!'

'We must have our lamps ready and plenty of oil,' said Mr. McMaster, 'for we never know when the call may come from Ottawa to enter the fray, and put Sir Wilfrid Laurier back in power.

'The navy question is a great question. Is there an emergency? One who says there is, is either a fool or he is telling an untruth for party purposes.'

The speaker refused to believe that the race that had produced a Nelson had so far degenerated that it was in any danger on the seas. It had the naval strength of any two other countries, and it was paying for all its new ships out of its yearly revenue. 'To say that there is any emergency is to stultify one's self or to brand one's self as a liar. The only emergency is Mr. Borden's emergency on account of his unholy alliance with the Nationalists.'

BUT WERE THEY TYPICAL AT THE 1910 BY-ELECTION?

The Hon. Rudolphe Lemieux, like the Hon. Messrs. Allard and Mackenzie, was accorded a splendid ovation when he arose to speak. He referred to the citizens of Drummond and Arthabasca as typical of the whole country, for they were living together in peace and brotherhood, the descendants of the English and French who had fought their final battle on the Plains of Abraham.



MR. W. G. MITCHELL.

Liberalism, he said, meant protection for minorities, equal rights for all, and government for the benefit of the mass of the people.

With a passing reference to the Ne Temere question and the Manitoba school question, Mr. Lemieux took up the naval policy, and referred to the prejudice that had been raised in regard to the Laurier policy. The Nationalists, he said, had gone all over the province stirring up the people. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had, as a matter of fact, secured the recognition and acceptance at London of the policy of a Canadian navy, controlled by the Government of Canada.

Mr. Borden proposed to make a contribution of $35,000,000. The principle of contribution was more important than the amount of money. Are we going to sacrifice the liberties won for us by Lafontaine and Baldwin and others? he asked.

The speaker warned the French-Canadians against the theories of the Nationalists, who said that we do not need to do anything. 'We must defend our country and that is the purpose of the Laurier naval policy,' the speaker said.

Mr. Lemieux went on to speak with confidence of the future of the Liberal party in Canada, and raised his hearers to a high pitch of enthusiasm. He referred to the last general election, and said that the policy of the Liberals on reciprocity was the right policy for Canada. Their defeat had been wrought, not by any weakness in their policy, but by the prejudice and false arguments which had been raised up against it. He declared that the party was strong and united, and would triumph soon again.

The other speakers included Messrs. O. Brouillard, M.P. for Drummond-Arthabasca; Y. E. Perrault, K.C.; J. E. Girouard, Arthabasca; Hector Laferty, Quebec; A. R. Lalonde, O. Gladu, ex-M.P.; H. M. Marlem, and Leonce Plante.

HEARING OF HON. MR. SIFTON WILL BE PERFECTED

Ex-Minister to Place Himself in Hands of Europe's Experts.

(Ottawa 'Citizen,' Jan. 21.)

The fact that Senator Edwards presided at the fourth annual meeting of the Commission on Conservation today led inquiries to be made as to the absence of the Hon. Clifford Sifton, the president of that organization, and the result is an interesting story.

All those who are acquainted with the ex-Minister of the Interior know that he has succeeded to the position he has obtained only by overcoming difficulties that would have defeated the average man. When Mr. Sifotn was quite young he was attacked by a fever, the permanent result of which was to leave him quite deaf. Both of his ear drums were broken, so it is stated, in the course of the fever. At any rate, Mr. Sifton is unable to follow closely the speeches of the Commons, and was unable to hear any conversation at ordinary pitch.

Up till a year or two ago it was thought that there was no possible remedy for such a condition. But recent discoveries have shown that in cases as bad as Mr. Sifton's hearing has ben ceompletely restored. As a result Mr. Sifton has gone to Europe, where this form of surgery has been brought to greater perfection than on this continent, and will undergo treatment and an operation, which in all robability will fully restore his hearing. For the first time in thirty-five odd years the ex-Minister may be able to listen to an ordinary conversation or speech.

Senator Edwards this morning at the Commission expressed an ardent hope that the operation under which Mr. Sifton was to go would be successful and that he would be fully restored to hearing.

Still a Milking, Sir, She Says

Dairymaid and Cow Beat Oil-Butterman to a Standstill.

Bayonne, N. J., Feb. 5.— The Edible Oil Product Company Company here has given up the manufacture of butter from oil and closed its plants, throwing 100 employees out of work. The company started to make butter from oil three years ago, but the officials say business so decreased that there no longer was any excuse for continuing the manufacture.

The cow and the dairymaid were never seriously affected by the substitute.

BLAMES HIGH COST OF LIVING FOR DIVORCE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 5. —The 'high cost of living is responsible for the majority of marital troubles and divorces,' declared Mrs. William B. Derr, president of the Housekeepers' League, in an address yesterday before the Home and School League. 'Nothing leads to divorce so quickly as as the squabbles and quarrels which arise in a home because the money does not reach,' continued Mrs. Derr. 'Women, as a rule, do not know where to buy, and they are easily gulled on prices.'

Who Will Volunteer for Steffanson's Expedition?

Canadian Explorer is Looking for Young Canadian Scientists to Accompany Him on Investigating Trip to the Far North.

Ottawa, Feb. 5. — As a Canadian born and still a Canadian citizen, Mr. Vilhjalmur Steffannson, the explorer who discovered the tribe of blonde Eskimos on Coronation Bay, in the Arctic, urged upon the Dominion Government yesterday afternoon the financing of a new expedition which he is planning to lead into the far north in May, and for which he is already outfitting at San Francisco.

This expedition will be gone three years and will explore the vast district to the north of the mainland of the Dominion, a country of which little is known to-day. Mr. Steffannson describes it as 'the last unknown territory' in the world since Shackleton and Amundsen have cleared up the mystery of the Antarctic.

Mr. Steffannson is looking for volunteers for his new expedition, and will prefer Canadians. He wants young men, graduates of universities, who are trained in certain scientific lines and who will be valuable in his exploratory work. They must be hardy, daring and not afraid of hardships. 'For young men who are fond of adventure,' he says, 'this will be about the last great chance, unless we are unsuccessful, to take part in a great geographical expedition.'

Mr. Steffannson expects to visit Manitoba and the West this spring on his way to the coast to prepare for his trip north. His mother, sister and a brother live at a point called Amelia, Sask., in the Moose Jaw district. It is five years since he has seen them, and he expects to spend some weeks at his home.

Sir Edmund Osler is taking a great deal of interest in the plans of Mr. Steffannson, and is anxious to see the expedition go north under the auspices of the Canadian Government. He introduced the explorer to members of the Cabinet, who promised to give consideration to his request.

WOULD BUILD GEORGIAN BAY CANAL AT ONCE

Parliament Listens Attentively to Motion Calling for Construction Immediately.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 4. — The greater part of yesterday's sitting of the Commons was taken up with the consideration of the bills of private members. There was much discussion lasting into the evening session, but it was chiefly of a technical nature, and not of public interest.

Some exception was taken to the bill extending the time for the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal and it was held over.

Hon. Frank Oliver said that the proposed increase in the bonding powers of the company would give the private promoters of the enterprise a greater hold on the government when the time came to take over its rights. The point was disputed, but Mr. Borden agreed that it was well taken and the bill stood over.

The Georgian Bay Canal again occupied the attention of the House after private bills had been disposed of. Mr. Devlin, of Wright, moved a resolution calling for its immediate construction.

Mr. Devlin declared that the building of the Welland Canal would only result in the diversion of more traffic to American channels, whereas the Georgian Bay Canal project would keep it within Canadian borders.

Mr. Gerald White, North Renfrew, supported the motion. He said the government could not do anything more to the advantage of the Dominion as a whole than to build the canal.

The debate was continued by Mr. Proulx, of Prescott, Mr. Arthur, of Parry Sound, and was adjourned by Mr. Rainville.

Hon. Robt. Rogers who was leading the house promised that further opportunity would be given for the discussion of the motion at an early date.

The debate on the naval resolution will be resumed to-day.

PRIVATE BILLS DISCUSSED.

The entire afternoon was occupied in consideration in committee of the whole of a long list of private bills. To some of these there was objection taken that insufficient information had been presented and they were allowed to stand over. Objection was also taken by Mr. Macdonald, of Halifax, to a bill respecting Canadian Explosives, Limited, his point being that the Companies Act did not permit of the issue of share warrants to this bill proposed.

Hon. Mr. White, while struck with the point raised said that the revision of the Companies Act was a task not to be undertaken with due consideration, and in the meantime some companies hight have trouble financing abroad unless they had the special legislation of Parliament to issue share warrants on the Continent.

FOR GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

Mr. E. B. Devlin, (Wright), moved that it is essential to the commercial independence of Canada that we shall have within our boundaries and subject to no control but our country to every other part; and also that we shall maintain all Canadian routes by which the products of all the provinces may reach the world's markets, and for this and other commercial reasons, it is necessary that the Georgian Bay Canal be immediately constructed.'

Mr. Devlin said that up to the present time the matter of the construction of this canal had not been taken up seriously. He did not blame the present Government more than the late Government, the question being one which was too large to treat from a partisan standpoint. Mr. Borden had expressed himself as being in favor of maintaining our trade east and west. This could be done only by the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal.

URGES MONTREAL'S ADVANTAGES.

Mr. Devlin thought that the great transportation need of the day was plent of terminal elevators. The Government should be willing to spend any sum in order to get the proper facilities. Every effort should be made to make the city of Montreal, which would have a population of over one million, a really great national port.

Mr. Devlin said the Welland Canal was being built largely for the benefit of Americans, because, owing to our lack of proper facilities, the Canadian grain trade is being forced into United States channels. He quoted figures to show that whereas in 1906 28 percent of our wheat found its way to the seaboard through merican channels, in 1911 the figure had risen to 48 percent. Mr. Devlin urged that the canal would be a great benefit from the military standpoint. Another argument in its favor was that it would allow the shipment of Nova Scotia coal to Western Canada.

Mr. Gerald White (Renfrew) expressed the opinion that Mr. Borden was sincere in his desire to have Canadian trade moved east and west. He agreed with Mr. Devlin that the construction of the canal would be a help in this direction. Mr. White quoted many figures to show the advantages which would accrue from direct shipments without the breaking of bulk from the head of the Great Lakes to the markets of Europe. He also quoted figures to show the extent to which Canadian trade is being diverted to the United States.

Discussion was adjourned.

NO DRILL HALL ON LAFONTAINE PARK.

The Hon. Mr. Lemieux was informed that it is not the intention of the Government to erect a drill hall on Lafontaine Park at the present time. Petitions have been received, however, for the building of a drill hall in that part of the city.

During question time the Hon. Mr. Hazen informed Mr. Sinclair, of Guysborough, that a fishery regulation had been put in force prohibiting the export of freshly caught sockeye salmon to the United States from British Columbia. No alterations have been made in the regular fisheries regulations, however, as the salmon canners gave the department a written assurance that they would take all sockeyes tendered them at a price satisfactory to the fishermen, so that a change in the regulations was unnecessary.

Mystery Encircles Painting's Loss

Court Action Fails to Trace Gainsborough's Famous Lady Ann Burton.

London, Feb. 4. — The mystery of Gainsborough's painting of Lady Ann Burton, occupied a law court yesterday. Lady Ann was an ancestress of the plaintiff, Mr. O. F. Burton, of Burton Hall, County Carlow. There were present as defendants, Mr. Engledow Agnews, the art dealer, and the executors of the late aviator, Mr. D. L. Allen, whose death was presumed to have been caused by his drowning in the Irish Sea while on an aerial flight.

In 1911 Mr. Agnews bought the Gainsborough at Christie's art auction rooms for $42,000 from the late Mr. Allen, who, like Mr. Burton, was a descendant of Lady Ann. Mr. Engledow wanted to take Burton Hall on a long lease from the plaintiff's father, and it is alleged that during his subsequent tenancy the picture disappeared. However, Mr. Engledow maintains that it was never there.

Counsil for the late Mr. Allen, who disposed of the Gainsborough, declared in court that the picture had been in the Allen family for years.

After Mr. Burton, Sr., died, Mr. Engledow in 1910 handed over to the executors the eight paintings which, he said, he had found in the cellar. These were only valued at $1,690.

Famed Beauty Starved to Death

Lillian Hollis, Once Prettiest Woman on Pacific Coast, Found Dead in Hovel.

New York, Feb. 7.—Lillian Lorraine Hollis, who was said to be a famous beauty of the Pacific coast in 1892, died in obscurity here last Monday, it was learned to-day. Her body was discovered in a little furnished room on Forty-ninth street, in which a score of cats were found roaming about, and there was every evidence, physicians said, that her death was caused by inanition and lack of nourishment, or practically starvation.

'In a voting contest conducted by several California newspapers in 1892,' said one of those who knew the woman here, 'Miss Hollis was proclaimed the prettiest woman of the Pacific coast.'

A number of actors and actresses visited an undertaking establishment yesterday to see her body borne to a crematory after simple services.

Reason is on Woman's Side

Appeal for a Change in the Quick Divorce Laws of Reno.

Reno, Nev., Feb. 7.—Three hundred women went to Carson City to-day to urge the Legislature to change the divorce law of this State so as to require a residence of twelve instead of six months. The Assembly has made divorce legisation a special order of business for to-day.

Several Reno business men, who profit by the presence of the divorce colony have been waging a fight to prevent a change in the law.

Governor Oddie in his message urged a change.

ALASKA'S RESOURCES CALL FOR IMMEDIATE RAILWAY EXTENSIONS

Washington, Feb. 5.— The Alaskan Railway Commission has reported to President Taft that more than one extensive railway will be needed to open up Alaska's resources properly.

The report, which the President will send to Congress with recommendations, says there are several available railway routes from the coast into the far interior of Alaska, but no definite recommendations are made as to the choice of routes.

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NAVAL DEBATE IS NEARING THE WELCOME END

Mr. McDonald Hoarse To-day After Speech of Three Hours and a Half.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—The first sign of a determined tug-of-war in the Commons in connection with the consideration of the Government resolution authorizing the expenditure of thirty-five million dollars on three dreadnoughts came last night. The debate was resumed shortly after the House met at three o'clock, and was still under way at midnight when there was talk of an all night session in order to bring the discussion on the resolution stage to as near a conclusion as possible. It did not materialize, however, but protracted sessions are certain to come soon.

The speakers were the Hon. Chas. Marcil—who moved the adjournment on Tuesday night—Mr. E. M. Macdonald, of Pictou, and Mr. D. D. Mackenzie, of Cape Breton.

Mr. Marcil, who spoke until half-past five, dealt more particularly with the constitutional aspect of the matter, claiming that the proposal of the Government would involve the serious question of a departure in the satisfactory relations which have so long existed between Canada and the Mother Country. He claimed that the Government had no mandate from the country and that the question should be submitted to the people before a final decision is reached.

Mr. Macdonald spoke for three hours and a half, and dealt with practically every phase of the naval situation. He said there was no middle course in regard to the matter. The issue now before the country is one of a policy of direct contributions or of a Canadian navy. One contribution would lead to others.

Shortly after midnight Mr. Mackenzie moved the adjournment of the debate, but the Hon. Robert Rogers, who was leading the House, would not agree. He said that only two speeches had been disposed of and promised to listen attentively to Mr. Mackenzie until he was through. He concluded at 12.45.

NATURALIZATION AND OTHER MATTERS.

When the House met Mr. E. M. Macdonald said he had noticed in a cable despatch that the progress of the bill introduced in the British House, dealing with Imperial naturalization had been delayed owing to certain objections by the Canadian Government. He asked the Minister of Justice for an explanation.

The Hon. C. J. Doherty said that the last communication which had been sent by the Canadian Government was dated December 4, 1912. At that time it was understood that certain amendments to the bill suggested by the Canadian Government had not been dealt with. The Government had no later information in reference to the matter.

During question time, Mr. Knowles, of Moosejaw, asked how many inspections were made during the months of June and July, 1912, by the homestead inspectors, Messrs. Shields, McLaren, Erratt and Rathwell.

The Hon. Dr. Roche replied that they had made 25, 34, 47 and 72, respectively, during the period mentioned.

Mr. Wilson, of Laval, asked if the commission appointed to examine into the affairs of the law branch of the House of Commons had made its report, and if so, what were its recommendations.

Mr. Borden replied that Mr. W. D. Hogg, K.C., of Ottawa, had conducted an inquiry into the law branch and had made a report, which is now under consideration.

Mr. Cockshutt was informed by the Minister of Labor that the report of the Royal Commission on technical education is not yet finished, but that it is likely to be completed early in March.

Mr. Sinclair asked if it was the intention of the Government to compensate the persons formerly interested in sealing off the British Columbia coast, and in the waters of the Pacific for the losses sustained by them owing to the stoppage of pelagic sealing. Would the Government name a commission to determine the amount of compensation?

Mr. Borden replied that the matter was under consideration.

NAVAL DEBATE GOES ON, AND ON.

The Hon. Charles Marcil, in continuing the debate on the naval question, said the loyalty cry in Canada had been worked to death on both sides, but the spirit of loyalty was to the front now. In his opinion the Government was taking a step in the wrong direction, as it was not in the interests of Canada that there should be a suspicion of tribute. It was that fatal mistake that led to the birth of the American Republic. The contribution of thirty-five millions was not what was objected to in any way. It was the principle of opening up an era of contribution. 'Parliament will sit six months if necessary, but we will sift this thing to the bottom,' declared Mr. Marcil. He went on to quote speeches of British politicians as to the security of the Empire, saying that while men here could not sleep on account of the German scare, British statesmen were not troubling themselves. He ridiculed the idea of a minister from Canada going to participate in Imperial defence councils. Would the report be an annual or an interim one, he asked? Instead of silence the Government should give explanations and throw more light on the naval matter, said Mr. Marcil. 'If I understand this Opposition aright,' he said amid some applause, 'it is prepared to stand till the final verdict is given by those who are entitled to render it—the Canadian people.'

Mr. Macdonald, of Pictou, wanted to know why the Government shirked discussion, and expressed his anxiety to hear the Minister of Finance (the Hon. Mr. White) and Minister of Inland Revenue (the Hon. Bruno Nantel) speak on the subject. Canada would go back to the old state of subserviency by the proposed legislation, said Mr. Macdonald, who charged Ministers with having gone back upon their views, and with having done nothing for defence for thirty years. After stating it was the Liberals who sent men to South Africa and who took over Halifax and Esquimalt, he said that party had nothing to apologize for in defence matters, as they had a record, whereas the party opposite had nothing. The member for Pictou criticized the Conservative press for holding up Australia's example to regard to naval defence and in reviewing the naval policy of the Commonwealth contended that it was exactly similar to that of Canadian Liberals inasmuch as the consent of the Federal Parliament was necessary before a ship could be sent to England's assistance.

Mr. Macdonald sat down at 10.45, having spoken for three and a half hours.

Mr. McKenzie (Cape Breton) followed and directed his remarks largely to the argument of depriving Canada of the shipbuilding industry.

POINTS TO THE ADVANTAGE OF PANAMA CANAL

Hudson's Bay Railway Also Urged as Benefit to Canada's Grain Carriage.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—Probably the most important feature of the report of the Canadian Grain Commission, tabled in the House of Commons to-day by the Hon. George E. Foster, is that in order to provide adequate facilities for the handling of future grain crops, an effort should be made to take full advantage of the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway and the Panama Canal.

This, it is urged, could best be done, the Commissioners say, by the construction of a system of interior elevators with transfer elevators on the coast and Hudson Bay. Suggestion is made that the board should be authorized by the Government to investigate and report on the most suitable locations for these elevators. The board takes it for granted that such a system of elevators would be both owned and operated by the Government.

The board recommends that sample wheat markets should be established in Winnipeg and Fort William in September, 1913, and that the railway companies be requested to grant facilities for taking samples at such points as shall be agreed upon by the Railway Commission and the Grain Commission.

WOULD TEST GRAINS BAKING QUALITIES.

Another suggestion is that there should be established in Winnipeg a laboratory for testing the milling and baking qualities of Canadian grain. This the Commissioners think could be established in connection with the Winnipeg Agricultural College.

Other recommendations are that there should be one inspection office at the head of the Great Lakes instead of two; that there should be a reduction in the number of inspection districts in the eastern division; that there should be a chief inspector for the western division; that a weighmaster should be appointed for the western division to have charge of a weighing department, and that a system of registration and cancellation of warehouse receipts should be established.

The report states that there are in the West 2,225 country elevators with a capacity of 67,000,000 bushels. The work of inspecting these elevators is done by the deputy inspector, but owing to their number it is impossible for him to do it thoroughly, and they can be inspected only on special occasions. The capacity of the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur is given at 27,820,400 bushels, as compared with 25,700,400 in 1911. During 1912, preparations were made for additional accommodation to the extent of 12,120,000 bushels.

WANTS INSPECTION DURING TRANSIT.

The Commissioners point out that last year a number of complaints were received from Great Britain to the effect that several cargoes had arrived in a damp condition. These cargoes were traced to late steamers and the terminal elevators. This suggests the desirability of supervision of western grain while in transit through Canadian channels to the Atlantic steamers. The necessity of establishing a system of inspection was dealt with at some length by the commissioners.

The report gives at some detail the story of the trouble experienced last year with wet and tough grain and tells how a dryer was secured from the Armour Grain Company with the object of putting this grain into marketable shape. The dryer was in operation for forty-four days. An average of 4.85 cents per bushel was charged and $107,348 was earned.

The report states that this was not the only illustration of the general inadequacy of existing facilities for the handling of grain, particularly in the cases of unusual emergency.

The new Government elevator which will have a large dryer attached, will be ready, it is expected, by September, 1913.

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FEBRUARY, 1913

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The Witness.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1913.

The annual convention of the Ontario Prohibitory Alliance, to be held in the Massey Hall, in Toronto, on the 26th and 27th of this month, will meet in the full glow of recent local option successes and great prospects. Every society and congregation in Ontario favorable to the cause is entitled to a delegate for every fifty members or fraction of fifty. In point of number close on three-fifths of the municipalities are now under local prohibition and close on three-quarters have declared for it by majority. In the whole province the number of open bars is just one-third of what it was in 1875. The law is said to have been enforced by Sir James Whitney's Government, as it never was before, although laxity in exceptional cases will be deplored. The attitude of the Liberal party in favor of extending to the whole province the prohibition of the bar will necessarily evoke enthusiasm, but will not hinder plans for further conquest in detail. Reduced fares have been arranged for on the usual terms. The delegate must obtain a receipt for full fare railway ticket where he buys it. If there are three hundred at a convention this means a free return ticket; if less a return for a third fare.

If the Unionists keep at their campaign for protection in England they will soon have to import the whole vocabulary that has developed on the subject in the United States. Log-rolling is the first term they need, and they need it imperetively at once. Mr. Chaplin blurts out the question.—What will become of protection for British farm products if we let the manufacturers achieve protection first? His fear is obvious that if protection for manufacturers is secured by the Conservatives the land owners will have to whistle for theirs. These Conservatives have got to learn the policy of 'get together,' so perfectly acquired and so long practised by the protectable interests of the United States. They have to learn to 'log-roll,' so that every one who has money invested will be interested in pushing a common policy. They have already well learnt the science of political contributions looking to financial privilege, not to empty honors in return.

The United Kingdom is made up of a group of kingdoms, each of which had a different language and a slightly different race. To-day a number of these parts still have their distinctive languages or dialects. The differences of race, religion and language that attach to the parts are as great as any we have in Canada, and result in greater call for divisions of government than exist between any of the Maritime or Western provinces. Yet the whole United Kingdom is under one Parliament, which must make general laws governing the whole, and particular laws governing the parts. Were the races and religions at all equal in their representation at Westminster, there would result a fair amount of give and take. The condition, is that there is one overwhelmingly dominant partner. From the representation of the English the representatives of the minor parts, even when fairly unanimous, have to win their requirements by combinations and compromises. The Irish have at last been triumphant in their long contest for Home Rule. The Welsh, with the support of the Irish, are now in the midst of their struggle to disestablish the Church in Wales, and support with their free-will offerings the churches they love. The bill for Welsh Disestablishment passed its second reading by one of the narrowest majorities the government has had. With the assistance of the Irish the government was only able to muster twenty-nine more votes than its opponents. The measure which the Welsh would pass immediately, were they a self-governing people, arouses so little enthusiasm in the Liberal ranks, or more correctly, is disliked by such a large part of the Liberal party that even when the safety of their party was in jeopardy they would not turn out to vote on it.

A plan for the patrolling of the steamship track through the ice region is a subject of negotiations between the British Government and the steamship companies. There is no word of asking any other power to share the expense. This is as it should be. If Great Britain is mistress of the seas, as we are forever hearing that she is, and must be, then it is her business to see to their safety, in so far as it is within the power, and, therefore, the duty, of man to secure it. Her own interests are certainly the supreme ones, as by far the greatest number of ships that use the ocean lanes fly her flag and hail from her ports. The only countries that are not absolved from this service, as rendered by Britain, are the dominions which share the protection of Britain's asserted supremacy.

A man living at Saranac Lake, in the State of New York, less than a hundred miles from Montreal, was desirous of procuring some fine oatmeal of a sort that he could only get in Montreal, and wrote to a friend asking to have it sent. Twelve and a half pounds were sent, and, to the horror of the sender, seventy cents express duty was charged. Had he been within the United States, but the same distance from Saranac Lake, he could have sent the parcel to his friend for about half the price by parcel post. Canada needs a parcel post. Canada wants a parcel post. If the government delay until another session in giving the parcel post, it will but lay up a feeling of resentment against it in the people, whom it deprives of a convenience that they are fully convinced they should have.

It is a peculiar sight to see a people trying to protect themselves from their dangerous desire to elect a wrong man to be their president. No one can possibly be re-elected to a third term in the White House unless the states elect a plurality of electors to choose him. The nation seems to fear that some Bull Moose will stampede it in a time of excitement into doing what in calmer times it will regret. Partly for this reason, partly because of the humiliating spectacle of a president, who is the officer of the whole nation, on the partisan stump, partly because the nation is convinced that during the last year of a president's term of office his acts are influenced more by his desire for re-election than for his desire to govern rightly, perhaps largely from a traditional fear of the fate of the Roman republic and the first French republic, the Senate is considering a bill for a constitutional amendment that will limit any man to one term of six years as president. While government for four years by some of their presidents has been too long, government for eight years by others has been too short. We are fortunate that our political system does not prevent our using safely the accumulated experience of our best trained men to govern us in the most useful period of their lives.

The imports of jewels into the United States through the port of New York last month amounted to three million nine hundred thousand dollars worth. With but one exception the report says this is a record amount. The significance of this is that the importation of precious stones has long been accounted one of the most accurate signs of prosperity and free money by our neighbors across the border. As people do not in these days put their money into jewels for hoarding purposes they would not be making this great outlay of money for ornament if they had any fear of worse times coming. It is averred by some that a decline in jewel imports is one of the very first signs of hard times, and is a harbinger that comes even before the slackening off in the orders for structural steel, which is accounted the most infallible sign.

A considerable undertone of conviction in behalf of woman suffrage is proved by the fact that the House of Representatives of the conservative state of Pennsylvania has passed a resolution favorable to its submission to the people at the very time when the movement in its behalf was being disgraced in another country by fiendish conduct, which could only be excused on the score of mania. The slow way in which the constitutions of American states allow their people to come to conclusions is shown by the fact that this has still to pass the state Senate, and has to pass both houses again in 1915, and has then to be submitted to the people for their votes upon it.

The cost of living has gone up another notch according to last month's 'Labor Gazette,' and now stands at 135.2, or 35.2 percent above the average of the decade 1890-1899. The high cost of living is not, however, inevitable. It can indeed be very comfortably dodged by those who do not choose to make it an excuse for the cost of high living. Dr. Wiley, the famous United States pure food expert, points out that wheat is the best balanced food both for the muscle and the mind, and that with an ordinary coffee grinder it is possible to make enough breakfast food by grinding a pint of wheat to last a family of four for four days, at a cost of a cent and a quarter a day. He might have made a dozen other similar suggestions, but we have moved a long way from the old Scotch idea that a bowl of porridge made a good breakfast.

It was Liebig, the great chemist, who said many years ago that the consumption of soap in a country was the measure of its civilization. Disraeli in his first budget speech referred to sulphuric acid as such a test. This was a surprise to many, but a Liberal, Lyon Playfair, came to his defence, pointing out that the increasing use of sulphuric acid in manufactures made it an important measure for the purpose. The New York 'Outlook' has just given another. Speaking of a backward county in the United States, it says that it 'has only one consolidated school,' and that less than twenty-five percent of the roads are macadam or gravel. The comparison is significant with regard to the consolidated school. The system began in Massachusetts after the close of the civil war, when the diminished rural population in that state made this concentration of the schools a necessity. The system has spread all over the United States, east and west, with splendid results, and the consolidated rural school is now the sign of progress as well as one of its best helps.

An enterprising aviator has promised the people of Vancouver and Victoria inter-city passage next summer by aeroplane at twenty-five dollars a trip. As the distance is all over the water it is possible to use the comparatively safe and reliable hydro-aeroplane. The distance is approximately ninety miles and would take about an hour and a half to an hour and three-quarters in the ordinary type of passenger hydro-biplane that accommodates two persons and costs five to six thousand dollars. The publication of this despatch reminds us that a few weeks ago a correspondent wrote from Prince Edward Island suggesting that an aeroplane be kept there for the winter mail service across the straits whenever the shores got blocked with ice. The crossing is less than ten miles. Unfortunately no such reliable aeroplane has yet been made as would tempt a man, expert enough to be its mechanician, to run the risk of a daily winter flight over water too rough for a 'hydro' to live in. Apart from the efforts of Mr. Graham Bell there seems to be almost nothing done in Canada to develop the new mode of motion though its votaries regard it as destined to bring the remote parts of Canada within easy reach of civilization and open the utmost regions to easy exploration.

The rate war between the German steamship lines and the Canadian Pacific steamships is officially declared to be on the timetable for next summer. It began with the announced determination of the German lines running to the Mediterranean to kill the competition threatened by the promised Canadian Pacific line to Trieste, but it has now, it seems, spread to the North Sea ports. This is an Anglo-German war, not such as some have been trying to inflame, not a war to see who can do the most harm, but one between Germany and Canada, in which the winning contestant will be the one that can do the most good. Happily for the Canadian Pacific the dice are loaded. All the emigrants brought over whether by its own or the German boats will go to settle the country and thus supply both increased freight and passenger traffic for its railway lines. With a cut-rate war on between Europe and Canada, and the United States Congress putting through a bill for the further restriction of immigration to that country, Canada should do well next year in respect of population increase. She will indeed need some such stimulus to her growth of population to prevent a break in suburban and farm land values, which at their present level assume a continued inflow of people. It is for Canada to get to work at every known means of nationalizing these strangers.

It is proposed in a bill that has passed the House of Representatives to put a stop to emigrants entering the United States who cannot both read and write and to stop all such as come from countries that provide certificates of character who do not bring with them such certificates. If this bill or an approximation to it should go through it would prevent a great host of able-bodied, courageous people from entering the United States every year. Many of these would be of fine moral fibre and of abounding energy for neither of the above tests would have any relation to these qualities. To exclude all who cannot read and write implies that such are not competent citizens, and, to be logical, all natives who cannot read and write should be excluded from the ballot. This would be infinitely more reasonable than excluding them on the ground of color. The proposed exclusion of the uneducated would be a blow to the progress of the United States delivered with a view to excluding cheap labor. It is a very natural sequel to the exclusion of cheap goods. When labor gets dearer then the products of that labor will cost more, which will call for greater barriers against cheap goods, and when living gets dearer there will need to be a still stricter exclusion of labor; and so on. The next thing that will be needed will be laws to keep Americans from going abroad to spend their money where they can get three times as much for it. Should such a law come into force in the United States, Canada would become the land of promise to all the down-trodden who are victims of circumstances and not of folly. Our farms are crying out for their strong and willing hands. The educating and nationalizing of these will be the first thing to think of. A few years will replace them by a Canadian generation. To allow it to grow up uneducated or uninstructed in their allegiance would be the height of unwisdom.

Speaking in the Manitoba Legislature, Sir Rodmond Roblin said: 'I cannot believe that the Rev. Mr. Hamilton and the Rev. Mr. Gordon represent the moral or Christian sentiment of the community in their tacit endorsement of the use of whiskey and money and corrupt acts in elections.' The whole country knows the Rev. Mr. Gordon, 'Ralph Connor,' through his books. The Rev. Mr. Hamilton is also widely known as the sturdiest of moralists. He is well remembered as a pastor in Point St. Charles. These two men have made the uplifting of the moral and religious life of the community their life-work; each has striven seriously and patiently for the implanting of higher moral ideals and practices. When a man like Sir Rodmond Roblin sneers at the protest of the Presbyterian Church in his province, and declares it to be led by the nose by two political schemers, when, under cover of the immunity of parliamentary utterance, he asserts that these two men are, by their denunciation of the way in which the Macdonald elections were conducted, tacitly endorsing the use of whiskey and money and corrupt practices in elections, he does violence to all men's sense of truth and righteousness, not to say decency. It is not only the privilege, but the duty, of the leaders of the church when they see public iniquity to denounce it. For Sir Rodmond to assert that the men who were arrested and then refused fair play by the courts were themselves bad, is no more a defence of that illegality than is his vilification of the ministers. From such a charge as that launched against his government with such purity of purpose and force, his only defence was a judicial inquiry, such as the 'Witness' called for at the time. Because this was not done the methods of the Macdonald election will remain a disgrace to the Government that so brazenly accepts the responsibility for them. Public opinion in Manitoba is, in Sir Rodmond's view, of such a low order, that his scurrilous attack on the ministry and his flouting of the Presbyterian synod's resolution, will help him on to a greater political glory.

The most basic element today in the building up of a new country is cement. In the last ten years its use has grown enormously, and now practically every foundation for a building is made of it. In office buildings, factories and stores its use is indispensable. Anything that makes cement dear holds back the progress of Canada. Last summer building almost came to a standstill on account of the inability of the cement trusts to supply the needs of the country. There must be no hazard of this painful experience being repeated. Aside from the shortage, however, the present duty of fifty-six cents a barrel is indefensible. No one will deny that it is a handicap on Canadian progress in the race with other countries. The energetic capitalist looking for a manufacturing site will always take the cost of building into consideration. The duty of fifty-six cents is not imposed for government revenue, for by cutting the duty in two, as was done last summer, the Government collected a far larger income. It is a prohibitive tariff imposed solely for the purpose of allowing a combination to take from the people enough money to pay dividends on its watered stock. Mr. White could not do a more popular thing than again to reduce the duty by half. This will be done if the demand of the people is adequately voiced in the press, but it should be done immediately, for the orders for next summer's building operations are at present being drawn out.

Sir George Askwith has been arbitrator and conciliator in many trade disputes. Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trade, Comptroller of the General Commercial, Labor and Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, Chairman of the Fair Wages Advisory Committee, and is now Chief Industrial Commissioner. In these various offices he has probably had a larger experience in the governmental aspect of the relations between employers and employees than any other person in the English-speaking world. He has had to deal in recent years with some of the largest as well as some of the bitterest strikes the country has ever known. Last fall Sir George was over in Canada for the purpose of investigating the Lemieux Act, which in Canada has been considered the most satisfactory forward step that any country has made toward protecting the public from the disastrous effects of industrial disputes. In reporting on the Act to his Government, Sir George says: 'The spirit and intent of conciliation is the more valuable portion of the act, and an act on these lines, even if the restrictive features which aim at delaying a stoppage of work were omitted, would be suitable and practicable for this country.' The coercive part of the act is admittedly its weakness, but by failing to incorporate it in her copy Great Britain will but shelve a vital and imminent difficulty. France has had to face it by calling the strikers to the colors as reservists and forcing them to work. Australia, a labor governed country, has had to use equally harsh measures. In Canada the coercive part of the act is equally strong against employers and employees, while in the countries that have no such act it is only on the employee that coercion ever falls. The really valuable part of our act, however, is that the findings of the boards of arbitration give the public, who are the ultimate masters in any large labor dispute, an unbiased decision as to who is in the right, thus enabling the people to use their predominant influence for justice.

Mr. Fisher, in his lucid letter on cold storage, says that he does not believe that cold storage increases the cost of living. He might quite well have gone further and declared that it certainly decreases the cost of living. Nature has provided an ebb and flow in the earth's production. Squirrels and other animals know this, or at least act upon it, by laying up food for the winter. Human civilization owes much to this need of laying up. In fact, in countries where storage is not necessary civilization does not develop. In a country like this storage is an absolute necessity. The only question is how it can be best and most cheaply done. People used to have to salt down their own butter, salt down or freeze their own pork, corn their own beef and lime their own eggs. These processes have gradually passed into other hands. Storage is done on a larger scale, and is done, as Mr. Fisher shows, better as well as cheaper. There is nothing in all this that is not for the good of mankind. The great danger in private storage is variations of temperature. This is largely eliminated in public storage, as it is not difficult to maintain temperature exactly at the freezing point. The great danger with public cold storage is that the goods may have deteriorated before being put in. No care in storage can mend that. Another danger is in taking things out of storage and allowing them to spoil before they come to the table. Their tendency to spoil is not diminished, but increased by having been in storage. It is probable too that with the most equable and correct temperature there will be some deterioration when in cold storage, and that such may in the course of months and years become positively deleterious. There seems to be no end to the preservation of food in the Arctic, where it is kept hard frozen, but it is probable that there should be some limit to the time when storage can be held to avail. But there would plainly be difficulty in enforcing such a limit, and the futility and illusory effect of dating in the case of the storage of goods already spoiled is also obvious.

In business there is much competition for men who can do things, and salaries to those in charge of great interests soar to figures that surprise, and excite jealousy among those who are not in the line of preferment. Yet, when it is considered how large the responsibility involved in every act of men in managing positions in big business the salaries paid them are not out of proportion. There are other forms of responsibility quite as great but not as tangible, materially speaking, whose remuneration is not so directly fixed by the law of supply and demand. It is fair in their case to weigh fairly the moral import of their responsibilities against the merely material import of those services that are so well paid. If a man whose daily decisions involve differences of hundreds of thousands of dollars gets fifty or a hundred thousand a year, what should a minister of the Crown get whose decisions involve the fate of nations, or what should a judge get who has to make decisions not only such as involve vast money interests, but such as involve life and reputation, still more precious. The position of a judge is to some extent affected by the aforesaid law of supply and demand, inasmuch as a successful lawyer in good practice will not accept it. It is not always that the most successful lawyer would make the best judge, but with small salaries paid to judges we must expect to have the anomaly of masters in the profession pleading before those who could not compete with them. This is not a description of the things that are, but of what is to be looked for as the prevailing scale of salaries becomes smaller and smaller in proportion to other values. These remarks are made apropos of the appeal of a correspondent for higher salaries for the judges of the Circuit Court, but have a more general application.

From the first, the approval of the British authorities was given to the plan which was unanimously approved by the Canadian Parliament of having a Canadian Navy. Such was the unanimity of parties here, and of authorities abroad, that Lord Grey felt free, in a speech at Calgary, to speak of it favorably, for which he was brusquely reprimanded by Mr. Joseph Martin, not a jingo, but an ultra Liberal, in the Imperial Parliament. On this side of the sea he was denounced by the Bourassa faction. In both cases the fault found lay in his commending a navy at all. Lord Charles Beresford, the very impersonation of jingo imperialism, visited Canada and upheld that policy, and Lord Milner, another representative imperialist, came later with the same advice. Of course, in doing so, these English authorities believed that they were only supporting what Canada had declared for, as no responsible Englishman ventures to give Canada advice. Still from that day to this it seems to have been the prevailing opinion in Great Britain that such would be the best thing, in the general interest, for Canada to do. Of course, when Canada changed, or at least when the Canadian Government changed, and proposed an emergency offering of thirty-five million dollars, there went up in Britain a paean of laudation. But the more responsible people regretted the change, as it seemed to express enmity to Germany and was not in conformity with the mutual efforts of the best men in both countries to bring rivalry of armament to an end. The Manchester 'Guardian,' which is probably the most powerful and independent exponent of Liberal sentiment, has taken this view. Its latest argument is that grants to the imperial treasury or navy will inevitably breed party dissension in Canada, while, if Canada had an armament of her own, it would have, as in Australia, the whole strength of her nationality behind it. Men of this way of thinking are urging the British Government to discourage this form of assistance as against imperial policy. It is likely that the answer they will get will be that the Imperial Government cannot undertake to advise Canada in such matters, and that Canada's loyalty is greatly to be commended. But there is every reason to believe that the home government is favorable to that advice. Our own view has been that a generous contribution to the imperial defence is due by us as a thankoffering, but not due at all as an emergency need.

NO NAVY.

We have the greatest respect for the Quaker doctrine of non-resistance. It is a good omen for the world that most nations have respected it. If a man has made up his mind, as a Christian, never to strike any one for his own defence, or for that of others, trusting in God to be his keeper, and to protect those committed to his care, his position is a noble one. The same would be to be said of a country which boldly took the ground that God would protect it, and refused to strike a blow. No country has taken that ground yet, though there are many small countries which have to rely on the world's public opinion and on the jealousies of their greater neighbors for their safety. The time will come when the interlocking of interests, the development of wisdom, and the Christian leaven shall have so moulded the mind of nations that they will agree to settle their differences without the maintenance of armaments. It is a good sign of that coming time that such a large element in the population of this country is strongly opposed to any contribution to defence on the general score that war is bad, that such provision is economic waste, and that, as one of our correspondents to-day ably puts it, thirty-five millions can be spent in ways infinitely more to the world's advantage and our own—that, indeed, if applied directly to the furtherance of peace and good-will between nations, it would do much more to ensure us against war's alarms than it can in the form of dreadnoughts.

We regard the development that has been given to this sort of thinking, which may possibly represent the ruling spirit in the country, as the best result of the naval agitation, and as the best lesson the loss of thirty-five million dollars can teach us—and it is, of course, every good man's wish that whatever money is spent, should turn out a pure loss. It is argued, further, that whatever may be the 'emergency' or the needs of the Mother Country in the way of protection, nobody is threatening us in Canada; therefore it is folly for us to spend money to meet dangers that are not in sight, and are hardly imaginable. This is, however, not a whole statement of the question. We have to ask ourselves what is the cause of this stable equilibrium of our country, and of the safety of our commerce, and of our general restfulness and peace of mind. The real question is: are we prepared to recommend the disbanding of the British navy? If, taking a responsible view of the facts, we seriously believe that to be the right course, and are willing to accept results, the greatness and seriousness of which few will question, then is our position logical in refusing co-operation. If we do not think the time has arrived for that, we should next ask if it is not our navy, if we are not relying upon it, and if we owe it nothing. As long as we think Britain should have a navy, and that we are in any degree dependent on it for the safety of our communications with other nations, or for the respect shown us as a country under its protection, can we honorably ignore our duty to it?

THE CAUSE OF WAR.

In a carefully reasoned article on the making of war, Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, professor of the history of military tactics at Oxford, argues that while to-day governments have the power of declaring war, they have not as of old the power of successfully waging it unless the mass of their people are heart and soul with them. This deduction finds support not only in the Turkish campaign but in many others. When Turkey entered on a war with the Balkan States and the armies of the Bulgars, the Greeks, the Serbs and the Montenegrins tumbled impetuously in on her, her civilians did not want to fight. All that could of them loaded up their goods and chattels on ox waggons, mule carts or pack mules and stampeded away from the danger zone in the direction of Constantinople. Now the people in the border towns are a country's first line of defence. They are to a nation what the outposts and front guard are to an army. If an army's guard falls in on it without making any stand, it gives it no time to form and prepare a front for the enemy. If the guard but delay the advance for a quarter of an hour, an army marching through a valley will have time to secure a position. If, on the other hand, it falls in without resistance as did Lord Methuen's at a critical moment, a large force may be overcome by one much inferior. The defensive stands of the townsmen who hold their villages against great odds are among the most notable and brave events in the wars of France, Germany, Switzerland and Holland. The stand made by the burghers of Breda is but one of these. Not a single event like this has been chronicled in the whole Turkish war. The populace was not fighting but running. How different would have been the case had Turkey been the aggressor and attempted to carry the fighting into Servia, Bulgaria and Montenegro! Every village in those countries would have immediately been a fortress, had there been any men left not drafted to the colors. They would have fought as the Boers fought to defend every dorp against the inevitable and crushing advance of a huge army.

A special incident that further points the lesson occurred only a short time ago in France. By some accident a false order was given and the reserve mobilized along a part of the German border. Immediately the villagers took fright and began scurrying toward Paris. It is evident that had the alarm been real and had war been sprung by the Government to the surprise of the people the result would have been chaos. War to-day is not a thing of the moment; it must be led up to by months or years of aggravation. While the Spanish-American war was the direct result of the explosion on the 'Maine,' and the campaign for war led by the Hearst journals, it would not have been possible had the people of the United States not been aggravated for years by the war, almost of extermination, waged for many months by General Weyler against the Cubans. The unconquerable determination of the Cubans to obtain for themselves the right to govern themselves appealed to the people of the United States. The Boer war was years brewing. Both peoples were a long time becoming steadily more aggravated with each other before the final outbreak. In Japan, which, having conquered Port Arthur from China, was dispossessed of it by the Russians, every forward move of the latter in Manchuria from the building of the Harbin railway to the construction of the fortifications at Port Arthur and the harbor works at Port Dalny, was the incentive for the creation of new battalions of soldiers. Finally the practical invasion of Corea, which Japan had always claimed, only precipitated the appeal to arms over a quarrel that had been very long brewing.

To-day if a nation is to win in an equal contest it is no mercenary army, but the civilians, who must do the fighting, and they will not do it unless they are worked up to it by much aggravation. The only possibility of new war that looms on the horizon is the dissatisfaction of Germany with Britain's foreign policy. They deem themselves, whether rightly or wrongly, to have been balked by Britain in every attempt they have made to secure colonies habitable by white people. The furious building of great battleships will never quiet this. But inasmuch as it is done, as the Germans think, to enforce this exclusion of them from the habitable earth, it will rather further aggravate it. The one unfortunate thing in Mr. Borden's naval policy is the propaganda of belligerency against Germany that has been carried on in Canada in the attempt to make the gift seem urgently necessary. The newspapers that are responsible for this insist on making the gift to the Mother Country take the aspect of a slap in the face to Germany. Their arguments for it are now the strongest argument against it. What Canada of all things least desires is to seem to put her fists up in Germany's face, as the militant jingoes have done their best to picture us as doing. Fortunately there are very strong peace parties both in Germany and Britain, which two nations are knit more indissolubly together by the bonds of their enormous commerce, their common religion, and the similarity of the course of their social progress than almost any other two countries. By helping Germany to secure suitable dependencies and responsibilities abroad, Britain will allay the existing aggravation and do more for peace than by the building of a hundred battleships.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The war is again in full blast, and the appearances are that it is greatly to the dismay of the new Turkish government. It is now explained that the revolution at Constantinople was to have taken place immediately on the surrender of Adrianople, but that the precipitancy of Enver Bey, the man on the white horse, brought it about before that event, and left the problem of holding or giving up the great fortress with its holy places to the young Turks. As the cry with which they upset the old government was denunciation of the surrender, they could not give it up. So the war had to commence again, and the government has not only to face a refreshed foe with exhausted resources and a hungry and dejected army, but the wrath of the common people for bringing new calamities upon them. There are many who think that this state of things cannot last long, and that those who sought to profit by the humiliation of the expelled government, have a much worse disaster in store for their country, and a much

greater humiliation in store for themselves.

The scene of the war has changed. Instead of continuing the winter campaign in the morasses on both sides of the Tchataija lines, the Bulgarians have turned their attention to the conquest of the Gallipoli peninsula, with the help of the Greek fleet. The Gallipoli peninsula forms the northern shore of the long strait of the Dardanelles, a sort of river between Europe and Asia fifty miles long, and three or four wide. Should the Allies get command of this strait, they would command Constantinople from the sea. The Turkish fleet is hiding in the bays of this strait under cover of the fortresses which line both the European and Asiatic shores. The Gallipoli peninsula is a long spit of land from five to fifteen miles wide, with the gulf of Saros behind it. The Greek fleet has gone into this gulf to support the Bulgarian movement, with its guns, where it will be safe from those of the strong Turkish forts on the Dardanelles.

Enver Bey, the man who is responsible for the renewing of the war, is said to be dreadfully anxious to distinguish himself by landing an army somewhere to attack the Bulgarian movement on the flank. To do this his idea is to rush a force across from Asia to some point on the coast of the Sea of Marmora. Rodosto, the chief port on that coast, was captured by the Bulgarians many months ago, and they seem to have been more or less in possession of the whole coast since. Reports differ as to whether a landing has been effected; but an American collier captain says he saw them land amid much artillery fire on both sides. His ship was not likely to be near enough for him to see well. A Turkish force ashore beyond the Tchataija lines would be cut off from all communication or provisioning, except by sea. It could not therefore move inland. The Turkish force in the Peninsula is said to be seventy thousand men, easily supported from Asia, and that is where the war will be. But Enver wants to do something off his own bat. A hundred years ago, Sir John Duckworth ran the Dardanelles with a British fleet, and possibly the Greeks are planning later some scenic performance of the sort, though till the forts are silenced from behind it will be perilous, for fortress guns are more dangerous now.

BIRTH OF MATTER.

It is not nearly so surprising that three of Britain's leading chemists should have got a gas from somewhere as it is that they should doubt how it was procured. The world had become so thoroughly convinced that matter had no genesis, is immutable and indestructible, that no ordinary mortal would have ventured to ask when confronted with the facts, if the matter might not have been created. All would have been certain that the discovered substance was but derived from some other substance. It calls to our attention how we are apt to take the hypotheses of the scientists, such as the nebular one which accounts for the creation of stars and planets, the wave theory of electricity, the atomic theory of chemistry and the evolution theory of life as established facts, while leading scientists continually remember that they are but the working hypotheses by which they make new deductions, but which at any time may have to be materially remodelled, or altogether discarded. Should it prove that matter had actually been created by these men, it would revolutionize the common conception of what matter is. Yet the very mode by which the substance was produced would seem to support the scientific concept that matter is nothing but minute whirlpools of force. To the lay mind it is far easier to believe that these experiments have resulted in a transmutation of substances. That was Sir William Ramsey's first deduction, when he made a very similar experiment with radium some years ago. That this was a transmutation, or the changing of one element into another, seemed in his first articles on the subject to be proved beyond a doubt, for at that time he wrote of the breaking down of copper, and the two elements that he derived were both of lower value in the same group of elements when arranged according to their atomic weights. In this experiment everything fitted beautifully together. That there is not the same harmony in the new discovery appears to be the cause for the very surprising suggestion that matter has actually been created out of energy.

UNHAPPY MEXICO.

Outside of Mexico the whole world was sorry to see Senor Madero resort to arms for the overthrow of the Republic's grand old man Diaz. Year after year through one presidential term after another he had given Mexico a stable government. One thing alone he withheld from his people — the free choice of a president. The elections by which he periodically succeeded himself in office were mere concessions to form that became as well understood and as hollow a semblance of what an election is designed and purports to be as is the election of the President of the United States by the Electoral College. There were many Mexicans who did not like this among his officials, which would increase as the chief grew older and his country richer, and which others envied, and there were still others that disliked the fact that the development of the resources of the country was being done by foreigners. To the world outside of Mexico these reasons for dissatisfaction did not seem adequate. Senor Madero, however, thought they were and became the leader of the disaffected in a rising to defeat by force of arms the beneficent autocrat who had so long ruled.

General Diaz, having lost the fire and energy of youth, was neither able or probably very anxious to repel a change that he saw must come. Madero won, not only the defeated president's high position, but with it took over its inseparable responsibilities and duties. In doing it he gave his country a new lesson in how to revolt against authority and fostered the discontent of the idle whom no government can ever satisfy. Ever since his success he has suffered the blows of a desultory revolution that after many months' warfare is becoming more violent and prevalent. There is no end to the turmoil in sight. The revolutionists seem to be looking to the advent of the new government in the United States for help, though that government will bring into power a Democratic regime that is renowned for its determination not to annex territory or to meddle in the affairs of other countries. The anti-foreign government in Mexico may be also looking to Washington. Out of such a chaos the United States brought order in Cuba. If the situation is as bad as the despatches picture it, a similar action is the only visible solution of Mexico's trouble that would bring about immediate peace, unless possibly Senor Diaz, who is still sturdy, should re-enter the country by invitation.

RIVAL PHANTOMS.

The United States is giving to the world just now an example of the way in which military expenditure forces new expenditure for war preparation, and how that expenditure in turn creates not only a demand, but a logical necessity, for more and then more without limit. The United States had a navy that it calculated was the third strongest in the world. This navy was always held on the eastern coast with the exception of a few ships that patrolled the Pacific ports where there was no danger. The country, however, had a navy. It had a naval academy at Annapolis; it had a dozen or more shipyards anxious and ready to build new warships, and it had a huge and very powerful steel trust anxious to sell steel plates, guns and projectiles to the War Office at twice the price they could be bought for in England or probably two and a half times the cost of manufacture. The officers of the navy wanted more rapid advancement. The shipbuilding naval academy also all wanted more rapid advancement, the ship building yards wanted more of the finest paying work, the steel works also wanted a hand in the 'pork barrel.'

The consequence was that they all simultaneously got out and began to 'root' for greater naval expenditure. Their concerted theme was the ease with which Japan could seize their new empire in the Philippines, and the ease with which she could land an army on the California coast. The naval officers and cadets agitated in high social circles. The naval yards paid special attention to agitating among their employees, whom they secured as voters for the party that would promise them the building of new ships. The steel companies agitated in financial circles. As a result the navy grew rapidly and the digging of the Panama Canal was undertaken so as to make it equally efficient on either coast. As the canal was approaching completion it was decided that as the treaty with Great Britain put the United States in the position of guarantor of its neutrality not only in times of peace, but in time of war as well, the only way in which this could be secured would be to fortify it. For two years grants have been passed by Congress for this, and the work is being started. Col. Goethals, who engineered the canal, now tells the United States that it cannot be protected by a permanent force of less than twenty-five thousand men. Representative Mondell has told Congress that the upkeep of the fortifications and the maintenance of the garrison will entail an annual cost of thirty-five million dollars. Of course this huge addition to the standing army has brought all the army officers, who are a powerful force both politically and socially, into the field as agitators for further army and navy development.

Having secured an increased navy, the digging of the canal, and the commitment of the government to its fortification, the whole propaganda, which is continually increased in size and strength, now demand that a naval base shall be created and fortified on the island of Cuba, to protect the Atlantic entrance, and that the United States shall purchase the Galapagos Islands from Chili and establish there another naval base to guard the Pacific entrance. Each of these forts would necessitate a few thousand more men and a few more millions a year for upkeep. They also argue that the canal fortifications cannot be made so strongly self-defensive but that if the United States navy were defeated the canal unit would have to capitulate. Therefore they argue that the navy must be so increased in strength that it will always be able to drive a foreign fleet out of the Carribean Sea.

There is no end to this mode of arguing the necessity of military increases. Japan builds a few more ships and, crazy as the notion is to any one but a United States militarist, the building of these new battleships by Japan is a certain indication that she is preparing for a grand attack and the seizure of the whole of that quarter of the United States that lies west of the Rocky Mountains. Or, and this is another actual case, a Japanese merchant buys for speculative purposes a piece of waterfront land in a port on the west coast of Mexico, and the militarists distort the fact into an assertion that the government of Japan is buying up a Mexican harbor with the object of creating and fortifying a military base near the United States. So the rivalry goes on, the annual expenditure increases year by year, and if the competition gets wild enough and the burden it imposes onerous enough the two peoples may in time actually learn to hate each other without any more reason than that those who desired war and military expenditure in both countries used each other as phantoms with which to scare the ill-balanced mass whom they could get to believe their tale.

THE DEMOCRATS.

While nearly all that we hear of the present session of Congress is its work on the new tariff schedule, this work will not in fact ever come before the present congress for acceptance or rejection. At the last session, and at the session before that the Democrats who have had control of the House of Representatives have passed reduced tariff schedules and with the help of the Progressives got the Senate to pass them. Both times they were vetoed by Mr. Taft. It would be useless to repeat this performance. The tariff work that is now being done is a revision of the whole tariff by a Democratic committee of the Representatives in preparation for the next session, when the Democrats will be in greater force and will have the support of Mr. Wilson in the presidency. The present Congress dies on the night of March third. Then, if not before, the session must close. On March fourth, Mr. Wilson will be inaugurated, and he has promised that he will immediately summon an extra session of Congress. That session will have the power, for the first time, to enact an income tax as the constitutional amendment to that end has just passed the necessary number of state legislatures. This will make up for any loss it may find it necessary to make by tariff reduction, though if it achieved its set purpose and arranges its tariff with a single eye to revenue it would increase instead of decrease revenues. The danger to the revenue lies in the fact that the party dare not follow its announced policy on many lines of manufactures. In response to a well worked up popular demand, it will have to abolish the tariff on many raw materials. Duties on raw materials are revenue duties; their abolition increases the protection of the manufactures for which they are used, but at the same time decreases the revenue so that another source must be found.

The Democratic party is minded, in its heart, for free trade, though, so far, it shrinks from the word. But tariff for revenue only, which is the motto of those now in power, is to our thinking equivalent to free trade, inasmuch as it repudiates any duty for protective purposes, and removes all taxes that do not go whole into the treasury. The United States would, as we have said, increase its customs revenues by the proper application of this rule. It would also immensely increase its export trade, as in practice no country can sell to another that does not buy commodities in return. Between nations things are not paid for in money. Nothing but paper passes, except to cover occasional margins. The real return is made, and has to be made, in goods But while prevailing sentiment and underlying conviction point the compass steadily towards the goal of a purely revenue tariff, no one knows better than the party managers that, to use the happy phrase of a western statesman, 'Too swift arrives as tardy as too slow. Indeed, without any of the restraining prudence which this motto invokes there are enough of contending interests to moderate the speed of reform.

There is another danger to tariff reform that the protectionists are counting on, and no doubt with much probability. The country and the world have come through the most remarkable and most protracted period of expansion ever known. If we are to draw any lesson from all the past, it must be that from this there must be a reaction. When every one has ventured more means than he has, comes a time when the springs are dry. Interest mounts, enterprises are postponed, and a time of reduced activity and capital drought sets in. The Republicans think that such a time is about due, and has just fallen on the era of their friends the Democrats. Should they at such a time reduce the industrial tariff the country is certain to lay the hard times to that cause, and to cry out for a return to the flesh pots of Egypt and for the restoration of its burdens. Here is another reason for avoiding precipitancy and bringing about reform by gentle steps. Should the hard times come first, the cry for lower duties would keep on growing stronger and then when the crisis was fairly over would be the good time to give relief and sail forth into prospering seas.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

Technical and manual instruction is having a great development in New Zealand. The official report for the year 1911, just to hand, shows how very far that favored young Dominion is ahead of us. In that year no less than sixty-six percent of the total number of public schools in that country gave courses in manual and technical instruction, in accordance with the departmental regulations. The subjects of instruction are elementary hand work, wood work, iron work, agriculture and dairy work, elementary science, physical measurements, cookery, laundry work, dressmaking, swimming and life-saving, physiology, and first aid. The number of public schools in which recognized classes for manual instruction were held was 1,436. The number of pupils taking the work in cookery was 6,110; in wood work, 6,742; in agriculture, about 15,000; and in the several other subjects mentioned above the total was 118,026. The whole population of New Zealand is only about a million, less than half that of this province.

The instruction in subjects bearing upon agriculture was given in 832 schools in 1911, as compared with 665 for the previous years. New Zealand is divided into thirteen educational districts. In ten of these the work in agriculture was supervised and directed by special instructors, going from school to school and the report states that 'experimental and observational work—the results of which, in some cases, have proved of no little value locally—is a feature of the instruction in most districts.' This supervision, by the way, of agricultural teaching in the schools by experts is one that we have urged before for our Canadian schools. The disfavor into which the subject has generally fallen in the past with us has been due to the fact that with a text book only, and with a majority of teachers partially or poorly informed on the subject, it was of necessity dealt with in a perfunctory manner. To some extent this principle of itinerant expert agricultural instruction has been adopted in Ontario, but rather in connection with the high schools than with the public schools.

These instructors in New Zealand also pay special attention to dairying, especially in the North Island, where this instruction is of most importance. It is of an elementary but practical character. That the whole system meets with favor generally from the farming community is shown not only in the large number of pupils taking these special classes, but in the general interest manifested. The official report states that 'local interest in the school gardens and experimental plots continues to be well maintained, valuable assistance being forthcoming from agricultural and pastoral associations, school committees, and members of the farming community generally.' In seventeen high schools, also, regular courses of instruction on rural pursuits were given to 499 pupils during the year. In these cases, as in the public schools, the rural subjects are taught, for the most part, by visiting expert instructors. Technical education proper also receives growing attention in New Zealand, there being now about fifty well-equipped buildings available for the accommodation and instruction of technical classes.

SLUMS.

There are lands where, in their present development of agriculture and industry, there is barely room for the people they contain. But surely there is room in Canada for every man to have a family and for every family to have a home. An apartment in a barracks, or a cellar in a slum, may be a home if love and peace dwell there; but these do not conduce to that comfort and family individuality that the word home demands. Remote as the idea may be from many of us, the word home still suggests the shade of a vine and a flower plot, and there is no good reason why, in a land of such abounding space and natural wealth as this, every family should not have a home with a honeysuckle growing over its porch. Even in cities, some approach to this is possible. Passing on the train the backs of workpeople's houses in London we have seen a constant repetition of neat yards and flowers. What a contrast to the sordid backs, to say nothing of the fronts, one sees from a Grand Trunk car. A similar contrast to our conditions would be found in Berlin. The difference is not due to the difference in the character or the quality of the people except in so far as they have been educated to better things. Indeed, European peoples are for the most part less sensitive than ours. The difference is that the sanitary inspector makes his regular rounds and has power to enforce regulations as to decency and neatness.

Mr. Newman, in speaking to the Canadian Club in the very presence of the Governor-General, revealed to Montreal conditions within her own boundaries so shocking to all decency that one would think it would make even an alderman ashamed. Mr. Newman asked if we had no sanitary inspection. Oh, yes, we have a Board of Control with a doctor on it, and health officers very zealous to the extent of their powers; but we have also aldermen. Our aldermen know these rookeries very well, for they get votes there. And they know their landlords. They are good at seeing to it that nothing is done to molest them. Beautiful democracy! Mr. Newman went on to tell how the regions about the city were being exploited by speculators and syndicates with no reference to the city's future well-being. We have all seen from the car window, if not otherwise, the newer regions developing street after street streaked out over fields, twenty-five foot lots in endless continuance—the temporary shack put up at the back by the young man or by the young couple in their days of saving, to be followed in time by the nicer house on the front of the lot. So far, though far from beautiful, there is the beauty of ambition, love and thrift, and real family life. But when the new house is occupied is the undrained cabin pulled down, or is let to a populous family, to be, even there on the edge of population, the beginning of slum conditions? Mr. Newman might have asked if we had no oversight of suburban developments. Oh, yes, we have a Metropolitan Parks Commission. It took years and years to get it appointed, and it has only proved a delusion and a snare and a postponement, because our aldermen have seen to it that it can do nothing. If we did not have aldermen we might hope for something being done. We have the greatest respect for good aldermen, and a keen sympathy with them; but we are speaking of the total results.

GAMBLING.

Because a few gambling dives have been found of late in fashionable houses in the 'West End' of London, it is said that as high stakes are being played for as in the days of Charles Fox, and that the Londoner has no need to go to Monte Carlo to risk his all in the hope of getting more. Both these statements may be quite true, but no one will for a moment believe that gambling in London is as prevalent to-day as it was when the fashionable sport of all the beaux, led by the King, was to bet on every conceivable chance and to spend their time inventing odd and ridiculous ways of exciting a sensation that custom demanded of the well-bred. Those were the days when a prince might spend his time training a goose to enter a walking race against a peacock, so that a novel wager might be made. In those days the profession throve on its customers. Since then it has been made a crime for any one to keep a gambling resort in which those who play, pay for the privilege. That is to say, no one is allowed to profit from running such an establishment by any receipts from the game. The principle of this law, which has been copied in many countries, is that for the good of the nation no one can be allowed to make profit out of tempting others to gamble unless it be done in connection with a horse race or the stock exchange. In New York they made the same principle of no profit to the operators applicable to horse racing, with the result that horse racing stopped altogether and so proved itself to be nothing but a fashionable manner of gambling.

While it is gambling itself that these laws are intended to check, the act of betting is seldom made a crime, for it would be impossible to make such prohibition effective. The law simply says, people may not take money to assist bettors by providing rooms and paraphernalia. Though in some cases, like New York, it goes so far as to make it illegal for newspapers to publish the odds even on such bets as are placed on the presidential candidates. Though the law only prohibits the keeping of gambling rooms or the frequenting of them, it is the man who makes a bet that commits the immoral act, from which the better communities of mankind are trying to free themselves by making laws that express the moral standard up to which the community desires to live. Every community knows that gain is the greatest incentive to work. As soon as it has had some experience with free gambling, it knows that the people who learn to look to chance for money on which to live become useless parasites.

The community soon learns too that the habit of gambling grows on the individual like a disease, until those who would cannot shake it off. Therefore, they do all they can without resorting to direct legislation against the gambler himself to check it, under the received rule of government that laws may protect the community from any act of an individual that can be said to do it harm, but they may not be enacted to protect the individual from his own folly. The fact that gambling dens still survive in London, despite a prohibitive law and a police force that is considered the best in the world, is sure to be used by anti-prohibitionists as an argument against the restriction of the liberties of the individual. It will be cited as a parallel to legislation restricting the liquor traffic and its violation. The anti-prohibitionists will tell of the violations of the gambling law that resulted in the Becker murder and of these new violations as proof that such laws cannot be enforced, and therefore should not be enacted. It is an odd idea that a community should not resolve to do right until it is sure that none of its members will violate the resolution.

TRAMWAY RELIEF.

We are greatly pleased to note that, in harmony with recent suggestions in these columns, an express tramway line to Westmount is to be established on St. Antoine street. That is on the line of real relief. Every one will probably agree with the Tramways Company in the view that fewer stops would somewhat increase the speed of travel, especially in portions of the line where stops have to be made for the one or two people. The gain in time would be, not so much in shortening the time of getting on and off, as in the second or two now lost in slowing down and in getting under way. It is hard to say what this gain would amount to. We should expect that, even under the new rule, the cars would slow down at crossings to a governable speed; that is to say, almost to a stop. Failing to do that, we should look for a great increase of accidents. But this would not secure any reduction of congestion, as any increase of speed or increase of the number of cars on the tracks would only increase the crowding at the busy corners, which are the real obstruction at the active hours. These can, as the company says, only be relieved by new lines. The local traffic on St. Antoine street is very much less than that by St. Catherine street and the line is a little shorter and is without any exasperating transfer, and would, by using the loop at Victoria square, escape the congested corners. When the service becomes frequent enough to be adopted and when the new route becomes known — and we think too little is done to make tramway changes known — the through travel from down-town will naturally go that way, and it is from the through travel that the demand for skipping stops comes. But we should not have to wait for this express service until the rails are laid on Sherbrooke between Atwater and Greene. In the meantime the cars might take the ordinary Westmount loop and be really express on St. Antoine street. Less frequented routes without transfer should be opened for through travel in other directions. The town planners should consider the possibility of diagonal thoroughfares; one from Victoria Square to a subway under the Lachine Canal to open up by Wellington street all the country between Point St. Charles and Lachine, one to the geographical north, by far the most crowded section of travel, surrounding the hill by a very gradual slope, and one to the geographical west reducing the grades in that direction to an imperceptible rise.

FOREIGN DREADNOUGHTS ARE ALWAYS RECKONED UP YEARS IN ADVANCE

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

The school of yellow journalism does not know in naval matters the rules of simple addition. Its votaries in their clamour for Dreadnoughts cannot cast a sum of 20 single numerals correctly. I have drawn attention to this fact before, and ventured to suggest that a Boy Scout from the High School might with advantage be added in an honorary capacity to the editorial staff in order to keep clear of such obvious blunders.

In the particular instance I again complain of, your contemporary quotes with unnecessary gravity the opinion on the relative numbers of the British and German strengths in Dreadnoughts, of a Captain Persius, a German naval critic. We got our numerals from the Arabs, and the gallant captain's name denotes that his ancestry may have come from still farther east. Hence there is no excuse for this arithmetically false statement written by him which is given considerable prominence:

'To-day, reckoning on the Dreadnought standard, the position in completed ships is: British, 14 battleships and 6 cruisers; German, 19 battleships and 3 cruisers.'

To-day, Great Britain, let me state, has 16 Dreadnought battleships (plus 2 — the 'Lord Nelson' and 'Agamemnon,' quite equal in fighting value to the early Dreadnought type) and 6 Dreadnought cruisers, plus 2—the 'Australia' and 'New Zealand.'

These are the names: 'Dreadnought,' 'Bellerophon,' 'Superb,' 'Temeraire,' 'Collingwood,' 'St. Vincent,' 'Vanguard, 'Neptune,' 'Colossus,' 'Hercules,' 'Orion,' 'Monarch,' 'Thunderer,' 'Conqueror,' 'King George V.' and the 'Centurion.

The 'Centurion' is the latest 22,000-ton super-Dreadnought. One night in Christmas week she was tearing up the Channel at full speed, and just before dawn in the pitchy darkness an ocean tramp steamer carelessly crossed her bows. The tramp had a dead weight of 5,000 tons, but the ram of the mighty 'Centurion' lifted her, and a solitary cry of despair shot out of the darkness as the 'Derna,' of Genoa, for this was her name, rolled over like a huge porpoise, and disappeared for ever. The sea gives up strange gifts. She returned the green starboard light of the 'Derna'; and a boat drifted ashore on the southern English coast with a dead seaman lying inside. Not a vestige more. Such is the terror of the super-Dreadnought.

I cannot fathom the purpose of Captain Persius' statement. One cannot juggle with the names of ships. To collect them numerically is the simplest method of simple addition. Instead, therefore, of 14 plus 6 contrasted with 19 plus 3, the comparison should be 18 plus 8—26, against 9 plus 3—12.

The German battleships are: 'Nassau,' 'Westfalen,' 'Posen,' 'Rheinland,' 'Heligoland,' 'Thuringen,' 'Ostfriesland,' 'Oldenburg,' 'Kaiser' (the last undergoing steam and gunnery trials); and cruisers: 'Von der Tarn,' 'Moltke,' 'Goeben.'

No one dare challenge these names of British and German ships. There is, therefore, 26 units against 12,—that is, the overwhelming majority of more than two to one!

But there is still more to consider. This is merely a numerical contrast; but don't the scare writers love to shout over figures. Well, they cannot alter these, though I for one do not believe in fighting units reckoned by numbers only.

Consider the main armament of the Dreadnoughts whose names I have given. They comprise 11 inch, 12 inch, and 13.5 inch guns. Who possesses the biggest gun? The German ship? Not a bit of her. The British are the biggest gunned. One-half of the German Dreadnoughts carry 11 inch guns; their super-Dreadnoughts 12 inchers. British Dreadnoughts have 12 inchers mounted, and the later built 'Orion,' 'Conqueror,' 'Thunderer,' 'King George V.,' and 'Centurion' have ten 13.5 inch weapons, with their 1250 lb. shell contrasted against the 850 lb. one. Who is ready to deny these facts?

If size of gun, weight of vessel, and speed of travel are of any fighting value consider this further contrast. Amongst the British Dreadnought cruisers are the two sister ships—'Lion' and 'Princess Royal.' They each mount 13.5 guns, and each displaces 26,350 tons. The latter has raced through the water at over 30 miles per hour! These two cruisers alone apart from the remaining six are a match, ship for ship, against the three German boats—'Von der Tann,' 'Moltke,' and 'Goeben,' with their 19,000 and 23,000 tonnage and 11 inch guns, and 25 miles per hour speed.

Now, what am I to say further of Captain Persius' statement? I will leave it as it stands with the exhortation that before such wilful statements are repeated by others the details be checked, as I have shown how.

But there is another assertion he makes in regard to the result of the German amended navy law of last year. He writes: 'Under the terms of this year's amended law, we shall shortly own 41 battleships, 20 large and 40 small cruisers, 144 torpedo-boats, and 72 submarines, while the personnel rises to 101,500.'

There is too great a hurry here. 'We (Germans) will shortly own, etc., etc.' We (Germans) will shortly not. Dreadnoughts cannot by rote be called up from the depths, or produced like eggs from a sleight-of-hand man's pockets. They have to be built. The German amended law has not the adverb 'shortly' in all its phraseology. This combined fleet as enumerated by Captain Persius will be in existence on June 30, 1920, Anno Domini, and not one day before.

Count the years on your fingers. Seven and a half long ones yet. 'Shortly!' Did you ever read such humbug? Do not say I am too hard on Captain Persius. When did Germany lay down her first battleship Dreadnought? On the 22nd July, 1907. How many since then has she completed ready for the line of battle to-day? Nine. Nine vessels in five and a half years. Twelve more are required (with the 20 pre-Dreadnought battleships) for the grand total of 41 referred to. It will take Germany all her time to complete with other fleet units these 12 Dreadnoughts within the seven and a half years. I do not believe she will be able to do so before the end of 1922. Captain Persius said—'shortly!' Besides Germany has to raise the extra wherewithal from year to year to cover this outrageous expenditure. Fresh taxes, mind you!

And how will Great Britain stand against these German naval numbers of 317 units in 1920? Don't trouble about 1920. The present pace will not last till then. It is too furious now. Great Britain has over 600 warship units on the sea today. In January, 1915, two years hence, she will have in commission 28 Dreadnought battleships of her own, seven more than Germany in 1920!

ROYAL COURT MARKED WITH BRILLIANCE

Queen's Dress: Silver Brocade, Diamante Embroidery, Train of Honiton Lace and Silver Chiffon.

London, Feb. 8. — The King and Queen held their first court of the season at Buckingham Palace last night. The scene was one of unusual brilliance for the reception was attended by a large number of foreign ambassadors and their wives, with other members of the diplomatic corps, whose bright uniforms, with the multihued sashes of foreign orders added a vivid splash of color to the already brilliant scene.

The King wore the uniform of Colonel-in-Chief of the Cold Stream Guards. The Queens wore a gown of silver brocade with diamante embroidery, and train of Honiton applique lace, lined with silver chiffon.

Their Majesties entered the reception room shortly after 9.30, and took up their position on the raised dais, before which a large and distinguished throng passed in unbroken procession until midnight. Beautiful flowers adorned the reception room. On the grand staircase Yeomen of the Guard were stationed, and in the reception room His Majesty's corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms were on duty.

Supper was served in several large salons to the guests, but the King and Queen, with a few specially honored friends, dined in the private apartments.

BEACH ACQUITTED.

Aikken, S.C., Feb. 8. — Acquitted of the charge of committing a murderous assault upon his wife, Frederick O. Beach, the New York millionnaire, enjoyed the additional satisfaction yesterday afternoon of hearing from the lips of the jury foreman that there 'was absolutely nothing against him.'

'There was absolutely no case against you, Mr. Beach,' said Foreman McCarrell, as he grasped the extended hand. 'It was a case of too much Watso and not enough Sherlocko.'

After shaking hands all round Beach hurried away to join his wife, who had remained at the hotel. Mrs. Beach had been apprized of the verdict by telephone.

AMERICAN AUTHORESS DEAD.

London, Feb. 8.—The American authoress, Anne Warner French, died suddenly at Marnhull, Dorsetshire, yesterday.

FOUNDER OF WHITE STAR LINE DEAD.

London, Feb. 8.—The death is announced of John Ismay Scalby, at Keswick, aged eighty-four. He was associated with his cousin, Thomas Henry Ismay, in founding the White Star line of steamships, and retired on the company's amalgamation with the American lines.

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of the latest issue of 'World Wide' for Saturday, Feb. 8:—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Woman's Suffrage — The 'Manchester Guardian.'
Woman's Business—By S.W., in the 'Morning Post,' London.
The Militants and the Mob—The 'Sun,' New York.
The New Grand Central Station—The 'Nation,' New York.
Governing Aliens—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
Europe Insured—By H.S.H., in the 'Daily News and Leader,' London.
A Bulgarian Idyll—By E. M. Gerrett, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
Animal Life in Japan—The 'Spectator,' London.
The Younger Generation — By Edwin Pugh, in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
An Interior—By Padraic Colum, in the 'Manchester Guardian.'
The Unconscious Reformer—The 'Sun,' New York.
Etiquette for Parents—By E. R. Vernède, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Art of Chas. Conder—By Sir Claude Phillips, in the 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
The Child and the Post Impressionists —By E.M.A., in the 'Westminster Gazette.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Poet and his Dead—By Richard Middleton, in the 'English Review,' London.
The Captives of Scutari—A Ballad of about 1829—Translated by Edith M. Durham, in the 'Nation,' London.
The True Moral of Tess—By G. K. Chesterton, in the 'New Witness,' London.
A German Messiah—By Robert Lynd, in the 'Daily News and Leader,' London.
The Festival of Torches — By Marna Pease, in the 'Spectator,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Heavens in February—By Henry Norris Russell, Ph.D., in the 'Scientific American,' New York.
The Great Disease — Simple Explanations about Tuberculosis—By a Physician, in the 'Daily Mail,' London.
New Remedy for Pneumonia — The 'Sun,' New York.

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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

But we cannot know who you are unless you are sufficiently interested
It need only cost you a post card.

John Dougall & Son, Publishers Montreal.

COTTONS WERE BIG FEATURES OF THE MARKET

session. Textile Common rose rapidly to 87 1-4, while Canadian Cottons Limited, mounted to the record price of 44 3-4 at which it closed.

Some strength was shown in Cement Common, which got as high as 28 1-2 in spite of the prospects of a reduced tariff on cement.

Quebec Railway declined somewhat from Saturday's highest, which was 21 3-8. The opening price was 21 1-4, after which there was a drop to 20 1-2 followed by a slight rally. The drop is considered to be temporary, however, as much of the stock is being bought by those who have direct connections with the company.

Canadian Pacific was fairly firm, selling around 239.

BANK'S RESERVE LOWER AGAIN

London, Feb. 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£501,000
Circulation increased	291,000
Bullion decreased	210,198
Other securities decreased ..	$7,000
Public deposits increased	1,783,000
Deposits decreased	2,347,000
Notes reserve decreased	533,000
Govt. securities	Unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 47.02 percent; last week it was 47.43 percent.

DISCOUNT RATE THE SAME.

London, Feb. 6.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged at 5 percent to-day.

TWIN CITY EARNINGS.

For the last ten days of January the earnings of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company was $222,259, an increase over the corresponding period last year of $17,908, or 8.76 percent.

MONDAY MORNING BOARD.

Can. Pacific—25 at 238 1-2, 75 at 239, 100 at 238 3-4.

Pacific Rights—55 at 16 1-4, 225 at 16 1-4, 126 2-3 at 16 2-3 at 16 1-4, 1 1-3 at 16 1-2, 9 at 16 1-4, 170 at 16 1-3, 80 at 16, 24 at 16 1-8, 73 at 16, 46 2-3 at 16 1-4, 32 2-3 at 16.

Bell Tel.—1 at 154, 12 at 153.

Bell Tel. Right—10 at 9 3-8, 8 at 9 1-2, 687 at 9 1-4.

Rich. & Ont.—25 at 116 1-2, 25 at 116 3-4, 80 at 116 1-2.

Winnipeg Ry.—55 at 213 1-4.

Toronto Ry.—15 at 141.

Mont. Tram. Deb.—9,000 at 81, $500 at 81.

Detroit—20 at 80 7-8, 100 at 80 3-4, 25 at 80 1-2, 5 at 80 3-4, 15 at 80 1-2, 50 at 80.

Mexican L. & Po.—100 at 81.

Power—10 at 234 1-2.

Brazilian—25 at 98 3-4, 50 at 98 1-2.

Quebec Ry.—80 at 21 1-4, 75 at 21, 10 at 20 1-2, 25 at 20 5 8.

Ottawa L. H. & P.—75 at 191.

Can. Cottons—225 at 41 1-2, 160 at 41 3-4, 100 at 42, 50 at 42 1-2, 125 at 43, 25 at 43 1-4, 25 at 43 3-8, 50 at 43 3-4, 90 at 44, 50 at 44 1-4, 25 at 44 1-4, 150 at 44 1-8, 25 at 44 3-4.

Dom. Textile—50 at 85, 25 at 85 1-4, 1 at 84, 70 at 85, 55 at 85 1-2, 105 at 86, 25 at 86 1-4, 50 at 86 1-8, 50 at 86 1-4, 200 at 86 3-8, 75 at 86 1-4, 100 at 86 1-2, 25 at 86 3-4, 75 at 86 7-8, 200 at 87, 50 at 86 3-4, 200 at 87, 75 at 87 1-4, 10 at 86 3-4.

Scotia—5 at 85.

Can. Cement—100 at 28 3-8, 300 at 28 1-2, 3 at 28, 50 at 28 1-4, 25 at 28 1-2, 5 at 28.

Spanish River—25 at 71.

Sher.-Williams—25 at 60 1-4.

Can. Cots. pfd.—25 at 77 3-4, 215 at 78, 1 at 78 1-2, 125 at 78, 4 at 77 3-4, 50 at 78 1-4.

Sher.-W. pfd.—25 at 102.

Span. River pfd.—20 at 97 1-2, 30 at 97 1-4.

Cement pfd.—41 at 92 1-2.

Tooke Bros. pfd.—10 at 92.

Illinois pfd.—100 at 93 1-2.

Sher.-Williams—$2,000 at 100.

Canada Cement—$2,500 at 100.

Ogilvie—$1,000 at 106.

Canada Car—$500 at 105.

Molsons—6 at 202 1-2.

Toronto—3 at 211.

Commerce—80 at 223.

Royal—9 at 227.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Bell Rights—2 at 9 1-4, 175 at 9.

Winnipeg—5 at 213.

Power—25 at 234 1-2, 3 at 234.

Textile com.—10 at 87 1-4, 225 at 87 1-2, 75 at 87 3-8, 5 at 87 1-4, 75 at 87.

Canadian Cottons—150 at 44 1-2, 20 at 44, 10 at 44 1-4, 25 at 43 7-8, 75 at 43 3-4, 15 at 44, 45 at 43 1-2, 5 at 44.

Converters—25 at 48.

C.P.R.—25 at 238 3-4, 25 at 238 1-4, 25 at 238.

C.P.R. Rights—110 at 16, 225 at 16, 45 at 15 3-4.

Rubber pfd.—14 at 98.

Richelieu—50 at 116 1-2.

Sherwin—25 at 60 1-4.

Cement—16 at 93, 10 at 92 1-2.

Bell Tel.—50 at 153.

Brazilian—25 at 98 1-2.

Textile pfd.—5 at 104.

Illinois pfd.—5 at 93 1-2.

Detroit—25 at 80 3-8, 10 at 80 1-2.

Sherwin pfd.—10 at 97 1-4.

Laurentide—25 at 227.

Toronto Ry.—25 at 141 7-8, 75 at 142.

Lake of the Woods—100 at 140.

Quebec Ry.—25 at 19 1-2, 75 at 19, 10 at 18 1-2, 50 at 19.

Canadian Cottons pfd.—85 at 78.

Banks—

Dominion—1 at 231 1-2.

Molsons—8 at 202.

Bonds—

Quebec—$2,000 at 60, $5,000 at 60, $2,000 at 60, $5,000 at 60.

Textile 'B'—$1,000 at 101.

Sales after 2.45 p.m.:

Textile com.—100 at 87.

Canadian Pacific—40 at 238½, 50 at 238.

Canadian Cotton pfd.—125 at 78, 225 at 78¼.

Detroit—25 at 80.

Quebec Ry., 50 at 19 1-2, 50 at 20, 10 at 20.

Steel of Can. Pfd., 25 at 89.

Canadian Cotton Com., 50 at 43 1-2.

Tooke Pfd., 35 at 92, 20 at 92 1-2.

Brazilian, 25 at 98 7-8.

CHICAGO MARKET.

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

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May 94⅛	94¼	93⅞	94b	
July 91⅞	9	91⅝	91⅞b	
Corn—				
May 54⅛	54⅛	53¾	53⅞	
July 54⅝	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	
Oats—				
May 35½	35⅝	35¼	25½	
July 91j	92	91⅝	91⅞b	
Pork—				
Jan.				
May 1970	1995	1965	1992	
Lard—				
Jan.				
May 1052	1067	1052	1065b	
Short Ribs:				
Jan.				
May 1060	1062	1047	1062	

LOCAL TRADE IS HINDERED BY BAD ROADS

But Conditions, on the Whole, Are Good---Failures Fairly Small.

Trade conditions in the country have not greatly improved, says Dun's. The weather has become seasonably colder, but there is still a lack of any material snowfall, and general trading and lumbering operations suffer in consequence. There are some apprehensions with regard to possible winter killing of meadows and pastures in this district, and in the West with regard to fall wheat.

As noted last week, remittances and collections are not quite up to the mrak, and the proportion of unpaid acceptances on the 4th inst. was rather larger than usual. City wholesale trade is fairly maintained in most lines, and manufacturers are well employed, particularly those engaged in car building and heavy metal products of all kinds. The cotton mills are also busy, and some of the large knitting mills advise the trade they cannot entertain any further order for next fall delivery. There is some catching up in deliveries of domestic prints.

Dry goods travellers report business fair to good. European advices report firm markets for all lines of fabrics. The wool-dyers' strike has been settled as regards the Leeds and Hudderfield districts, but the strike is still on in Bradford.

The leather and hide markets rule about steady.

In the grocery trade the main feature is advice of a 15 cent decline in rice ,to take effect April 15. Sugars are a shade steadier and present quotations on the basis of $4.50 for standard granulated will likely hold for a while. Teas are cabled this week at a halfpenny advance all round. Some unexpected offerings of canned goods from independent packers are reported this week. No relief appears in sight with regard to the money situation, and bankers are drawing the purse strings even tighter than ever, not only making no new call loans, but also declining in some cases the opening of any new regular commercial accounts.

Nine district failures are reported for the week, with liabilities of $154,000.

APPLES IN LONDON.

London, Feb 10.—Canadian apples:—Nova Scotian Ben Davis, No. 1, 12s to 13s per barrel; No. 2 at 9s to 10s; Stark No. 1 at 13s to 15s; No. 2 at 10s to 12s; Greening No. 1 at 13s to 14s; No. 2 at 9s to 10s; Baldwin No. 1 at 12s to 15s; No. 2 at 11s to 13s; Golden Russet No. 1 at 17s to 21s; No. 2 at 16s to 18s; Nonpareil No. 1 at 12s to 14s; No. 2 at 8s to 10s.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Following were the receipts and the prices of cattle to-day:

Cattle receipts 20,000 market steady.

Beeves, $6.50 to $8.90; Texas steers, $4.90 to $5.75; stockers and feeders, at $4.75 to $7.60; cows and heifers, $3.00 to $7.40; calves, $6.50 to $10.25.

Hogs receipts 54,000;.

Light, $7.80 to $8.12½; mixed, $7.75 to $8.10; heavy, $7.85 to $8.10; rough, $7.65 to $7.80; pigs, $6.60 to $7.80; bulk of sales, $8 to $8.05.

Sheep receipts 28,000; market weak.

Native, 4.85 to $6.10; yearlings, $6.40 to $7.80; lambs native, $6.90 to $8.90.

INGERSOLL PRICES.

Ingersoll, Ont., Feb. 10. — White wheat, 88c to 90c per bushel; red fall wheat, 88c to 90c per bushel; peas, 70c to 74c; barley, 60 to 65c; oats, 35 to 40c; oatmeal, $3.75 to $4 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3.75 to $4; flour, $2.50 to $2.75; bran, $25 to $26 per ton; shorts, $27 to $28; dairy butter, 30c to 32c per lb.; creamery butter, 33c to 35c per lb.; eggs, 35c to 38c per dozen; potatoes, $1.25 to $1.40 per bag; live hogs, $8.25 to $8.50 per cwt.; hay, $14 to $17 per ton; hides, $10 to $11 per cwt.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—Butter remains at last week's prices, but guaranteed fresh eggs went up to 35c flat the early buying, and rarely went below. It must be mentioned to the credit of the farmer that these fresh eggs are fresh, that is, they have been laid within a week. The Lenten season, sold snap and light market helped to keep this price up. There was particularly fine beef offered, and the best of the hindquarters went at $9, with the fronts at $6, while this price graded down to $7.50 for hinds and $5 for fronts. Pork went up to $13 for the best light, and as high as $12 for heavy, although the supply continues to be good, and there seems no lack of pigs to kill. Veal sold at 13c per lb., by the carcass, with 16c asked for hinds and 12c for the fronts. This price will come down weekly to a reasonable figure. No change was noticed in poultry, and while the farmer gets ride of what he has the prices are in many cases a shade higher than that asked by merchants.

BRITISH CATTLE.

John Rogers & Co. cable that there is no alteration to report in trade at Birkenhead to-day. Saturday's prices still ruling, viz., 13½c to 15c per pound for Irish steers.

London, Jan. 27.—To-day's supply of beasts showed increase of 60 head compared with Monday last. For both prime and second quality fat beasts the price ruled firm,an advance value over top quotations being obtained by some Scotch cattle bred in Norfolk. Fat Dutch cows sold slowly, owing to highest prices asked, these in some cases showed an advance of 6d per stone. Fat cows and rough cattle maintained last Tuesday's prices. Top prices paid per lb.:—80 to 90 stone Norfolk, Scotch, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; 90 stone Devons, 5s 2d; extreme, 5s 4d; 90 stone polled Norfolk, 5s to 5s 2d; 100 stone Norfolk shorthorns, 4s 10d to 5s; 100 stone Leicester do., 5s 6d to 6s 6d; 90 stone fat cows, 4s 2d; extreme, 4s 4d; 100 stone fat bulls, 3s 10d to 4s; rough do., 2s 8d to 3s. Arrivals—596 Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, 54 midland, home and western counties,250 Devons. Decrease of 180 in number of sheep and lambs penned compared with Monday last. Sheep trade ruled firm, small choice Down tegs making advance of 4d per stone, and heavier weights and ewes, 2d; no Scotch sheep consigned; lambs sold at late rates. Leading pens made per 8 lbs.—7½ to 8 stone Down tegs, 6s 10d to 7s; 9 stone do., 6s 4d to 6s 6d; 10 stone half breds, 6s to 6s 2d; 10 stone ewes, 4s 4d to 4s 8d. Quotations per 8 lbs.:—Beasts, 2s 8d to 5s 8d; sheep, 4s 6d to 7s; lambs, 5s 4d to 6s 6d. Total supply—Beasts 900, sheep and lambs 4270, calves 5, milch cows 25.

London, Jan. 27.—Good supplies and trade slow, but firm, especially for mutton. English beef, 4s to 4s 2d; Scotch sides, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; shorts, 4s 8d to 5s; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 2s 10d to 4s 2d; Irish killed beef, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; Argentine chilled hindquarters, 2s 10d to 3s 3d; do., forequarters, 2s 4d to 2s 7d. MuttonScotch wedders, 5s to 5s 4d; do., tegs, 5s 8d to 6s; do., ewes, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; English wedders, 4s 10d to 5s 4d; do., ewes, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; Irish killed sheep, 4s 8d to 5s; Dutch sheep, 4s 8d to 5s; English lamb, 7s 4d to 8s; veal, 4s 8d to 5s 8d¼ English pork, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; Dutch, 4s 7d to 5s per 8

WINTER WHEAT MAY BE FAILURE

Last year the winter wheat crop in Ontario made a deplorable record—being less than a half the average crop of the past twenty years. This wretched showing was the result of bare fields last winter, which, however, were not so bare as they are this winter. Is is therefore within the bounds of possibility that the wheat growing farmers of the populous province will fare even worse this year than in 1912.

Correspondents in the milling districts of Ontario evince much anxiety. Communications received by Mr. J. E. Hunsicker from all over thep rovinve show that growers of winter wheat are suspended between hopes and fears.

BANK CLEARINGS STILL GOING UP

Montreal bank clearings continue to show a material expansion, as soon in the following comparisons:—

Total for week ending February 6, 1913....	$54,933,736
Corresponding week, 1912.....	47,723,794
Corresponding week, 1911.....	40,580,044

FRUIT MARKET SHOWS PRICES STILL HIGH.

The Peterson Fruit Company quote prices for the present week as follows: Oranges, Valencia, $5 per case; do., very sweet, $4.25; Mexican, very sweet, $4; Florida, $4; Navels, $3.75 to $4.

Lemons, fancy fruit,300s, $4 per case; bananas, Jumbos, Jamaica, $2.25 per bunch, cranberries, $13 per brl; grape fruit, fancy Jamaica, $4.50 per case; grapes, Malaga, heavy weight, $5 per keg, do., fancy, $5.50; sweet potatoes, in hampers,$2.50 per hamper; onions,Spanish, $2.50; do., red, very fine, 100 lbs. to the bag, $1.75 per bag; celery, Florida, $6.50 per case.

Prunes, 60 to 70s, 8c per lb.; 30 to 40, 10c.

Apples, Greenings, No. 1, $3.50 per brl; No. 2, $2.75; Baldwins, No. 1, $3.50, No. 2, $2.75; Spies, No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3.50; Russets, $3.50; Ben Davis, at $2.50.

OAT MARKET FIRMER.

The oat market is firmer in sympathy with a higher range of prices in Winnipeg, with car lots of No. 2 Canadian western selling at 41½c to 42c, extra No. 1 feed at 41c to 41½c and No. 3 C.W. and No. 1 feed at 40½c to 41c per bushel ex. store.

The stock of oats in store on spot today showed an increase of 57,068 bushels compared with a week ago, and an increase of 1,184,789 with the same week last year.

POULTRY STEADY.

The tone of the market for dressed poultry remains steady owing to the fact that the offerings are not large for which there is a steady demand and a fair trade is possing.

Turkeys, per lb., quote at 21 to 22c; Ducks, per lb., 14 to 17c; Chickens, per lb., 14 to 17c; Fowls, per lb, 11 to 13c; Geese, per lb., 13 to 14c.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH NEW YORK STOCK MARKET?

People Will Not Pay $50,000 For Seat--Do Not Want to Join--a Bad Record.

New York, Feb. 4.—A decline of more than $50,000,000 in the aggregate marketable value of the seats on the New York stock exchange is one measure of the depths of Wall Street's gloom. The latest sale of a seat was made for $48,000, which is precisely one-half of the high record reached in 1909.

It was learned to-day that one or more seats are now being offered for sale at $50,000, with no takers at that figure. On the assumption that $48,000 represents the present marketable value of a seat, the total shrinkage, on paper at least, of the 1100 seats on the stock exchange is $52,820,000. Last November a seat was sold for $69,000. On the same bsis, the decline in about three months is $23,100,000. Neither during the panic of 1907, nor during the 'rich man's panic' of 1903, did the price fall so low, $51,000 having been th low level at both those periods.

Dwindling business is the explanation of the decline in seat prices. The intrinsic value of a seat represents but a small portion of its price. The huge grey stone palace, which is the home of the stock exchange, and the land on which it stands, are assessed at $5,300,000, which represents an equity for each member of less than $5,000. There is also a gratuity of $10,000,which is paid to the family of a member who dies. More than this, the value of a seat consists merely in 'good will,' or the privilege of trading on the exchange, and the facilities offered to traders.

Wall Street has had three lean years in the business of buying and selling stocks and bonds. Business last year averaged less than 450,000 shares of stock a day, whereas in 1905 the average was 900,000. With the amount of trading falling off, and the total of commissions shrinking proportionately, the slump in the price of seats has been a natural sequence.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Feb. 7.

There was a rather small attendance of the farmers at the Bonsecours' market this forenoon an doats and beef-quarters were the only articles offered in considerable quantities. The market gardeners were present in considerable numbers, with ample supplies of roots and cabbages. Oats sold at $1 to $1.05 the bag; there was no buckwheat in sight; potatoes, 75c to 80c the 80 lb. bag; beets, 90c do.; carrots, 60c do.; turnips, 90c do.; onions, 80c to 90c do.; cabbages, $1.25 to $1.50 the barrel; American celery, 80c to $1.25 the dozen; beef hindquarters, 7½c to 9½c per lb.; do., fronts, 5½c to 7c do. There were no pork carcasses offered by the farmers, but Mr. Bickerdike is selling dressed hogs at 12¼c to 12¾c per lb. Dead turkeys are 25c the lb.; geese, 17c do.; chickens, 16c to 20c do.; hares, 25c the pair; tub butter, 28c to 34c per lb.; print butter, 30c to 35c do.; roll butter, 30c do.; eggs, 35c to 45c the dozen; cream, 36c to 38c the quart; apples, at $3.50 to $6 the barrel; cranberries, $11 do.; oranges, $2.75 to $5 the box; lemons, $3 to $3.50 do.; bananas, $1.75 to $2.50 the bunch; hay, $12 to $13 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $6 to $7 the 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

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	Dividend Yearly	Yield on Last Sale.	Shares Sold.
Bell Telephone Co	173	152	156	154½	155	155	8	5.16	103
Brit. Col. Packers Association . ..	159	146	151	152	152	156	6	3.82	...
Pref. A.	159	158½	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Brazilian	101½	97½	100⅛	97½	99	98⅝	5	5.10	4588
Canadian Pacific Railway	266½	237	241¼	237	240½	238⅞	10	4.20	740
Canada Car Foundry com.	82½	81½	82⅛	81½	82½	81½	..	....	120
Preferred	118	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	7	5.93	20
Canada Cement common	28¾	27¼	28¼	28	28	28	..	....	145
Preferred	93¼	92	93	92	92½	92½	7	7.60	184
Canadian Converters	50	47	49	48	48	49	4	8.04	30
Canada General Eelectric	116¼	115	115½	115	115	115½	7	6.08	10
Canada Locomotive Co. com. .	63	60	...	...	...	...	..	....	...
Preferred.	95	90	95	95	95	95	7	7.36	75
Crown Reserve Mining Co. ...	360	347	357	355	356	356	60	17.10	2720
Dominion Canners Com.	86	76	79¼	78	79¼	78	6	7.67	279
Detroit Electric Railway	81	79½	81	79½	79½	80½	6	6.25	4917
Dominion Coal preferred	112½	110	112	112	112	112	5	4.46	34
Dominion Iron and Steel pref	103	102	103	102	103	103	7	6.86	66
Dominion Steel Corporation . .	58½	54¾	56¼	56	56¼	56⅛	4	7.14	1295
Duluth Superior Traction	72½	72⅝	72½	72⅝	72¾	72½	5	6.94	55
Goodwins pref ..	84	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½	7	8.43	20
Halifax Electric Railway	160	159	160	159	159	160	8	5.03	16
Illinois Traction Co., pref	92	90	92	91½	91½	92	6	6.52	109
Lake of Woods Milling	147¾	132	141¾	141	141	141½	8	5.92	122
Preferred	118½	115	118½	118½	118½	118½	7	5.93	5
Laurentide Company Limited ..	232	229½	229½	229	229	229	8	3.49	40
Mackay Company com.	85¾	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	5	5.95	56
Pref	67	...	...	...	...	...	4	....	...
Mexican Light and Power Co.	80¼	80	81	81	81	81	4	4.93	25
Pref	102¾	...	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	7	6.79	200
Minn., St. Paul and S.S.M. com . ..	142	138	140½	140	140	140½	7	5.00	100
Montreal Light, Heat and Power	240	232¾	237	235	236½	235	9	3.80	592
Montreal Tramway Deb	82½	81¼	82½	81	81½	81	5	6.17	$5200
Montreal Tram ..	175	145	175	170	170	175	8	4.57	101
Mont. Tel	147½	142½	143	142½	143	143	8	5.59	64
Nova Scotia Steel and Coke com..	88	83½	85	84¼	84½	85	6	7.05	235
Pref	124	123	125	123	123	125	8	6.40	23
Ogilvie Flour Mills com	129	126¾	127	126¾	126¾	127	8	6.30	15
Pref	118	...	118	118	118	118	7	5.93	12
Ottawa Light and Power Co.	192	173	192	191	191½	192	7	3.64	115
Penmans com... ..	58	56¾	57½	57	57½	57	4	7.14	26
Pref	86	84	84½	84	84½	84	6	7.14	280
Que. Ry., L and P.	20¼	14	20¼	17¾	19	20¼	..	....	5372
Rich and Ont.....	119¾	116¾	118	116	118	116¾	8	6.77	707
Saw-Massey com..	50½	50	50½	50	50½	50	..	....	10
Pref	99¼	99	99¼	99	99	99¼	6	6.03	23
Shawinigan Water and Power Co..	148	140	145½	140	144	140	6	4.22	117
Sherwin William Paint Co.	61	57	60½	60	60	60	..	....	82
Pref	103½	101	103½	103	103	103½	7	6.79	9
Span. Riv. com..	72⅝	68½	72⅝	71	72	71	..	....	1096
Pref	97½	96½	97½	97	97½	97½	7	7.18	135
Steel Co. of Can. Pref	28½	25½	26½	25½	26½	25½	..	....	250
Toronto Rails ..	144¼	138	142½	140	140	141¾	8	5.67	203
Tucketts com ...	61	58	59	58½	58¾	59	..	....	175
Pref	97	90	96	96	96	96	7	7.29	51
Tooke Bros. com.	60	58	58	58	58	58	..	....	50
Pref	92¾	92	92½	92	92½	92	7	7.60	87
Twin City Electric Railway ..	108½	106	109	108	106½	107	6	5.66	392
Winnipeg Electric Railway	216¾	205	215¼	214	214½	215	12	5.60	117
COTTONS—									
Can. Cottons	39½	30⅜	39½	36½	37	39⅜	..	....	1470
Pref	78½	76¼	77½	76¾	76¾	77	6	7.77	118
Dom. Textile	85¼	81¼	85¼	81¾	82¼	84¾	6	7.22	1894
Mont. Cottons ...	105	102	104	102	104	103	7	6.73	94
Pref	61	59½	...	...	...	...	4	....	...
	105	103¾	105	104	104½	105	7	6.73	40
BANKS—									
Brit. Nor. America	156	...	...	...	...	...	10	....	...
Commerce	224	219½	223	223	223	223	10	4.48	154
Dominion	235½	232¼	234¾	232¼	233	234	12	5.12	8
Hochelaga	170	159	...	...	...	...	9	....	...
Merchants	201	193	201	200	200½	201	10	4.97	48
Molsons	203	202	203	202¼	202½	202¼	11	5.40	78
Montreal	246	242½	245	242	243	244	10	4.09	15
New Brunswick .	273½	273	273½	273	273	273	13	4.65	2
Nova Scotia	266	255	265¾	265	265	265	14	5.15	24
Ottaw	210½	...	...	...	...	...	12	....	...
Royal	228	222¾	228	225	226	227	12	5.35	135
Toronto	211	209	211	211	211	211	11	5.20	43
Union	154	150	153	153	153	153	8	5.22	2

C.P.R. WILL BUILD MANY ELEVATORS

A wire from Winnipeg received on the Board of Trade to-day states that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company contemplates putting up a chain of grain elevators throughout the western provinces.

These will all be of 1,000,000 bushel capacity and the first three to be built will be at Calgary, Saskatoon and Edmonton.

MAY BE MORE IN C.N.R. RUMOR THAN IS SAID

Ottawa, Feb. 10. — (Special)—Shareholders of the Quebec Railway Company residing in Ottawa are not hasty in rejecting entirely the report that the Canadian Northern Railway and the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company are negotiating joint dealings of some sort.

The original rumor appearing in the Montreal papers to the effect that the Canadian Northern was to take over the Quebec and Saguenay road may be wrong, and, no doubt, is, as it has been repudiated by Sir Rodolphe Forget, M.P.

While wrong in parts, however, Ottawa people believe it to be near the truth. Especially are they convinced of this when it was known that both Sir Rodolphe Forget and Sir William Mackenzie were in Ottawa last Friday discussing, it is said, this much debated deal.

NEW ZEALAND CHEESE BETTER THAN CANADIAN

Trade Commissioner Egan writes from England to the Department of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa that during the past season, reports from time to time indicate that Canadian cheese would not reach quite as high a standard of quality as in 1911, and now that the season is over the general opinion of the trade is, that Canadian cheese has not kept up to the high standard of quality which has been attained during the last few years, the cheese bein loose in the curd and holey.

Mr. Egan adds that New Zealand cheese now arriving is a big improvement on any this country has so far sent, and in the opinion of many, is better thant last season's Canadian goods.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Feb. 10.

About 1100 head of butchers' cattle, 250 calves, 150 sheep and lambs and 1500 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards to-day.

The offerings of live stock at this market during the week were 1400 cattle, 400 calves, 200 sheep and lambs and 2300 hogs.

Trade was good, with an upward tendency in the prices all round. Mr. F. Richard paid $7.20 per 100 lbs. for five good, large steers; pretty good animals sold at from 6c to 6½c per lb., and the common stock at 4c to 4¾c per lb.

Calves sold at from 4c to 6c per lb., but prime veals would sell for much more. Sheep sold at 5c to 5½c per lb.; lambs at 7½c to 8c do. Good lots of hogs sold at $9.40 to $9.65 per 100 lbs.

FLOUR MARKET STEADY.

There continues a steady demand for spring wheat flour, with sales of first patents at $5.40; seconds at $4.90, and strong clears at $4.70 per barrel in bags and 30c per barrel more in wood.

Choice winter wheat patents are quoted at $5.25, and straight rollers at $4.85 to $4.90 per barrels in wood.

PRODUCE MEN FEAR RESULTS OF BARE FIELDS

Short Pasturage Threatened Unless Weather Changes Soon.

Wholesale produce dealers are becoming apprehensive over the prospects of the coming summer's pasturage. The outlook at present is far from reassuring, and unless a more normal covering of snow comes soon, the fields throughout the Eastern Townships and Eastern Ontario will bear only a stunted and deficient crop of fodder, which will result in a small make of butter and cheese.

Correspondents throughout these productive districts write in an almost despondent way about the bareness of the fields, in which the grass is left unprotected, and in a very vulnerable state to fight against the severe cold of the past few days.

In Southwestern Ontario there is also a decided lack of snow, but the weather is warmer, and the pasture not so liable to spoilure.

In view of the rapidly growing demand for dairy produce in the western provinces, as well as locally, the present condition of affairs is causing the wholesale dealers much concern.

LAKE STEAMERS MUST BE SOLD.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 5.—It was learned here to-day that under the direction of the United States District Court the fleet of lake stamers owned by the Gilchrist Transportation Company, will be advertised for sale on March 16, at Cleveland.

Bids for the ships must be submitted either for the fleet into which the boats were divided by the appraisers, or for single boats. The vessels will be to pay receivers' certificates, and to pay overdue bonds and other claims.

CANADIAN FLOUR IS HIGHLY COMMENDED

Mr. R. H. Curry, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Nassau, Bahamas, writes from the Island:—

The flour shipped to this market from Canada compares most favorably with that shipped from the United States in both quality and prices, and with shipping conditions equalized, there is not the slightest doubt but that the bulk of the Bahamian trade would go to Canada.'

SMALLER RECEIPTS OF CHEESE--PRICES FIRM

The receipts of cheese for the week show a decrease of 194 boxes as compared with a week ago, and an increase of 47, with the same week last year. The total receipts since May 1st to date show a decrease of 44,472 boxes as compared with a year ago.

Finest September colored quotes at 13c, white at 12¼c, and October at 12¼c to 12½c.

DULLNESS IN HAY.

Farmers continue to hold out for high prices for baled hay, and business locally is very dull, with extra good No. 2 in car lots at $12.50 to $14, and ordinary No. 2 at $12.50 to $13 per ton.

COLD WEATHER GOOD FOR FISH

The colder weather of the past few day has given fresh stimulus to the wholesale fish market, and business is quite active.

Following are f.o.b. prices of Leonard Brothers:

Fresh Frozen—Frozen market cod, in cases 250 to 300, 4c per lb.; frozen haddock, cases 100 to 300 lbs., 4c; frozen steak cod, large, heads off,cases 200 and 300 lbs., 5c; headless and dressed pike, cases 120 lbs., 7c; frozen round pike, cases 120 lbs., 6c; fancy large perch, in cases 150 lbs., 9½c; pickerel or dores, new round, cases 140 to 160 lbs., 9c; whitefish, cases 140 to 160 lbs., 10c; B. C. red salmon, about 10 lbs. each, cases 225 to 250 lbs., 9½c; halibut, chicken, weigh 5 to 10 lbs. each, cases 300 lbs., 10c; halibut, large, weigh 20 to 80 lbs. each, cases 250 to 300 lbs., 11c; Qualla salmon, 10 lbs. each,headless and dressed, cases 250 to 275 lbs., 7½c; No. 1 smelts, boxes 10 and 15 lbs. each, 9c; extra do., boxes 15 lbs. each, 12c.

Mackerel, fancy stock, 10c per lb.; large sea herring, brls., 250 to 280 fish per 100 fish. Large Halifax herring, weigh 58 lbs. per 100 fish, in barrels, containing 225 herrings, per 100 fish

THE PARLIAMENTARY ESTIMATES SHOW TEN MILLIONS INCREASE

Big Expenditure Proposed on Railways and Canals and St. Lawrence Ship Channel Improvements, With $1,000,000 for Quebec Dry Dock.

MR. BORDEN'S NAVAL GRANT WILL BE PROPOSED LATER

Ottawa, Feb. 4. — The Hon. W. T. White, finance minister, tabled in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon the main estimates for the financial year, 1913-14. They reach the total of $179,152,183, which is an increase exclusive of supplementaries, yet to be brought down, over last year of nearly $10,000,000. The estimated expenditure on consolidated fund account is $125,850,338.28, an increase of a little over $8,000,000. On capital account the expenditure is $53,801,845, an increase of almost $2,000,000. Included in the estimates is $9,720,043.34, required for the reduction of debt.

The proposed appropriation to carry out the Borden naval proposals does not appear in these estimates, but will be included in the supplementaries after the bill passes the House. The same is true of the proposed grant to encourage agriculture.

The largest increase under consolidated fund is shown under railways and canals, amounting to $7,045,815, largely due to heavy expenditure for rolling stock. The largest single vote is for the completion of the National-Trancontinental Railway, the appropriation being $19,000,000, which is, however, a decrease of $6,000,000 voted last year; $4,500,000 is voted foro the Hudson Bay Railway, and to start construction of the New Welland ship canal there is included a vote of $2,000,000. $2,600,000 in included for St. John harbor development; $1,500,000 for Quebec; $2,000,000 for Port Arthur, and Fort William; $1,000,000 for the new dry dock at Lauzon, Quebec, and half a million each for harbor improvements at Toronto, Vancouver and Victoria.

For the new terminals of the I. C. R., at Halifax, the estimates provide $2,500,000 to start work.

Other heavy votes include $1,000,000 for a new Canadian building in London; $2,000,000 for departmental building at Ottawa, and $750,000 for new Dominion Government buildings.

There is an increase of $1,604,268 in the estimated expenditure for militia and defence. The increase for customs is $760,000, and for the post office requirements it is $1,346,657.09, made up largely in salary increases. The votes for public works amount to $683,400 under revenue, and under capital, $12,202,000, the latter being an increase of $3,869,487. There is a decrease in the votes for the naval service, of $570,500, accounted for in the smaller sum required for the maintenance of ships, naval colleges and dockyards.

In the militia increase there are included half a million for ordinance, lands and equipment, $250,000 for cadet corps, $200,000 for training areas, $252,000 for engineers' services and works, and $155,000 for the permanent vote. For the construction of armories the appropriation is increased from $100,000 to $250,000, and there is a vote of $100,000 for the new Connaught ranges at Ottawa. There is also $200,000 for training and purchases generally.

APPROPRIATIONS PROPOSED.

In the Marine Department, the following are important appropriations:

River St. Lawrence ship channel	$ 894,000
To provide for completion and construction of dredging plant for the River St. Lawrence from Montreal to Father Point	1,317,000
To provide for the construction of an ice-breaking steamer to be used on the River St. Lawrence	250,000
	$2,461,000

The Department of Justice asks for $6,000 towards the salary of an assistant judge for the Exchequer Court of Canada, $7,000 apiece for two additional High Court judges for Ontario, $7,000 for an additional judge for the Court of Appeal, Manitoba, and $6,000 for an additional judge in the Court of King's Bench, Manitoba.

The subsidy for the steamer service between Canada and the West Indies and South America is laced at $229,500, an increase of $79,500 for the improved service.

There is also an increase of $250,000 for Canadian national parks.

The new Medical Council of Canada gets a vote of $15,000; the Victorian Order of Nurses, $5,000, and $25,000 more is asked for the National Battlefields' Commission.

There is a vote of $30,000 for the establishment of telephonic reporting stations along the St. Lawrence beween Montreal and Quebec. There is an increase of $15,000 for the subsidy to wrecking plants in Quebec and Maritime Provinces. There is an increase of $164,489 for Montreal, outside service Post Office.

The following are the votes for Quebec:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Beauport—Public buildings . .	$16,000
Dominion public buildings — Renewals, improvements, repairs	25,000
East Angus—Public buildings	15,000
Gaspe—Public buildings	10,000
Grand Mere — Public building —Inclusive of 5 percent interest on balance due on site	25,000
Grosse Isle Quarantine Station — Improvements and repairs to buildings and fittings, furniture	25,000
Grosse Isle Quarantine Station—New buildings . . .	100,000
Jeune Lorette — Public building	10,000
Joliette public building — Improvements	19,000
Lachine post office — Addition ond improvements, etc. . .	12,000
Levis—Armory and gun shed	55,000
Louiseville—Public building ..	18,000
Maisonneuve — Postal station 'M,' Montreal	30,000
Matane—Public building . ..	15,000
Montreal — Eastern postal station 'C'	57,000
Montreal — Postal station 'A,' St. James street	30,000
Montreal — Postal station 'G,' St. Lawrence division, Prince Arthur and Elgin streets .	50,000
Montreal — Postal station 'L,' at Westmount..	40,000
Montreal — Postal station 'F,' Notre Dame and Richmond streets	30,000
Montreal—New postal station 'H,' to replace postal station 'B,' on St. Catherine street West	120,000
Montreal — Postal station in Emard Ward — (Cote St. Paul)	5,000
Montreal —General post office — Remodelling old building, including fittings, furniture, etc.	125,000
Montreal — New Inland Revenue building	120,000
Montreal public buildings — Improvements, alterations and repairs	15,000
Montreal—New barracks	100,000
Montreal — New detention hospital	80,000
Montreal — New ordnance depot	50,000
Montreal — New customs examining warehouse	400,000
Murray Bay—Public building .	15,000
Quebec Citadel, Governor-General's quarters — improvements, etc.	12,000
Quebec drill hall—Extension .	50,000
Quebec—New detention building, on Louise embankment	50,000
Quebec, immigration building on Louise embankment . . .	220,000
Quebec post office — Enlargement and alterations	150,000
Quebec — Ordnance stores building	50,000
Rigaud—Public building	2,000
Roberval—Public building . .	20,000
Rock Island—Public building.	12,000
Shawinigan (Falls) — Public building	10,000
Sherbrooke public building, addition	10,000
Ste. Agathe des Monts — Public building	15,000
St. Gabriel de Brandon — Public building	10,000
St. Lambert—Public building .	28,000
St. Laurent—Public building .	25,000
Ste. Therese—Public building.	20,000
St. Romuald d'Etchemin — Post office	13,000
St. Sauveur de Quebec—Post office	40,000
Three Rivers — New public building — To replace buildings destroyed by fire, 1908	70,000
Verdun—Public building . . .	10,000
Westmount—Drill hall and armory	30,000

HARBORS AND RIVERS.

The following are the amounts voted for harbors and rivers in the province of Quebec:—

Angers (L'Ange Gardien)—Wharf repairs and improvements....	$800
Anse aux Gascons—Breakwater repairs and extension....	3,000
Baie St. Paul — Repairs to wharf....	1,500
Batiscan—Wharf	8,600
Bergeronnes—Repairs to wharf	600
Cannes des Roches (Corner of the Beach) — Extension of breakwater	500
Cap a l'Aigle—Extension of wharf	31,000
Cap Chatte — Extension of training pier	7,500
Cape Cove—Extension of landing pier	10,000
Cap de la Madeleine—Enlargement of wharf	20,000
Caplan River — To complete pier	500
Cap Sante—Repairs to wharf	500
Chicoutimi—Repairs to wharf	3,000
Clarke City (Seven Islands)—Completion of wharf	4,000
Coteau Landing—To complete wharf	4,000
Fabre—Wharf extension and improvements	2,300
Gatineau River—Protection of bank	3,000
Gaspe—Deep water wharf	94,000
Georgeville—Repairs and renewal to wharf	500
Graham—Repairs to wharf...	1,500
Grand Marsh—Improvements.	4,000
Grande Riviere—Wharf repairs	10,000
Grondines—Repairs to wharf.	525
Grosse Isle quarantine station —Repairs to and extension of wharf	35,000
Harbors, rivers and bridges—General repairs and improvements	70,000
Ile Verte—Extension to main wharf	4,500
Ile Verte — Dredging near wharf	1,500
Isle aux Coudres — Extension to wharf	26,000
Isle aux Grues — Repairs to wharves	4,000
Kamouraska — Addition to wharf	7,000
Lanoraie—Wharf extension ..	6,700
L'Anse-a-Beaufils — Harbor Improvements	4,500
Le Petit Debarquement — (North Shore of St. Lawrence)—Wharf	10,500
Les Ecureuils — Repairs to wharf	600
L'Islet—Wharf repairs	20,000
Magdalen Islands—Breakwaters and piers	15,000
Maibaie—Pier	10,000
Matane—Repairs to and widening of wharf	4,000
Megantic — Reconstruction of wharf	5,000
Murray Bay—Wharf enlargements and repairs	69,000
New Richmond — Repairs to wharf	1,500
Nicolet—Repairs and renewals to wharf	1,500
Petite Riviere Est—Construction of breakwater	4,500
Nerway Bay—Ice breaker	500
Piche Point — Extension to wharf, etc.	4,000
Pierreville—Repairs to wharf	1,700
Pointe aux Esquirraux—Repairs to wharf	500
Port Daniel Wharf—Repairs.	1,500
Pointe Fortune — Repairs to wharf	1,000
Portneuf—Repairs to wharf ..	1,500
Poupore (Riv. du Lievre) — Training pier	12,500
Rimouski — Harbo improvements	50,000
River Batiscan — Landing piers	20,000
Riviere aux Vases—Addition to wharf	1,100
Riviere des Prairies—Improvement of navigation	25,000
Riviere du Lievre—Improve-to wharfs	1,200
Riviere du Loup (Fraserville) —Repairs and renewals to wharf	2,500
Riviere du Loup (Fraserville) —Wharf improvements ..	50,000
Riviere Laguerre —Improvements	15,000
Riviere Ouelle —Repairs to wharf	4,000
Riviere Verte West—Extension of wharf	1,500
Riviere Verte East—Dredging	1,500
River St. Lawrence at Laprairie—Protection wall ..	10,000
Roberval—Repairs to wharf	1,700
Ruisseau a Loutres—To repair and extend wharf	2,500
Riviere du Loup (en haut)—Lock and dam	10,000
Sault Montmorency—Completion of protection work	1,800
Ste. Adelaide de Pabos—Extension to breakwater	5,500
Ste. Anne de Bellevue — Freight shed on wharf ..	1,156
Ste. Anne des Monts—Harbor improveemnts at mouth of Grande Riviere Ste. Anne	3,500
Ste. Anne des Monts—Wharf extension	8,000
Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere—Wharf extension	6,700
St. Antoine de Richelieu — Wharf..	9,300
St. Eloi—To complete landing pier	1,000
Ste. Famille—Extension to wharf	2,500
Ste. Famille—Extension to wharf	2,500
Ste. Famille—Repairs to old wharf	8,000
Ste. Felicite—Wharf	14,800
St. Fulgence—Repairs to wharf	1,200
Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan —Wharf	8,600
St. Germain de Kamouraska —Wharf	10,000
Ste. Gregoire Sault Montmorency—Wharf accommodation	5,000
Ste. Irene—Repairs to wharf	3,700
St. Jean des Challons—Wharf improvements	3,200
St. Jean, Island of Orleans—Repairs to wharf	5,700
St. Joseph de Letellier—Wharf	5,000
St. Jerome—Repairs to Wharf	2,000
St. Laurent, Island of Orleans —Repairs to wharf..	1,100
St. Marjorique—Approaches to bridge	10,000
St. Michel de Bellechasse—Repairs to wharf	2,500
St. Roche des Aulnaies—Repairs and improvements to wharf	1,500
St. Pierre les Becquets—Repairs to wharf	900
Ste. Victoire—Wharf	7,000
Tadousac (Anse a l'Eau)—Repairs to wharf	1,800
Three Rivers Harbor—Completion of deep water wharf at west end of harbor ..	$7,000
Trois Pistoles Harbor— Repairs to south pier and approaches	5,000
Trois Pistoles Harbor—Extension of south pier	5,000
Trois Pistoles—Icebreaker repairs	2,500
Verdun—Wharf	2,500
Ville Marie—Wharf	21,300
Yamaska—Repairs and renewals to lock	4,500

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

"Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.



You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month' free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it.

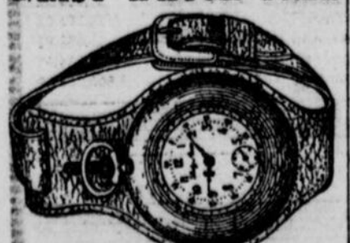
Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

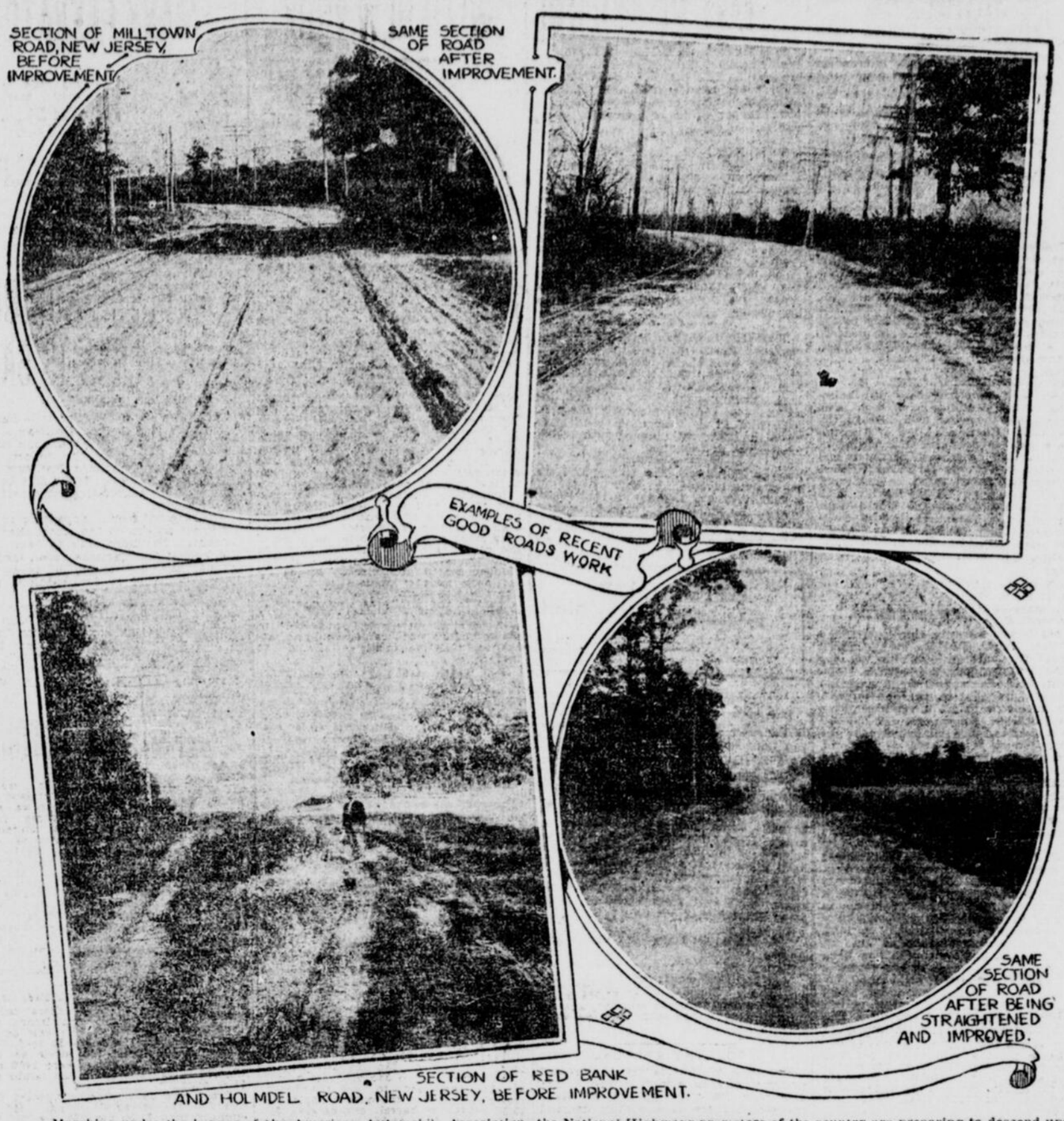
Address me personally, K. O. Morris, Manager, 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

WRIST WATCH FREE



LADIES! here is a splendid chance to win a lovely small size Highly Polished Gunmetal Watch with Gold Bow and Crown, stem wind and set, and a beautiful leather bracelet. This is a very stylish and safe way to wear the watch. We give both these splendid premiums FREE for selling only $4.80 worth of beautifully Lithographed and Embossed Picture Post Cards at 6 for 10c. These cards are the latest designs in Views, Floral, Birthday, Comics, also Valentine, St. Patrick and Easter in season. Write to-day and we will send you a package of cards which you can sell in every house and soon be the proud owner of this Elegant Watch and Bracelet. Our agents are delighted with these premiums. COBALT GOLD PEN CO., Dept. 218, Toronto, Ont.

GOOD ROADS ENTHUSIASTS PREPARE FOR SECOND NATIONAL CONVENTION.



Marching under the banner of the American Automobile Association, the National Highways promoters of the country are preparing to descend upon Washington, March 6-7, to give the government roads propaganda another big "boost" all over the country.

The occasion is the Second National Federal Aid Good Roads Convention, and it is expected that more than one thousand delegates will be in attendance. Twenty-nine Governors have each appointed three or more delegates, and several of the Governors have expressed their intention of personally attending.

Greatest attention is given to working out the idea for the national roads. It is estimated that a complete system of national highways traversing the most populous sections of the country would include not to exceed 30,000 miles. It is further estimated that these roads could be built for about $15,000 a mile, bringing the total cost of the national system up to $450,000,000. The pivotal point, however, is the building of a co-ordinated system of trunk line roads by the federal government.

While no definite system of national roads has yet been established, several routes have been much discussed. Among these are the "Ocean to Ocean Stone Highway," the "Meridian Road" and "the Montreal to Miami Highway."

The "Meridian Road" is projected to run from Winnipeg, Canada, directly to Galveston, Texas, touching many of the large towns in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma.

The proposed "Ocean to Ocean Stone Highway," it is roughly estimated, will cost $25,000,000.

Many of the old historic pioneer trails, it is expected, will be included in the proposed system of national highways. These include the Santa Fe Trail Association, the National Old Trails Road Association, Inter Mountain Good Roads Association, San Diego-Arizona Auxiliary Highway Association, Pacific Highway Association and the Omaha-Denver Good Roads Association. Also Braddock's Road, from Washington to Cumberland, Md.; Boone's Lick Road, from St. Louis to Old Franklin; Kearny's trail, from Santa Fe to Montenegro; the Old Boston Post road and others.

The photographs shown herewith are excellent examples of what money will do to improve the old highways.

Don't Diet Yourself TO DEATH TO CURE DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION. IT ISN'T NECESSARY.

While it is necessary for the dyspeptic to abstain from rich, greasy, highly seasoned food, it is useless and injurious to deprive the sufferer of a full supply of good nutritious food sufficient for the needs of the body.

Weakening the body will never remove dyspepsia, on the contrary, all efforts should be to maintain and increase the strength.

Burdock Blood Bitters will increase the strength, and at the same time enables one to partake of all the wholesome food required, without fear of any unpleasant after results.

Miss Martha A. Brooks, Gagetown, N.B., writes:—"I have been troubled with indigestion for more than seven years, have tried several doctors and different medicines, claiming the power to cure, but all without success. Having heard of the many cures effected by Burdock Blood Bitters, I decided to give it a trial. I have taken only one bottle, and that one has done me more good than all the other medicines I have used. My appetite, which was very poor, is now good, and I can eat most everything without any disagreeable feelings."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CLIFF MYSTERY STIRS SENSATION IN ENGLAND

Yorkshire Vicar Falls From Flamborough Head While Taking Photographs.

London, Feb. 4—A sensational development took place yesterday in what is known as the cliff mystery.

On January 18 the Rev. Albert Knight, vicar of Punstlet, Yorkshire, disappeared, and it is supposed he met his death by falling from the Flamborough cliffs while taking a photograph. Mrs. Knight stated she had witnessed the accident. Ever since the quest for the body among the cliffs has been continued, often at the risk of the searchers' lives, and a week ago a special memorial service was held in the church, supposedly for the dead vicar.

The chief constable of Leeds now announces that Mr. Knight is alive, and has left the country under an assumed name. The chief constable says he gives the information in fairness to the public, but adds that the details are confidential.

Another mystery exercising the minds of British newspaper readers is the fate of Sir Walter Strickland, Bart., who was last heard from on December 1. He was then in the south of France. He was an extraordinary character. He got into trouble in most civilized countries of the world through writing violent pamphlets and verses against the established order of things. Strickland was only once in London. This was in 1909, when he succeeded to the title.

THIS PREFERENCE AFFECTS OUR TRADE VERY LITTLE

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 3—The Order-in-Council gazetted on Saturday extending the British preference to man small British possessions not now receiving it, is not likely to materially affect the trade situation of the Dominion. A search of the records of the Department of Trade and Commerce shows that of the whole list the Fiji Islands alone figure in the trade returns. On sugar imports from these islands duty was collected to the value of $450,000. Under the preferential rate this duty will be reduced by fifteen thousand dollars. The trade with the other countries is so small that it does not appear in the annual statement of the department.

TWO YEARS OF NEEDLESS PAIN

Then Mrs. McRea Found a Cure In Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Other Medicines May Help But Dodd's Kidney Pills Always Cure —That's Why They Are Woman's Friend.

Prevel, Gaspe Co., Que., Feb. 7.—(Special).— Mrs. John McRea, wife of a well-known farmer, living near here, tells of her remarkable recovery from an illness of two years' standing.

'I was a sufferer from kidney disease, brought on by a cold and a strain.' Mrs. McRea says, 'My eyes were puffed and swollen, my muscles cramped, and I suffered from neuralgia and rheumatism. My back ached, and I had pains in my joints.

'For two years I was under the doctor's care, but he never seemed to do me any lasting good. Then, on the advice of friends I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

'Two boxes made a new woman of me.'

There's only one sure cure for kidney disease, and that is Dodd's Kidney Pills. Other medicines sometimes help, but Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure. If you are a suffering woman, it is almost a certainty you haven't tried Dodd's Kidney Pills, for ninety per cent. of the ills of women come from bad kidneys.

MUSIC TAUGHT FREE

Home Instruction

Special Offer to Readers of the 'Witness.'

In order to advertise and introduce their home study music lessons in every locality the International Institute of Music of New York will give free to our readers a complete course of instruction for either Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, Cello, Brass Instruments or Sight Singing. In return they simply ask that you recommend their Institute to your friends after you learn to play.

You may not know one note from another; yet, by their wonderfully simple and thorough method, you can soon learn to play. If you are an advanced player you will receive special instruction.

The lessons are sent weekly. They are so simple and easy that they are recommended to any person or little child who can read English. Photographs and drawings make everything plain. Under the Institute's free tuition offer you will be asked to pay only a very small amount (averaging 14 cents a week) to cover postage and the necessary sheet music.

No one should overlook this wonderful offer. Tell your friends about it—show this article to them.

The International Institute has successfully taught others and can successfully teach you, even if you know absolutely nothing whatever about music. The lessons make everything clear.

Write to-day for the free booklet, which explains everything. It will convince you and cost you nothing. Address your letter or postal card to International Institute of Music, 98 Fifth Ave., Dept. 394 D., New York, N.Y.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

HIS OPINION CONFIRMED.

Theodore Dreiser, who, at the age of forty, has produced only two novels, believes in slow, painstaking composition.

A novelist of another type reproached Mr. Dreiser for the ten years of silence that lay between 'Sister Carrie' and 'Jennie Gerhardt.'

'Why,' this individual said, 'why, Dreiser, I'll write a novel in three weeks and think nothing of it.'

'And the rest of the world, I suppose, will think the same,' said Mr. Dreiser, coldly.—New York 'Tribune.'

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will drive worms from the system without injury to the child, Because its action, while fully effective, is mild.

HOW TO KEEP DRY.

Gent (to cabby)—'How do you manage to keep yourself dry in this awful wet weather? Don't you wear a waterproof?' Cabby—'Na, na, sir; I just tak' a saut herrin' in the morning afore I come out, and it keeps me dry aw day.'

Warts are unsightly blemishes, and corns are painful growths. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them.

THE REASON WHY.

'Tommy,' the schoolma'am asked, 'why are you scratching your head?' 'Because nobody else knows just where it itches.'

Trial is inexpensive.—To those who suffer from dyspepsia, indigestion, rheumatism, or any ailment arising from derangement of the digestive system, a trial of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended, should the sufferer be unacquainted with them. The trial will be inexpensive, and the result will be another customer for this excellent medicine. So effective is their action that many cures can certainly be traced to their use where others pills have proved ineffective.

The Old Lady— 'What's the matter with the little boy?' His Elder Brother—'Oh, 'e's crying 'cos I'm eatin' my cake and won't give 'im any.' The Old Lady—'Is his own cake finished, then?' His Elder Brother—'Yes; an' 'e cried while I was eatin' that, too.'—'Sketch.'

Internal parasites in the shape of worms in the stomach and bowels of children sap their vitality and retard physical development. They keep the child in a constant state of unrest and, if not attended to, endanger life. The child can be spared much suffering, and the mother much anxiety by the best worm remedy that can be got, Miller's Worm Powders, which are sure death to worms in any shape.

Mabel—'But how do you know he loves you if he hasn't told you so?' Margery—'Oh, I can ntell by the way he looks at me when I'm not looking at him.'

Internally and Externally it is Good. —The crowning property of Canadian Healing Oil is that it can be used internally for many complaints as well as externally. For sore throat, croup, whooping cough, pains in the chest, colic and many kindred ailments it has curative qualities that are unsurpassed. A bottle of it costs little, and there is no loss in always having it at hand.

SKELETON DEFINED.

A schoolboy definition from America. 'What is a skeleton?' was the question. The answer came swiftly: 'Bones, with the people rubbed off.'—'Sphere.'

Internally and Externally it is Good. — The crowning property of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is that it can be used internally for many complaints as well as externally. For sore throat, croup, whooping cough, pains in the chest, colic and many kindred ailments it has curative qualities that are unsurpassed. A bottle of it costs little, and there is no loss in always having it at hand.

A CINCH.

(Cincinnati 'Enquirer.')

'Talking about your drinkers,' said the little man with the red nose. 'I know a guy in Chicago who could go some. One day a doctor bet this guy $100 that he couldn't drink four quarts of whiskey in an hour, and the guy took him up.'

'Who got the money?' asked the barkeep.

'The undertaker,' replied the man with the red nose.

BIRTHDAYS.

FEBRUARY NINTH.

THE HON. ARTHUR BOYER, member of the Senate and a prominent citizen of Montreal, celebrates his sixty-second birthday to-day .He was born in Montreal, educated at Montreal College and in London, Engand, and has since resided in the Canadian metropolis, where he has been engaged in managing his late father's estate. He sat for Jacques Cartier in the Legislature from 1884 to 1892, and was a member without portfolio of the Mercier Government in 1890-91. In 1901 he acted as Canadian Commissioner at the Glasgow Exhibition. He was called to the Senate in 1909.

* * *

This is the sixty-eighth birthday of the HON. CHARLES EDWARD POOLEY, of Victoria, B.C., a man who has taken a prominent part in the political life of the western province. Born at Upwood, in Huntingdonshire, England, he came to British Columbia as a boy. In 1877 he was called to the bar, becoming a K.C. in 1887. He was elected to the Legislature as a Conservative in 1882, and sat continuously therein unti 1907. Part of the time he acted as Speaker and part of the time as a member of the Government. Twice he declined the task of forming an administration.

* * *

At the eastern end of Canada another prominent lawyer observes his birthday on this date, JOHN YOUNG PAYZANT, of Halifax, is seventy-six years of age to-day. Born at Falmouth, N.S., he was educated at Arcadia University, and called to the bar in 1864. Since then he has practised his profession in Halifax with distinction. He has served as mayor and recorder of Dartmouth, and as a capitalist has been associated with numerous financial and industrial undertakings.

FEBRUARY TENTH.

DR. R. A. FALCONER, president of the University of Toronto, celebrates his forty-sixth birthday to-day. He was born at Charlottetown, P.E.I., in 1867, the son of a Presbyterian minister. Shortly afterwards the family moved to Trinidad, where he was educated at Queen's Royal College. Later he studied and took degrees at Edinburgh, Leipzig, Berlin and Marburg. Returning to Canada in 1892, he was appointed lecturer in New Testament Exegesis in the Presbyterian College, Halifax. He became professor of same subject in 1895 and principal of the college in 1904. In 1907 he was selected from many candidates for his present position.

* * *

HIS HONOR THOMAS W. CHAPPLE, District Judge of Rainy River, is sixty years of age to-day Born at Kilkenny, Ireland, the son of Captain Chapple, who was present at the relief of Lucknow and died there, he came to Canada in early childhood. He became a barrister in 1887, and practised his profession for several years at Uxbridge. From 1894 to 1898 he sat in the Legislature as member for North Ontario. He was then given his present appointment. Judge Chapple is much interested in education, and has served on the education boards of both Uxbridge and Kenora. He is also an active member of several fraternal organizations.

* * *

DR. JOHN MURDOCK HARPER, of Quebec, one of the most versatile and industrious men of letters in Canada, also observes his birthday on February 10. He was born at Johnstone, Scotland, in 1845, and received his education in his nativeland. Coming to Canada as a young man, he held numerous important positions in the schools of the Maritime Provinces. In 1880 he became rector of the Quebec High School and remained at the head of that school until 1886, when he was appointed inspector of superior schools for the province. He resigned this position in 1903. He has written many books, including school texts, and historical, poetical and dramatic works.

FEBRUARY ELEVENTH.

HIS HONOR CALIXTE AIME DUGAS, Judge of the Territorial Court for the Yukon Judicial District, reaches his sixty-eighth birthday to-day. He was born at St. Remi, Que., in 1845, and educated in St. Sulpice College, Montreal. He became an advocate in 1868, and practised his profession in Montreal, becomig successively police magistrate, Judge of the Sessions for the Peace, and chairman of the Court of Sessions. He received his present appointment in 1898. He took an interest in the militia as a young man and became colonel of the 65th Regiment, which he commanded during the North-West Rebellion.

* * *

THE REV. A. R. GORDON, professor of Old Testament Literature and Exegesis in the Presbyterian College, Montreal, since 1907, was born at Inverurie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, on this date in the year 1872. He was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, New College, Edinburgh; and the universities of Freiburg, Gottingen and Berlin. He is chaplain of the St. Andrew's Society, Montreal, and a frequent contributor to the British press.

* * *

MISS AGNES LAUT, well-known as a writer of books and magazine articles about Canada, also claims Feb. eleventh as her birthday. She is a native of the village of Stanley, Ontario, where she was born in 1871. She removed to Winnipeg as a child and was born in 1871. She removed to Winnipeg as a child and was educated at the University of Manitoba. In 1895 she joined the staff of the Manitoba 'Free Press.' She later became special correspondent for several American magazines and newspapers. She is the author of at least a dozen books on Canada and its history, and is reputed to be one of the brightest women journalists in the country.

FEBRUARY TWELFTH.

THE HON. NAPOLEON CHARBONNEAU, pusine judge of the Supreme Court of Quebec ,celebrates his sixtieth birthday to-day . He was born at Cote des Neiges, and educated at Montreal College. Called to the bar in 1879, he practised his profession in Montreal, being at one time in partnership with the late Senator Trudel, and the Hon. L. O. Taillon. He was elected to the House of Commons for Jacques Cartier in 1895. Since 1903 he has sat on the Supreme Court bench. He is pronounced to be a judge of uncommon perspicacity, somewhat unconventional of the bench, but thoroughly sound in his law.

* * *

EDWARD WILLIAM THOMPSON, poet, story writer and journalist, reaches his sixty-fourth birthday on Feb. 12. Born in the county of Peel, he was educated at the local schools of Caledonia and Brantford and at Trinity College School, Weston. He served successively in the American Civil War and the Fenian Raid and was then for some years a civil engineer on the Carillon Canal. From 1879 to 1891 he was on the staff of the Toronto 'Globe,' and then for ten years was editor of the 'Youth's Companion,' Boston. Since 1901 he has been engaged in general writing, being resident at Ottawa. During his career he has produced several volumes of stories and verse.

FEBRUARY THIRTEENTH.

Canada's AgentGeneral in France, THE HON. PHILLIPPE ROY, was born on Feb. 13, 1868, at St. Francois, Que. He studied medicine at Laval University, graduating in 1889. Going to Edmonton he practised his profession there, also taking an interest in the publishing business and in real estate. In 1906 he was called to the Senate, but on his appointment to be Agent-General in France in 1911, he resigned. He has been largely interested in extending the work and influence of French immigration and capital in Canada.

* * *

MR. ROBERT SAMUEL LOGAN, one of the vice-presidents of the Grand Trunk Railway system, reaches his fifty-first birthday to-day. He was born at St. Louis, Mo., his parents being both natives of Canada. He entered railway service in the United States in 1885, and came to Canada the following year. In 1892 has was appointed assistant and secretary to the general manager. In 1911 he became vice-president in charge of land, tax, claims and mail departments.

* * *

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. F. GUNTHER, superintendent of insurance for the province of British Columbia, was born on this date in the year 1862. He is a native of Toronto and a graduate of the University of Toronto. He became a barrister and practised in Toronto for several years. He was for many years an officer in the Queen's Own Rifles, serving with that regiment during the North-West Rebellion and becoming in 1906 commanding officer of one of its battalions. He received his preseit appolatment in 1911.

FEBRUARY FOURTEENTH.

This is the seventy-eighth birthday of the HON. JOHN VALENTINE ELLIS, the veteran publisher of the St. John 'Gobe,' who was born in Halifax in 1835. Commencing as a printer's devil, he went to St. John in 1857, and started work as a reporter. Five years later he bought out the 'Globe,' which he has since published continuously. He sat for the city of St. John, in the New Brunswick Legislature, from 1882 to 1887, and for the same constituency in the House of Commons from 1887 to 1891, and from 1896 to 1900. In the latter year he was called to the Senate. He has taken an interest in many public movements.

* * *

MR. J. W. FLAVELLE, the Toronto financier, was also born on this date, in the year 1858. His birthplace was near Peterborough. He spent several years in the dry goods business in Lindsay in partnership with his brother, removing to Toronto in 1887, where he became interested in the pork packing business. He has been wonderfully successful in his ventures and is now connected with many industrial and financial companies, being rated a millionaire. He has given liberally to charity and education and is on the boards of the University of Toronto and the Toronto General Hospital.

* * *

Another noted Canadian business man observes his birthday to-day in the person of Mr. W. R. BROCK, the head of the wholesale dry goods house of W. R. Brock & Company, Toronto, who was born in Eramosa, Ontario, in the year 1836. He started the study of law as a youth, but on account of his father's death entered commercial life. After a varied experience in the grain and lumber business he joined the firm of Ogilvy & Company, Montreal. He went to Toronto in 1871, and started business on his own account. He has become connected with many corporations and is rated as a millionaire. From 1900 to 1904 he represented Centre Toronto in the House of Commons.

FEBRUARY FIFTEENTH.

To-day SIR RODMOND ROBLIN, Premier of Manitoba, achieves his three score years. Born at Sophiasburg, Ont., in 1853, he went to Manitoba in 1880, and settled at Carman, where he engaged in farming. In 1888 he was returned to the Legislature for North Dufferin, and since 1900 he has been Premier of the province. He was created a K.C.M.G. on New Year's Day, 1912. Apart from his political interests he has been successful as a promoter of grain and elevator companies.

* * *

THE HON. W. H. HEARST, Ontario's Minister of Lands, Mines and Forests, also claims Feb. 15 as his natal day. He was born in the Township of Arran, Bruce County, in 1863, and was educated at the local schools and the University of Toronto. He was called to the bar in 1888. He has acted as counsel in all the important civil and criminal cases tried in Algoma. He was returned for Sault Ste. Marie in 1908, and in 1911 succeeded the Hon. Frank Cochrane in his present office.

* * *

THE HON. PASCAL POIRIER, recognized as the representative of the Acadian people in parliament, was born on Feb. 15, 1852, at Shediac, N.B., and educated at St. Joseph's College, Memramcook. He became an advocate of the province of Quebec in 1877, and a barrister of New Brunswick in 1887. He now practices his profession at Shediac, but devotes much of his time to public matters and literary pursuits. He was called to the Senate in 1885. In 1902 he became a knight of the Legion of Honor. At present he is engaged in compiling a history of the Maritime Provinces from the Acadian standpoint.

PEPPER TALKS.

By George Matthew Adams.

BE SQUARE.

The man of all men most miserable is the man with a worn, weary, weeping Conscience.

Be Square.

Conscience sits on the throne of your Soul and calls out the Danger Signal when your life craft sights Icebergs. Conscience is the pilot of a man's Hope toward Success. Conscience is the Busy Signal sign that halts a man just as he is about to do what he ought not to but wants to. Conscience is the Stay Hand that stops the crowd from stealing away your Character.

Be Square.

Conscience is Duty—in every-day clothes.

Be Square.

Conscience is what you feel but do not hear. Conscience is the still, strong, silent, unseen Force that is ever with you—that invariably hunches you in the ribs—mute warner that you are on the wrong track, travelling in the wrong direction, playing the wrong game. Regardless of all other heeds, beck or call—hear, listen to—obey your Conscience to the letter.

Be Square.

The Man with the Conscience makes the Business with a Conscience. The Business with the Conscience makes the Nation with the Conscience.

Be Square.

As a Man or Woman, think it over. Conscience to you is as no other Conscience to any other man or woman. And the height to which Peace and Power may climb in you can only be in proportion to the Peace and Power which obedience to Conscience brings. So, follow your own Conscience all the way.

Be Square.

HABIT.

Habit is a fixed series of acts. Do a thing once and Tracks are marked. Do a thing twice and a Route is mapped. Do a thing thrice and a Path is blazed.

Do the Right thing over again.

From the unconscious wink of the eye to the smooth, unnoticed movements of a million worlds, the law of Habit relentlessly rules its course. Life is a series of Habits.

Do the Right thing over again.

The Pennies saved to-day make the Nickels in the bank to-morrow. The Nickels in the bank to-morrow spell the Dollars in the bank next year. The Dollars saved, crystallize into the Fortune after the years! Habit either makes or breaks—either leads you up or drags you down.

Do the Right thing over again.

If you are Prompt to-day you will want to be Prompt to-morrow. If you are Square once you will surely seek to be Square again. The fight for a thing Worth While right now cannot help but ease the fight for the thing Worth While later on. It is the law of Habit. And Habit creeps on from the minutest Action repeated over and over again.

Do the Right thing over again.

Grow Great off Habit! There is no other way. Start what you do start—Right. Or else begin all over again. You can fondle the eggs of a Python, but you can't play with the Python. You can break the bad habit to-day, but if you wait until to-morrow the bad Habit will break you.

Do the Right thing over again.

PROMPTNESS.

Be on Time.

Because of the lateness of Marshal Grouchy, at the battle of Waterloo, Blucher had time to whip his army on to the help of Wellington. Napoleon ordered right. Had not the man to whom he entrusted his awful orders blundered—hesitated—been Late—the whole history of Europe would have been changed from 1815.

Be on Time.

'The Train was Late,' is the most frequent explanation after a terrible accident. What a multitude of lives have been lost, when an army of men and women have been deprived of position and honor, what untold suffering and humiliation have followed in the path of the late Mr. Late. Nothing pays better than Promptness.

Be on Time.

Promptness is the act of being on the job when your name is called—and answering to it. Not Nearly—but There.

Be on Time.

Time tolls its minutes with even, regular strokes—never has a stroke been tolled out of Tune or out of Time. The Job, the Appointment, the Order, the Friend, the Opportunity—respond on the dot.

Be on Time.

Be not deceived by the cheap clanging of gold and silver—gifts through whose possession you imagine yourself immune to Honor and the Promptness of Appointments. There is no winning to the slothful. The world with all its wonderful offerings gives its choice freely to the man of his word.

Be on Time.

Be on Time at your desk each day—at each and every Appointment throughout each day. In fact, the path to greatness starts by being on time each morning at your own Breakfast table. That's the beginning anyway.

Be on Time.

DEL HOWARD, CHICAGO SCOUT.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—Del Howard, one of the leading batters in the Pacific Coast League, has been engaged as scout for the Chicago National League Club in the far west, according to an announcement made here to-day. Howard formerly was a member of the Chicago Nationals.

THE HUMAN SACRIFICE IN NIGERIA

('Daily News and Leader.')

According to intelligence just received from Southern Nigeria, great excitement has been occasioned by the revival of the dreaded Long Juju of Arochuku, which was thought to have been stamped out by the British expedition of over ten years ago. For some years nothing has been heard of the cult, but though scotched it was far from killed, and of late a powerful Aro chief, named Kanu Okoru, has raised the organization almost to its former vast proportions. But for the vigorous action of the District Commissioner, who, in unveiling the fresh horors of the Long Juju, nearly paid for it with his own life, another big expedition would probably have been necessary.

Several of the chief priests of the cult have just been condemned to death. One of the most startling results of the investigations was the discovery of the existence of a hidden slave town with two or three thousand souls quite close to the road, but completely hidden by bush (Reuter states). Probably on account of the fact that the Long Juju with its human sacrifices was thought to have been permanently wiped out after the British expedition, the cult was never declared illegal, and gradually and secretly the chief, Kanu Okoru, collected the scattered remnants. He organized a staff of 1,500 messengers, who were perpetually travelling up and down over hundreds of miles of teritory.

CONSULTING THE ORACLE.

On arriving in a town the secret messenger would inquire if any of the people were accused of witchcraft or other crime, or if any desired to invoke the aid of the chief oracle, Chuku. Those consulting the oracle were first taken before the Head Chief, and after payment of rods equalling in value about £1 5s., were passed on to the officiating priests, where further payment was exacted. Any townsman nourishing enmity against another bribed the Juju messenger, who thereupon ordered the man to go before the oracle, and the wretched victim went unresistingly to death or lifelong slavery.

In spite of the vigilance of the Government, until a few weeks ago the Aros made most of their wealth through the slave trade. Northward as far as Udi and southward to the sea the country is honeycombed by slave routes. Along these were continually passing the victims of the revived Long Juju, too terrorized to complain to the white man or do anything in self-defence. Such was the power of the Juju emissaries that if they only pointed a finger at a man, woman, or child, the wretched creature had to follow them without thought of hesitation or resistance.

COMMISSIONER'S FOOD POISONED.

Though baffled for a time, the District Commissioner was determined to stamp out the movement, and the cult was made illegal. As a result further arests were justified, and several of the chief priests were sentenced to death. In order to avenge their kin, relatives of the condemned men poisoned the Commissioner's food, but luckily antidotes were at hand, and the attempt only resulted in a severe illness. The chief, Kanu Okorou, had safeguarded himself with such skill that it was found impossible to convict him of murder, so while subordinates suffer the extreme penalty the arch-conspirator, who has amassed a fortune of at least half a million, could only be condemned to three years' imprisonment.

One of the most startling results of the investigations was the discovery of a slave town with two to three thousand souls at the back of Kanu Okoru's compound. This was screened from the road by only a few yards of bush, but so dense is the vegetation that its existence had never been suspected. No smoke was visible above the high trees, and the thick undergrowth hid everything from sight, while the terror of the oracle precluded all thought of crying for help. The power of the Long Juju is now finally broken, and the fear which it inspired over hundreds of miles of territory and thousands of people is now a thing of the past.

The following is typical of the cases brought to light: After heavily bribing the officiating priest for a favorable verdict, one man accused another of a crime, and summoned the latter before Chuku. Aftr both had offered a sacrifice of sheep and goats to the oracle accuser and accused were taken to a spot in the river bed, before the entrance to a sacred cave in the side of the gorge. They were ordered to stand with their backs to the cave mouth, while the oracle was announced by a priest concealed within.

A TERRIBLE ORDEAL.

The accused was declared guilty, and ordered to sit on the trunk of a tree which jutted out over the water, while his accuser and all the members of the cult present were told to retire to a place above the cave and screened from the river. The executioners next appeared with a 'strangling stick'—a piece of wood eight or nine inches long with a rope noose firmly fixed to one end, and passing through a circular hole in the other. This stick was placed against the front of the

The head of the corpse was then struck thrice, with great force, on a sacrificial stone placed near the tree trunk, after which the body was thrown into the river, trampled upon by the executioners, and finally interred on the bank. The head was often cut off and buried in another place to prevent possible identification.

throat, and the victim was then quickly strangled by means of the cord which was passed over his head. No resistance was ever made. The fear of Chuku seems to have been too overwhelming for any such idea.

DON'T HAVE CATARRH



CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE

(Graduate in Medicine and Surgery, Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Mail Naval Service.

It's annoying—it's repulsive—it's dangerous!

Start to cure it at once before it gets the best of you. Remember, the longer you put off looking after Catarrh, the harder it is to drive it out of your system.

Don't let Catarrh go on filling your nose, head and throat with its foul, poisonous secretions—don't let it make you a nuisance, avoided by even your best friends.

Catarrh is disgusting—people notice your bad-smelling breath and your hawking and spitting far more than you realize.

Worse still—CATARRH IS DANGEROUS. Neglected Catarrh often destroys smell, taste and hearing, and in many cases leads on to that terrible disease, Consumption. If you leave Catarrh unchecked, there's always the danger it may get down to your lungs.

Don't let your Catarrh run on any longer. Catarrh can be cured—absolutely and permanently. You can cure it yourself at home, easily and completely, if you take it in hand the right way.

Write to me to-day and let me tell you how to cure Catarrh. I'll gladly give you the most helpful and valuable

MEDICAL ADVICE FREE

I'll send you without any charge whatever, the very information you need if you want to be cured of Catarrh.

Don't let my offer pass—it's made in honesty and sincerity. Simply for the asking you'll receive the benefit of my twenty-five years of experience — my great knowledge of Catarrh, and how to cure it.

Let me show you what genuine and helpful information I'll give you, without it costing you a penny. People all over North America, who've already received my advice, gladly tell of what it has done for them. I'll send you their names and addresses so they can tell you themselves.

CURE YOUR CATARRH NOW — DON'T DELAY ANY LONGER! Learn at once how to be free from it—thoroughly and permanently.

Simply answer my questions yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, and mail the free medical advice coupon to me to-day. Address

Catarrh Specialist Sproule,
286 Trade Building, Boston.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE COUPON

It entitles readers of this paper to free medical advice on curing Catarrh.

Is your throat raw?
Do you sneeze often?
Is your breath foul?
Are your eyes watery?
Do you take cold easily?
Is your nose stopped up?
Do you have to spit often?
Do crusts form in the nose?
Are you worse in damp weather?
Do you blow your nose a good deal?
Are you losing your sense of smell?
Does your mouth taste bad mornings?
Do you have a dull feeling in your head?
Do you have to clear your throat on rising?
Is there a tickling sensation in your throat?
Do you have a discharge from your nose?
Does the mucus drop in back of throat?

NAME.. .. ..

ADDRESS.. .. ..

.. ..

The King of the Deep am I!

(*The Lighthouse.*)

THE FAMOUS WRITER SERIES FOR 'WITNESS' READERS

6.—THE DOWNFALL, by JAMES McELDERRY

(Author of 'The Fires of Hate,' etc.)

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'..Raphael, Rubens, Agnolo and Me..'

'But you are wrong—utterly wrong—in ascribing it to Raphael, Professor Fallibel. You err, I know, in very distinguished company; but you err, nevertheless.'

The opinion, uttered aloud and with considerable emphasis, in the Leichtenstein Gallery, to Professor Fallibel of all people, startled me no little.

I looked up sharply to discover the perpetrator of this astonishing faux pas. It was—I might have guessed it from the very inflexion of the voice—a woman. But it was also—and upon observing this I became instantly absorbed in a minute scrutiny of one of the worst pictures in the Gallery, determined to miss no word of the sequel—it was also the most beautiful woman I had ever beheld.

'It is possible, my dear Lady Kensworth—quite possible,' the Professor returned imperturbably. 'You think—?'

A faint ripple of laughter—clear, as to its note, for all its faintness, as a silver bell—echoed down the Gallery.

'I do not think, Professor—I know,' replied the fair critic decisively. 'It is most decidedly a Riviani—a very clever imitation in many respects, but still an imitation as regards manner, and to some extent expression, for all that! Only a superficial observer, if you will forgive me for saying so, would mistake it for a Raphael. The turn of the arm there, suggests, I admit, del Sarto, but the coloring—that peculiar brown of the foliage—the crudity of the leafage—above all, that unmistakable twist of the foot here—Oh, it is undoubtedly a Riviani!'

My attention wandered away from the picture before me, and I saw that a smile flitted across the Professor's face, only to disappear as rapidly as it came. There was a pause in the conversation. Then the lady who had had the temerity to correct the most famous critic of art of our generation, tapped a high-heeled shoe upon the polished floor, and the Professor, flushing slightly, said:

'Really, my dear Lady Kensworth, I think that, if—. But, forgive me, I see my friend von Pastel at the end of the Gallery—I am most anxious to consult him about a Van Dyck I think I have discovered!'

'A Van Dyck, Professor! I adore Van Dycks. Accept my congratulations! If you would dream of disposing of it, perhaps you would allow me—'

But the Professor had faded away.

I moved forward to get a closer view of the picture they had been discussing: Raphael's exquisite 'Naiads at the Pool'—the picture that, above all others, marked, as I had hitherto considered, his supreme revolt against the Monastic Ideal. Was it possible—yes, that singular twist of the foot, so characteristic of Riviani's work, did certainly suggest—

My train of thought stopped abruptly. Conscious of the attention she had attracted, the fair critic had turned upon her heel, and was already walking in the direction of the nearest exit.

At the door, she turned to nod to an acquaintance, and I noticed that the sun, touching her aureole of red-gold hair, had transformed it suddenly to a wonder-color that was like nothing even the Arch-Priests of Impressionism had painted or the Wizard Poet of the Sister Isle had sung. A moment later our eyes met, and I know that I thrilled at the contact so that I quivered where I stood.

When I came to myself she had gone, and I was alone in the long sweep of the gallery giving upon the doors. I walked swiftly out into the street, but she had already disappeared from sight. Resolved at all costs to secure an introduction to the lady who had so entirely captured my heart, I returned at once in search of Professor Fallibel, who was occupying a suite of rooms in the hotel in which I was staying, and to whom I was known as an ardent student of art. To my intense chagrin, however, I learned from one of the porters that he had left the building by a second entrance with von Pastel.

Leaving a note for him at the hotel, pleading for an early interview on important business, I spent the remainder of the day in exploring Vienna. Hardly had I finished dressing for dinner when a servant delivered to me a note from the Professor explaining that he was compelled to leave the city for Paris, and would be unable to return for a week or ten days.

For seven days my life passed as a dream. Affairs of business I disregarded utterly, my whole mind occupied by the one insoluble problem: how was I even to gain a speaking acquaintance with the woman with whom I had fallen so irrevocably in love?

On the eighth day my friend, Professor Fallibel returned, and, seizing an opportunity immediately after dinner, I prevailed upon him to introduce me to the beautiful widow of the eccentric Lord Kensworth.

I found her, however, cold and distant in her manner to a degree; while I, for my part, was too confused, I fear, to create other than an unfavorable impression.

It was not until the subject of art was broached that she thawed a little; and then, to my embarrassment, the Professor as suddenly froze. In despair, I touched upon Rossetti, whom Professor Fallibel is not alone, I believe, in regarding as a greater than Fra Angelico, whom he suggests as the source of Rozzetti's inspiration. But no sooner had I begun to arrange a few of the Professor's golden thoughts in the storehouse of my mind (whence I intended to drag them as original gems for the delectation of the Philadelphia New Aesthetic Culture Club, of which I had just been elected President) than I observed that the future Lady Hustle—for such, I was determined she should be—had become distrait, and had lost all interest in the conversation. Recklessly abandoning an opportunity which I knew might never occur again of winning for myself an eventual resting place upon the slopes of the Philadelphian Parnassus, I was guilty of the rudeness of interrupting the famous critic.

'Pardon me, Professor,' I said, 'but you mentioned Fra Angelico. What relative positions do you calculate that Angelico, Hogarth, and Whistler will eventually assume? Do you guess they will get a start on Raphael, or do you think that Angelico will be scratch man? I mean, of course, in the opinion of the cultured critics like ourselves.'

The Professor regarded me with silent scorn, and it was left to Eulalie—the name was a lyric in itself—it was left to Eulalie, sixteenth Lady Kensworth, to come to my rescue. She flashed a look of gratitude in my direction, and then turned to the Professor.

'Do you not agree, Professor Fallibel,' she began, 'that when the false ascriptions have been shorn away—when the daubs of Riviani have been relegated to their rightful place below the most virulent of our later so-called Post-Impressionists, Raphael will stand upon a pinnacle—'

But for the second time the Professor had faded from our view.

* * * * * *

Into the storm of discussion aroused by Lady Kensworth's letter to the 'Times,' anent the so-called Raphael it is not my purpose to enter. The report, widely circulated by certain newspapers of the baser sort, that the military were eventually called out in Bond Stret, only to be effectually routed by the hosts of critics, is utterly without foundation in fact. Let it suffice to say that the tempest raged long and furiously, and that so warm did the critics wax at one point that the heat of the controversy is said to have fanned even the shivering 'Naiads at the Pool' themselves.

By means of a whole-hearted advocacy of the beautiful Lady Kensworth's views—upheld, in the end, by the Kaiser Wilhelm and the most famous critics of the day—I had contrived to win for myself, as I believed a high place in her esteem, both as a discerning critics and as a friend; and both these outposts of the fortress, as it were, I lost no opportunity of contriving to strengthen, as day followed day, and we alone of the visitors at the hotel remained on. She was, I found, an ardent collector of Old Masters, with unlimited wealth at her disposal; for during our three months' stay in Vienna she bought a Velasquez, a Van Dyck, and three small Rubens at fabulous prices—both the former in spite of my strongly expressed opinion that they were fabulous, and my suggestion that she should substitute for one of them a Sigismund Goetz that was offered for a trifle of £300,000.

On the last day of our three months' sojourn she expressed her intention of departing on the morrow for St. Petersburg, to study the Rubens in the Hermitage. We had by this time become most intimate friends, and I had succeeded in making myself all but indispensable to her—a task rendered the easier by the fact that she was travelling alone, for the unconcealed reason that she was sick of the society of the set among which she had moved. By a chance hint I had concluded that the day which she announced her impending departure was the anniversary of her birthday, and, having succeeded in overcoming her scruples and persuaded her to accept a magnificent diamond necklace which I had purchased for her, and which had belonged to an old Viennese family, very powerful in the sixteenth century, but since decayed, I felt I could no longer delay the proposal I had been determined to make ever since I had first beheld her radiant beauty.

The moment seemed auspicious for an avowal, fortune favored me, and I found her alone, and the dying beams of the sun discovered me upon my knees in her drawing-room, pouring out my rapture at her feet.

Alas, the orb set palely, casting its flickering rays ghostly upon my ashen face.

* * *

From my father, Hiram K. Hustle, I have inherited much of the invincible determination that has enabled him to bring to such a successful issue his many enterprises—for he has by no means, as is popularly supposed in this, the country of my adoption, confined myself to the meat-packing profession. I resolved, sooner or later, to win a different answer to my suit.

To St. Petersburg I therefore followed her, our relations in no way disturbed by her rejection of my offer: and thence, pursuing an amazingly erratic course, I travelled with her to Florence, Berlin, Paris, Madrid, London, Brussels, Antwerp, and back again to Vienna, whence we went to Amsterdam and Munich, arriving in London once more a few months before her twenty-seventh birthday, myself heartened by the evident pleasure she took in my society and not only undaunted by no fewer than seven rejections, but more than ever determined to force, by persistent siege, an ultimate surrender.

I at once established myself in a luxurious residence within easy distance of town, secluded from the public gaze, and barely half a mile from the less pretentious house she had permitted me to engage for her.

It was nearly three months later, and when my passion for Eulalie had grown almost insupportable, that by a lucky accident I ran across Professor Fallibel at a Private View in Bond Street, and persuaded him to return with me to dinner, and to spend the night at my house.

Towards the conclusion to one of the most delightful evenings I had ever spent in his company, I told him of my unsuccessful pursuit of my beloved. He was silent for some moments, toying aimlessly with his watch-chain. Then he said, very slowly:

'It would be idle, Hustle, to give you the assurance of my deep sympathy—as idle, I fear, as it would be to offer consolation; since, knowing Lady Kensworth as I do, I can, I bid you hope. But it is possible, my boy, that you do not know that she is at the moment on the verge of ruin—that her creditors are even now thronging about her very doorstep.'

For a space of some seconds I was stricken dumb with amazed incredulity. Then I managed to find my voice.

'My dear Professor,' I remonstrated, 'this is unbelievable! Even if rumor be very much discounted, the late Lord Kensworth's fortune must have been well over five millions; and during the time I have known her—which, you will remember, is almost the whole period of her short widowhood—she has certainly not spent more than a quarter of a million pounds upon her collection. Indeed, it was to her enormous wealth and my own comparative poverty—for prior to my father's historical corner in pork my own fortune did not exceed a few million dollars—that I attributed her persistent rejection of my offers of marriage.'

The Professor smiled sadly.

'Rumor's lying tongue,' my dear Hustle,' he said, 'was guilty of a larger lie than usual in the case of the eccentric Kensworth. Long before he had any thoughts of marriage — at the time, in fact, when he earned the appellation that stuck to him to the day of his death — he made over the bulk of his fortune to the Return to Natures, as they were called, who established their Eden, as you know, too near the Metropolis for its success or survival. He was my intimate friend, and I know that at his death — which took place barely ten months after his marriage — he was not worth more than $600,000 at the outside. All this Lady Kensworth has dissipated — and more.'

It was some time before I could recover from my astonishment at this appalling news; but no sooner had I done so, than I seemed to see in it a happy augury of my eventual success, and I did not hesitate to suggest this to the professor.

'Make no mistake, my dear boy,' he replied, 'So far from bringing nearer the realization of your hopes, I fear this terrible misfortune will only doom them irreparably to disappointment. She is far too proud to accept assistance even from a husband. Her collection, it is true, might realize about a fiftieth part of what she has paid for it; but so ineradicable is the mania or disease — for, believe me, it is ineradicable disease that has brought her to this — that she will never consent to part with a picture while she lives. I have seen many cases of a similar nature, and I know that they defy prescription or cure. To speak honestly, from my knowledge of those other cases, I hardly hesitate to say that even now she will go to many length — be guilty almost of crime — to gain possession of any picture she may covet. I say this, my dear Hustle, well knowing her rectitude, and her remarkably high moral character.'

I spent the remainder of the evening and the ensuing night in a state of hopeless misery and dejection, revolving mad and impossible schemes to rescue my beloved from her difficulties.

Early next day I made a vain but impassioned appeal to Eulalie to consent to our immediate marriage. I returned home in a frenzy of despair. Two hours after my return — on the afternoon of July 12, to be exact — the news, as all the world will remember, flashed across Europe of the discovery, by a London firm of picture-dealers, of an undoubted Rubens among a lot of inferior canvases they had picked up for the proverbial song. In a weekk all doubts as to its authenticity were set at rest. Famous critics who flocked to see it pronounced it to be a further and hitherto unsuspected portrait of Helen Fourment, the artist's second wife, and by far the finest example of his work known. With it, by a curious coincidence, were two copies of the original, both by unknown masters, but in themselves of some intrinsic worth.

On the morning after this pronouncement was made public — and when I was in the act of shaving — there came to me the most criminal, but at the same time the most brilliant, inspiration of my life. Calling my valet, I dressed hastily, and having breakfasted, called upon Eulalie and announced my intention of purchasing not only the Rubens but also the two copies.

Thinking it advisable to defer my visit to the dealers—who were Frenchmen by birth—for at least a day, I then returned home; but finding it impossible to restrain my excitement, I rose at an unearthly hour the next morning, and hurried, breakfastless, to the possessors of this unique treasure.

Their shop was not yet open. Impatiently I paced the street. At last the junior partner arrived, the doors were opened, and the policemen who had been specially engaged to watch over the painting were dismissed.

I entered the shop and accosted the junior partner. I wished to make an offer for the Rubens—and the copies. It was useless. Nothing could be done—no terms discussed—until the arrival of the now famous senior partner. For the best part of an hour I cooled my heels and listened to inane jargon anent the picture I had come to buy. Then the senior partner arrived.

'Monsieur,' I said, shortly, 'you have here a Rubens and two insignificant and worthless copies, about which all the world is talking. I am here to offer you a hundred thousand pounds for the three.'

The brute shrugged his shoulders nonchalantly.

'Is it possible that you are not aware, monsieur, that I already have been offered treble that for the original?' he asked, raising his eyebrows in what I believe is the approved fashion among dealers. 'The one copy that remains on hand is not for sale. I wish to keep it as a memento.'

'The one copy, M. Laville?' I questioned, catching my breath sharply. 'The one copy?'

'Exactly. Last evening I refused treble monsieur's offer for the portrait itself. A little before that I sold one of the copies at a very fine price indeed.'

My eyes opened wide; but I did my best to conceal the emotion I felt.

'Then,' I asked, 'since it is important that I should have that copy, perhaps monsieur would be good enough to give me the name and address of the purchaser?'

The dealer bunched his shoulders.

'That, monsieur, I am not at liberty to do—not knowing it myself. But the facts are as I stated.'

I admit that I was not unprepared for the information he gave me: but aloud I said:

'Of course, I need not say that I believe neither of your statements, M. Laville. However, I offer you five hundred thousand pounds for the portrait and the one copy—nothing for either without the other.'

He looked at me suspiciously, so that I laughed outright, and then seated myself at his desk.

'See,' I said a second later, 'here is the cheque, which is open, and can be cashed at once. On your return from the bank, which I shall await, I remove the pictures. The offer remains open for exactly fifty seconds. At the end of that time—'

'It is already accepted, monsieur, with ten thousand pardons!'

The creature was gasping with excitement.

Half an hour later, I motored back to my residence, with the portrait and its copy side by side in my car.

I found Eulalie, upon whom I called a few hours after my return, depressed and—as I had anticipated—almost a physical wreck, though I fancied I detected in her manner an undercurrent of nervousness. She was obviously at her wits' end as to the future that lay before her: for the Professor had under-estimated, if anything, as I had since learnt, her liabilities. Having congratulated me upon my purchase with what grace and composure she was able to command, however, she expressed her anxiety to see the picture, and eagerly accepting my invitation to lunch, motored back with me.

I had had the portrait hung in a conspicuous and well-lighted position in my dining room on the ground floor, while the copy, which I brought down in order that she might see the two side by side, I had hung in my studio, to which place I returned it immediately she had finished her inspection. She was loud in her praises of the portrait, and in her renewed congratulations upon my possession of so unique a work, though I thought I observed a slight quiver of her lips as she spoke. Yet, strangely enough, from that moment she seemed to lose all trace of her dejection. She was strong in her entreaties that I should arrange for a guard to be placed over the picture at nights—a suggestion I at once dismissed with scorn—and she parted from me in the highest of spirits, with a laughing reference to the dinner I had proposed to give in her honor on the even of her impending birthday, and at which I was expecting a very brilliant gathering of artists, critics, and men of letters.

I was consequently no little surprised to receive a note the following day informing me that she was confined to her bed. Before the week was ended, however, to my unspeakable relief she had quite recovered, and I felt assured of the success of my gathering; for she was a conversationalist of great brilliance, and an invaluable whetstone to other people's wits.

The night of my dinner arrived, and with it the moment at which I was to put to the test the criminal aspiration upon which I intended to hazard my life's happiness grew hourly nearer and nearer. All my guests with a solitary exception turned up, and in only one respect did the evening disappoint me. Wit and humor sparkled, but Eulalie proved to be by no means herself, and showed evident traces of her recent illness. Her attention seemed to wander, and she appeared to shrink into herself at all mention of art—a fact that could not escape me, and to which I attributed a very obvious reason. She spoke only when the most trivial of subjects were under discussion—touching them, it is true, with all her old vivacity and point, but still with what I thought was a curious nervousness for one so calm and measured in her thoughts as she usually was. Only when Lord Studham referred to the famous controversy over the Raphael-Riviani 'Naiads at the Pool,' and paid her a handsome compliment, did she recover herself.

All my guests had seen the portrait previously, and I had arranged that the room was to be lighted only by shaded candles in order to secure that subdued atmosphere in which alone thought is possible. We had risen from the table, and I was in the act of passing the Rubens when a curious concentration of light upon one corner of the picture betrayed to me what appeared to be a slight cut in the canvas. Having led the way to the smoking room, I made an excuse and hurried back—only to find that my suspicion was but too well justified.

The portrait had been cut bodily from its frame, and a copy very cleverly substituted: so cleverly indeed, that but for the chance concentration of light and the oblique angle at which I stood conspiring against the thief, the substitution might have gone undetected for months, or even years.

Examining the canvas minutely, I came to the conclusion that it could only be the second of the pair of copies, about the destination of which the dealer's ignorance might be real or assumed.

I passed the remainder of the evening as best I could, a prey to a hundred doubts and fears. Professor Fallibel was, with the exception of Eulalie, the last of my guests to leave, and to him alone, as we stood in the hall, did I mention my loss.

For some time he was dumb with amazement. Then he said:

'There is only one thing to be done, my dear Hustle. Ring up Scotland Yard without delay.'

I did not answer him until he was at the door, and I had motioned to the footman to retire. When the man was out of hearing, I said, quietly:

'To tell you the truth, Professor, I am inclined to think that the thief may not yet have effected an escape from the house. If I am right, I prefer to frame my own punishment rather than leave it to an inelastic legislation.'

As I finish d speaking, and the Professor stepped into his carriage, I fancied that I detected a sound of laboured breathing in the neighborhood of the heavy curtains that screened the drawing room, but this I hastily dismissed as a delusion due to my overstrung nerves.

I found Eulalie awaiting my return in the drawing room, and at once led the way to my studio, in which I had arranged the lights so that only a faint rose-colored hue relieved the darkness. I recall that I trembled so violently in ascending the stairs that at one point I was compelled to halt to recover myself. The nearness of the moment that was to decide my future happiness or misery overwhelmed me, so that even when we were seated I found it difficult to speak with composure.

Eulalie, for her part, seemed to have lost none of her intense nervousness. At length I determined to tell her of my loss; but before doing so I asked for her forgiveness if my mention of the Rubens in any way disturbed her, or touched upon memories that were—

Here she broke in upon my hesitating words with an entreaty that I would proceed, uttered in a tone of such earnestness that I could not but comply with her request.

I recalled to her memory the discovery of the portrait, and the curious fact that with it, in the same purchase, were two copies of the original, only one of which I had been able to secure.

'You will remember, dear friend, how I laughed at your suggestion that I should have a night watchman to guard the picture, and how I assured you it was far too famous for it to be possible for any thief to dispose of it, and that therein lay its safety? Only this evening have I discovered the folly of my rashness. The picture that hung in the room in which we have been dining has been cut bodily from its frame—has disappeared—and in its place—'

With a cry of horror, Eulalie sank back in her chair. I caught my breath, and looked down at her, half relenting my determination to carry my scheme to the end. She had bent forward, and was swaying in her chair, her lips pale and drawn, and her face ashen grey.

I put out my hand to steady her, only to find it seized and imprisoned in a grip that thrilled me with ecstasy I had never known before.

For a space there was silence in the room. Then she raised her head a little, her eyes wet and shining, and her lips quivering.

'Mr. Hustle—Mr. Hustle,' she gasped, her breath coming sobbingly, 'I—I know what you would say! I know what you must think—! Ah, hear me! Hear me! And if you can feel pity, then—. I—I came here to-night to appeal to your generosity—to—to ask you to spare me! It was—. Oh, I cannot—I dare not tell you! I—'

I could not let her continue.

'Lady Kensworth! Eulalie, dear light of my life!' I cried, sinking upon the settee, and taking her hands in mine, 'can you give me no hope? Can you offer me no words upon which I may build a hope that one day you will come to love me? Can you not—'

She broke in upon my entreaty with passionate words.

'Mr. Hustle, it was not that! You do not know my unworthiness—my shame! It was the Rubens! I—I heard you—'

I drew her to me.

'Eulalie—Eulalie, spare yourself! I did not tell Professor Fallibel that I had exchanged the pictures!' I exclaimed. 'I did not tell him that—that the thief took out the twin of the copy he left, and that by some delicious irony I saved him from himself! The Rubens, acushla machree, hangs there upon the wall—my birthday present to my betrothed!'

Her head fell forward upon my shoulder, and a low moan escaped her lips.

'Mr. Hustle—Denis!—Denis!—you do not understand! It was I—I who—'

'Taught me to listen to the music of the spheres!' I ended, smothering her words with the passionate kisses I could no longer restrain.

* * *

Eulalie's confession—twenty times attempted—has never been made. I could never have heard it without confessing my own part as an accessory before the act; and for all my unimaginable happiness I have never dared to do that.

This incident cured forever her mania for indiscriminate collecting, and but for her generosity the Rokeby Velasquez would never have become the property of the nation.

Next week's short story will be 'The Man Who Won,' by J. J. Bell, the famous author of 'Wee Macgregor.'



SOMETHING WORTH WHILE

Most of us spend our lives gaping about us. We live a little while more or less intelligently, and, when the chapter is finish have seen little else but our own, tiny, close at hand interests. The big things are so big that we miss them altogether whilt the little things that make up the big ones are so small that they're not worth considering.

When you come to think of it that is the case with the almost ancient question of tuberculosis. Forever, it seems, it has been with us, its ravages decimating humanity. Illness, misery, poverty were the sequence even more in the old days than now. Its terrible results must havebeen fairly obvious to our forefathers, yet they looked over and under and around the whole question without seeing it. Even we, worthy children of our forbears, are only awkwardly rubbing our eyes and wondering what its all about.

Is it worth while, after all, we think? We're not all doctors or sociologists. Suppose, since the thing is nothing to us, we leave it to the professional philanthropists. Let them fume to their heart's content. And, since self is after all the first interest of all of us, on first sight such an attitude may seem logical.

IT AFFECTS EVERYONE.

Yet when we delve deeper into the question, we discover that perhaps we're not so wise after all. Wefind, without a great deal of trouble that the question of tuberculosis is one which may and does affect most of us. There is an old Geman proverb which says that everyone has a little tuberculosis. In the main it is true for it has been proved that the person who passes through life without contracting some slight tuberculosis infection is just about as rare as the long sought but elusive Auk's egg.

In fact when we come to die, there is a very strong possibility that this disease will proffer us the proof of our mortality. Tuberculosis, the world over causes about one death in every seven. In some places the mortality is even higher than this. In Germany, for instance, of every hundred persons dying between the ages 15—60, no less than 33 die of tuberculosis, while among those employed in mining, metal work and building trades over half are infected. Such statistics as these makes the subject a vital personal one in which surely everyone should be interested.

THE LOSS TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A not uninteresting feature of the subject is the cost which the prevalence of consumption must involve for communities and persons who are not themselves infected. One life insurance company reports, for example, that the annual loss to them through deaths from tuberculosis amounts to $800,000, and that on every death from such cause among their policyholders they lose $110. In industrial insurance it has been shown that at the age of most importance for this class of insurance over half of the mortality is all used by tuberculosis. The influence which such a death record must have on the rates of all insurance companies and hence on the pockets of any of us who indulge in insurance may be easily imagined.

Another method of computing cost is by giving a definite value to each life ost. Working the matter out in cold blood we find that the younger a man dies the less financial loss he is to the community. During his earlier years by providing him with education and training the community is accumulating a debt against him which he will pay during his working years by saving and bringing up a family in his turn and paying their expenses during their school years. Hence the immense economic importance of the fact that nine out of every ten deaths occur during working years, i. e., 28—68.

Some conception of the financial gain which would result were tuberculosis to be abolished may be obtained from the fact that under such condition the expectation of life for a person aged fifteen would be increased nearly three years. In England and Wales this would mean for the whole people an increase of 7,700,315 years more of life than they could otherwise expect. Supposing that each person could make $5 a week this would mean a possible gain of $2,000,000,000—making no allowance whatever for money loss coming from protracted illness or the premature death of women from the same cause.

It has been estimated that the expense of 150,000 annual deaths from tuberculosis in the United States amounts to $330,000,000 per year. This figure is arrived at by putting the definite valuation of $1,500 on each life lost. On this basis the loss in New York alone would be $15,000,000. When one adds to this loss of service at $1 per day and the cost of food and medicine at $1.50 per day the total rises to $23,000,000. It is worth noting, perhaps, that the annual amount expended by this city on tuberculosis amounts to only $500,000, or about 2 percent of the amount actually lost through municipal stinginess.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The returns of friendly societies are rather illuminating too. The Oddfellows report during the years 1893-7 about five million weeks of sickness among their members, of which about one million were due to consumption. Naturally this condition of affairs must result in an enormous loss to this as to all other friendly societies. Such claims on their funds must necessitate higher contribution on the part of their members or decreased benefits. It is a sign of the times that at least one large society has established a sanatorium of its own for its own consumptives, realizing that such expenditure is well repaid them by the resultant decrease in their death rate. The sanitaria to be established in England under the provisions of the Lloyd George Insurance Act will have a similar esult and will be lasting monuments to the financial foresight as well as the humanitarian character of their brilliant originator.

Last of all it is well known that tuberculosis bears an important relation to pauperism. It is said that in England and Wales no less than one-eleventh of the total cost incured in the relief of this condition is caused by consumption. The fact that it is a chronic disease which on the average will cause a year's disability before death means that infected persons will usually be thrown out of work for that time. If they are not bread winners they will be burdens to their families as a result. If they are the heads of families and their families are poor the result to their dependents is likely to be calamitous. When one remembers that perhaps a quarter of our population can be considered to be poor and that tuberculosis is prone to exist most in the overcrowded, insanitary wards of great cities where the poor people live it will be seen how terrible a factor it is in keeping poor people down to the level of indigence and in maintaining that chronic difference of physical and mental status which is at once the despair and the opportunity of modern social thinkers.

But the above statistics only give a faint idea of the havoc wrought. Actually the resultant national loss of money and efficiency is incalculable. The feature of the matter which calls for comments is that it is all preventable. It is, indeed, not open to dispute that the most elaborate and complete measures of every description against tuberculosis would cost only a portion of the present loss inflicted by it, and that this amount would in time be paid for many times over in the prevention of sickness and increase in efficiency of the community.

Yet we pause. Even here in Canada where, as elsewhere, people die in thousands, although the solution of the problem is obvious, we hesitate. Our banks, our manufactures, our navy even we have subsidized. We have proved that we will vote for subscribe for, work for anything from which we hope to make a personal profit. Meanwhile the most important question of all has gone begging. Private organization has done a little for the prevention of tuberculosis, but it is a drop in an ocean. Not until governments, municipalities and counties the nation over take a hand will what is perhaps the greatest national evil be stamped out and a great step made in the attainment of ideals which though they now seem Utopian are actually sane, sensible and practicable.

Edgar Bates

A MOTHER'S PRAISE OF BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Pierre Lambert, Paquetteville, Que., says: "I read in the papers of what Baby's Own Tablets were doing for other children, so decided to try them for my baby, who was suffering from constipation and stomach trouble. They worked like a charm, and now I always keep them in the house and recommend them to all my friends.' Baby's Own Tablets cure constipation, and indigestion; they expel worms, break up colds and allay simple fever and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HAS A CORN ANY ROOTS?

Judging by the pain they cause they have roots, branches and stems. Easily cured, however, if you apply Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Always safe, always prompt, and invariably satisfactory. Forty years of success stand behind Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold by druggists, price 25c.

COALING DONE BY GIRLS.

Filling Bunkers of Pacific Mail Steamer at Japanese Port.

Coaling at Nagasaki, Japan, is done entirely by girls. Big coal barges bear down upon the ship as it approaches the shore, and as soon as it comes to anchor a rough ladder is placed between the liner and the foremost barge

On each rung of it, says the 'Wide World Magazine,' a girl takes her place. Men in the barge quickly shovel the coal into shallow baskets holding half a bushel each to the sound of a monotonous chant, and these baskets then pass from hand to hand up the living ladder with marvellous celerity.

Each girl seizes one and swings it straight up in front of her, above her head, when it is caught by the next girl. Down a second ladder, likewise packed with girls, the empty baskets pass in similar manner back into the barge to be refilled.

Barge after barge is emptied in this way. The monontonous chanting never ceases; the living elevator goes on hour after hour with its never ending stream of baskets, until the last bunker is full, when the ladders disappear as if by magic and the ship is ready to proceed on her voyage.

A Pacific mail steamer will 'bunker' 2,300 tons of coal in six and a half hours, an average of 353⅘ tons per hour, or nearly six tons per minute—an almost incredible record.

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 K—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.

LIGHTHOUSE BUILDERS.

Romance of the Eddystone—The Early Illuminants.

(London 'Statist.')

The origin of the lighthouse is lost in the darkness of antiquity, but we have records of its existence before the birth of Christ, as witness the 'Pharos' at Alexandria, built in 280 B.C. Probably it first came into use when voyages began to extend beyond the hour of sunset, and maybe the earliest beacons took the form of fires kindled on the shore to guide fishermen to their customary landing places.

The romance of lighthouse construction undoubtedly centres round the Eddystone. As long ago as 1696 Winstanley commenced building. Two years later the weak beams of light from the tallow candles first pierced the darkness. The engineer had an unshakable belief in his tower and often expressed a wish to be in it during a severe gale.

This chance came on November 26, 1705, when on a storm appearing imminent he set out from Plymouth The hurricane was one of the most terrible recorded in history, and among other damage it swept away every vestige of the lighthouse, those in it of course being lost. Within three years another was built, known as Rudyerds', and like Winstanley's, of wood.

The obvious occurred after an existence of forty-seven years, it being utterly destroyed by conflagration. The next—Smeaton's—was of stone and lasted until 1881, a period of 120 years, when it was found that it was being undermined and a new structure, the present and fourth, was erected on an adjacent rock. Smeaton's tower was rebuilt on Plymouth Hoe, where can be seen the original candle chandelier and the gongs operated by clockwork to keep awake the drowsy keepers, so that they should snuff the candles at the proper interva.

In mediaeval tin. the usual illuminant was a coal or wood fire in an open grate, which gave a fairly good light on a breezy night. For beacons on rocks at sea candles were used. In 1729 oil was first employed, and in 1790 the Argand circular wick lamp with silvered reflectors was introduced. Gas was first experimented with in 1817, and in 1858 the South Foreland was lit by electric light.

The lights not only warn the mariner of the proximity of the shore, but also give him a clue as to where he is. This is chiefly done by dimming or 'shuttering' off the light for a few seconds. Thus should a seaman observe a light which consists of a long, followed by two short flashes, a glance at the chart would give him his position.

SNOW IN JERUSALEM.

(From the 'Wide World Magazine.')

As one would naturally imagine in so generally genial a climate snow in Jerusalem is as rare as a heat wave in Iceland. Indeed, although the fleecy flakes fall each winter on many of the higher mountains in Palestine, for Jerusalem itself to be covered by a white mantle is regarded as quite a notable event.

This particular snowstorm visited the Holy City in March, 1912. Inclement and cold weather had been experienced for some days, when suddenly snow began to fall heavily and continued to do so on and off for two days, to the pertubation of the natives. The result was that the entire city was buried two or three feet deep in soft snow. So anxious were the European inhabitants to take full advantage of such an exceptional occasion that primitive sleighs were requisitioned and sleighing was indulged in on the Mount of Olives.

Weak, Tired Folks Given New Vigor

Strength Returns, Health Renewed, Vitality of Youth Re-created.

Exhaustion and Bodily Tiredness Every Day Being Turned Into Vigor and Ambition by Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

From Cheboque Pt., N. S., comes the following from Mrs. W. A. Reynolds: "A year ago my health began to fail. I lost appetite, became nervous and sleepless. My weight ran down, I became thin, hollow-cheeked, and had black rings under my eyes. I really felt as if the charm of life had left me and when springtime arrived I was in the 'blues.' I read of Dr. Hamilton's Pills and got five boxes at once

"Within a month my appetite and color were good. I gained strength and felt like a new woman. New life and vigor returned, and my friends scarcely knew me. A medicine that will do this should be in every home."

Good health means much to you. Success and happiness depend upon it. The maintenance and source of health is found in Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box, or five boxes for $1.00, at all druggists and storekeepers, or by mail from the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Ont.

NEWS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

DUKE PAYS FIRST OFFICIAL VISIT TO MONTREAL BAR

Day That Will be a Red Letter One in History of Court House.

Wednesday of last week will be remembered by officials of the Montreal Court House as one of the biggest days in the history of that building. It marked the first official visit paid the bar of Montreal by Canada's Royal Governor-General, and witnessed a brilliant and memorable scene.

The big building was artistically draped with flags and bunting surmounted by coats-of-arms, Room 24, in which His Royal Highness was received, being specially treated. This room, one of the largest in the Court House, was decorated in a very lavish and artistic manner, festoons and flowers being used to excellent effect.

When the Governor-General arrived the spacious room was thronged, the elite of the Montreal bar being present. Practically all the judges of the Superior Court of the province were in attendance, besides several ex-judges and veteran lawyers. Amongst the guests were Sir Francois Langelier, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, and Sir Alexandre Lacoste.

PRESENTATION OF TWO ADDRESSES

Two addresses were presented to His Royal Highness, one from the judiciary, read in English by Chief Justice Davidson, and the other from the bar, read in French by the battonier, Mr. J. L. Archambault, K.C. The Governor-General replied in both languages. Replying to the address from the judiciary, he said: 'I beg to thank you most sincerely for the address with which you have greeted my visit to your court, and to assure you of the pleasure I have had in responding to your invitation by coming to see you here in this historic building adjacent to the Champ de Mars, with which my stay in Montreal as a young officer was so closely associated.

In your address you have very briefly outlined the complexity of the code which it is your duty to administer and interpret, and in so doing you have revealed the great and constant difficulties of your daily task. Judges are the most august of human officials and by the manner in which they carry out their duties, may be estimated the character of the nation whose laws they administer.

'It must be with feelings of pride that we remember the high standing British justice occupies in the world, and we must never forget that the lofty character of that justice is due mainly to the men who have been appointed by their sovereign to administer the law.

'I know that in your hands the traditions of our courts are safe and that you will transmit them to those who will succeed you in the same honorable condition in which you received them from your predecessors. I beg to thank you for your sympathetic reference to the Duchess' illness and to her merciful, though slow, convalescence. I shall have the greatest pleasure in conveying to His Majesty, the King, your message of devotion to his throne and person and in informing him of the reception I have met with from his justices of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec.

After the ceremony the royal party proceeded to the Mount Royal Club where H. R. H. was entertained to luncheon by Chief Justice Davidson, Sheriff Lemieux, Battonier Archambault and members of the judiciary also being present.

DROVE AUTO. INTO ELEVATOR SHAFT

Fell Fifteen Feet, Turned Somersault and Driver Still Lives.

Toronto, Feb. 3. — To fall fifteen feet in an 1,800 pound roadster automobile that turns a somersault in the air, and to escape with his life, was the miracle that happened to Mr. A. P. Taylor, general manager of John Taylor & Company, soap manufacturers, at the McLaghlin Motor Company's premises, this morning.

He is now lying at St. Michael's Hospital, where it is reported that he had a good chance for recovery. Mr. Taylor is 36 years of age. His injuries include a fractured skull,—fortunately not at the base of the skull, but over the left temple. His right elbow and a left rib are also broken.

Mr. Taylor drove his machine into the cleaning department on the ground floor of the McLaughlin Company's premises, steering up an inclined gangway to the floor of the room and ran the car across to the north-east corner where the elevator is situated. Before reaching the elevator he backed, with the intention of leaving his car against the west wall, in line with a number of others. At the first backing he failed to reach the position against the wall he intended, and he ran the car forwards towards the elevator again to get another start for backing up. In running forward he ran right into the elevator shaft, and the car dropped to the basement, turning over as it fell.

REV. M. MACLEOD IS INDUCTED AT HAMPDEN

Milan, Que., Feb. 6. — About a month ago the congregation of Hampden, in the Presbytery of Quebec, extended a call to the Rev. Mal. MacLeod, of Marsboro, near by, and the Presbytery granted his translation. The introduction took place in the Hampden Church this week, in the presence of a large congregation. Rev. J. R. MacLeod, the Presbytery's stated clerk, who has been in the Presbytery for a longer period than any other members thereof, presided. The Rev. Duncan MacLeod, of Lingwick, preached the introduction sermon, in Gaelic. Mr. J. R. MacLeod, moderator for the occasion, introducted the pastor-elect, and delivered the charge to the congregation. Rev. J. R. Douglas, Lake Megantic, addressed the minister. Another congregation is endeavoring to secure Mr. Douglas as their pastor at St. Columba, Kirk-Hill, in the Presbytery of Glengarry.

DR. NESBITT NOT GUILTY OF FRAUD HOLDS JUDGE

Hence Quashing of Indictment Which Gave Freedom on Deathbed.

Toronto, Feb. 4. — This morning Mr. Justice Middleton gave his reasons for quashing the indictment against Beattie Nesbitt.

The first reason is because, in laying the indictment, the Crown substituted the word 'fraudulently' for the word 'wilfully' in describing the statutory offence with which Nesbitt was charged.

The judge holds that the charge brought against Dr. Beattie Nesbitt under the Bank Act is not fraud as referred to in the extradition treaty. The charge in the indictment is not, therefore, extraditable, and, if Dr. Nesbitt had lived, he would have been free to go back to Chicago.

REVISING THE PRAYER BOOK

Work is Said to Be One of Abridgment, and Does Not Touch Doctrine.

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—A task the nature of which will be of interest to all members of the Anglican Church of Canada, is proceeding quietly under the care of a committee which is holding meetings from time to time at different centres, and which recently met at Quebec. This is the revision of the Book of Common Prayer.

The Archbishop of Ottawa states that the work is in the hands of a very conservative committee, and there will be no tampering with doctrine or church polity.

The Archbishop is reported to have added that the principal modification will be in the direction of abridging the form of service. But even in this abridgement there will probably be permissive rather than actual exclusion of existing matter, the choice to be left to the discretion of the officiating clergy.

The revision committee was appointed at the meeting of the last General Synod, held in 1911, and it is composed of representative clergy from all parts of the Dominion. In undertaking such revision, the Canadian Church is acting in harmony with the home Church, and the Rev. Dr. Hamilton stated that the Canadian Committee would avail itself of the experience and findings of the English committee on many points.

The report of the revision committee will be presented to the General Synod in 1914

STOCK BREEDERS' ANNUAL MEETING

Holstein-Friesian Association Wants Voting by Proxies Allowed.

The annual meeting of the Quebec Branch of the Holstein Friesian Association was held at the Queen's Hotel on Monday.

Mr. D. H. Brown presided, and among the speakers was one of the honorary presidents, Dr. L. de L. Harwood, of Vaudreuil.

Dr. Harwood wants to see the annual meeting of the whole Canadian Association held in Montreal and Toronto in successive years. At present all the Association's general meetings are held in Toronto, and the affairs of the Association are naturally more or less controlled by the nearby members who attend and vote. A resolution calling upon the council to hold a general meeting in Montreal was passed unanimously.

The meeting also requested the council to make it possible for absent members to vote by issuing proxies.

Objection was taken to the increase in registration fees proposed by the council. It was further suggested that a committee from the Canadian Association be appointed to confer with the American Society in order to obtain reciprocity in the matter of registration.

REMARKABLE DIP IN THE EGG MARKET.

There has been a remarkable dip in the egg market during the last month. Just after New Year's fresh eggs sold at 60 cents a dozen. Then the very mild weather started the hens laying, and as prices began to fall the cold storage men took fright and threw a lot of their eggs on the market. This brought the price of fresh eggs down to about 30 cents. The cold weather, however, has stopped the hens laying, and with cold storage supplies shorter the prices have been ascending till the best eggs are selling for 35 to 40 cents and some for 45 cents. With continued cold weather they may go higher still.

BAPTIST CHURCH BURNED DOWN AT WINGHAM, ONT.

Wingham, Ont., Feb. 6. — The Baptist church was gutted by a fire which broke out shortly before six o'clock last evening. Only the walls are left standing, and the handsome new organ installed a short time ago, is a heap of ashes.

The fire is believed to have started from an overheated furnace pipe. Chief Dinsley and his men were on hand quickly after the blaze was noticed, but it had apparently been eating its way through the building for a long time, and had made such headway that nothing could be done to save it. The loss will reach about $7,000.

MAYOR SAVES THREE LIVES AT ESSEX FIRE

Gives Alarm of Outbreak, Then Snatches Mother and Children From Flames.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 6.—Dr. Bowie, Mayor of Essex, proved the hero of a fire which for a time threatened to destroy that town at an early hour this morning. Dr. Bowie was awakened shortly after two o'clock by the crackling of flames. Rushing from his house in the zero weather, clad only in his night clothes, he found the home of his neighbor, Mr. N. Wall, abaze. Mrs. Wall and her two young children were trapped in the bedroom, all means of escape having been cut off by the burning of the stairs. Summoning Dr. Brien to assist him, Mayor Bowie stood beneath the window and in his arms caught the two children who were tossed from the second story window by their mother.

Mrs. Wall then jumped, but her weight proved too great for the men, and she fell heavily, suffering a badly sprained ankle.

The fire department had been summoned by this time, and with the assistance of the townspeople succeeded in gaining control of the blaze only after Dr. Bowie's residence, Wall's butcher shop and home and the drug store of R. Tweedies were destroyed.

The origin of theblaze is unknown, and the loss is estimated at $10,000.

SUICIDE VERDICT IN TRAGEDY AT SHERBROOKE

Coroner's Jury Find No Evidence to Support Allegation of Foul Play.

Sherbrooke, Feb. 5.—The Coroner's inquest on the body of an unknown man found shot dead on Montreal road, on Saturday night last, was held here last night, but little evidence was adduced, as no one saw the shot fired that killed him. Although a large number of people visited the morgue yesterday, the body was not identified.

The jury brought in a verdict to the effect that the man had evidently committed suicide.

There are many who still maintain that he met with foul play, but no proof or evidence of this can be secured.

Orders were given to-day for the deceased's burial.

The Pardon of a Traitor

Interesting Historic Gift to the Chateau de Ramezay.

Among the interesting donations recently made to the Antiquarian Society for its museum at the Chateau de Ramezay, is the original pardon granted to Jacques Goyette, of the district of Beauharnois, who had been sentenced to death for high treason, at Montreal, the 31st January, 1839. The sentence was afterwards commuted to transportation for life to New South Wales. The pardon, which was granted on the 9th February, 1844, is signed by Queen Victoria and Lord Stanley, and was obtained through efforts of the Ellis family and the gentlemen of the Seigniory of Beauharnois.

This most interesting document was presented to the society by Mrs. J. M. Browning, through the kind offices of Mr. W. F. Lighthall, N.P.

TEST CASES.

A most interesting point with regard to the rights of the Roman Catholic Church in Quebec is raised by suits entered for church dues against a number of Hebrew proprietors in the north end of the city.

The plaintiffs are the church wardens of the parish of St. Jean Baptiste; the defendants being property owners within the limits of the parish. The latter are all Jews who have recently acquired their holdings from Catholic proprietors, and they are all sued in their quality of 'tiers detenteurs' of their properties, which, according to the plaintiffs, remain hypothecated for the amount of the church tax, which the former Catholic owners should have paid, but which they neglected to pay prior to transferring their holdings to the Hebrew purchasers.

Immediately subsequent to the destruction of the parish church some two years ago, the parish fabrique secured authorization from the provincial authorities to impose a tax, the proceeds from which would be devoted to the rebuilding of the sacred edifice. The tax, of course, was to be imposed only on Catholic property owners residing within the limits of the parish. The amount claimed in each instance represents the sum total of church due on the property up to the date of the transfer to Jewish proprietors. The moment the property changed hands it fell beyound the operation of the church tax law. The following are the defendant property owners against whom suit has been taken, with the amount claimed from each: Jese Miller, $3.80! Aaron Zowaltzcon and Sam. Harovitz, $4.16; Max. Katler and N. Katz, $18.65; Beccle Levine, $2.19; Jacob Whitman, Sam. Litner, Solomon Pritzker, $10,58; Bernard D. Adelman, $16.04.

Though the amounts claimed are small an important principle is involved and the present suits may be regard as test cases.

MONTREAL MAN HAS FEET AND HAND FROZEN

Quebec, Feb. 7.—Arthur Lemoyne, a Montreal employee of the Quebec Customs House, was found during the night with both feet and one hand frozen. He was taken to the Jeffrey Hale Hospital, where his condition is considered as serious.

SCOUTCRAFT EXHIBITION TO BE HELD

Westmount Will Have Most Important Display of the Kind in the World.

Westmount is to have the first exhibition in Scoutcraft that has ever been held in Canada, and it will be the first of any importance in the world.

The Chief Scout has decided to hold a Scout's exhibition in Birmingham, England, in connection with the Scout Rally to be held there the first week in July next, and Toronto Scouts will hold an exhibition in the Queen city in April. The Montreal exhibition comes in March.

The object of the exhibition is to show the general public something of what the movement is accomplishing, what the boy Scout is doing, and what he is being taught at camp, and at his troop headquarters, and the reasons for it.

The Westmount troop (6th and 7th Montreal) under W. S. M. Allen, will be responsible for this exhibition, which promises to be one of the most interesting ever given in Montreal, and which takes place in Victoria Hall, Westmount, on Saturday, March 8th, and Monday, 10th. The exhibits will be most interesting as they in every case, be articles made by the Scouts, or will be displays showing the Scouts working for their various badges. A visit to this exhibition will give the visitor a slight idea of the work accomplished by the Scout organization and what a boy gains by becoming a Scout.

In one section there will be shown a model camp, approached by a trestle bridge, built by the Scouts, over which the public may pass without fear of mishap, where may be seen Scouts at the daily avocations of camp life, Scouts making the tent tidy for the day, Scouts getting breakfast, etc., illustrating the life of the Scout when on holiday.

The models shown will include aeroplanes, boats of every description, bridges, meccano and trestle, wireless apparatus, telegraphing outfit, signalling.

In addition to this, there will be an information department that will give explanations of all the Scout signs, badges, salutes, Scout activities and the Scout dress.

MURDERER DEPORTED

Insane Slayer of Two Men in Bath Hotel Sent Across the Sea.

John Spiel Shepperd, who took the lives of two unoffending Montreal men in a fit of insane frenzy at the Turkish Bath Hotel, on the 19th of July last has departed from these shores.

Shepperd, who had recently arrived from the United States, walked into the hotel accompanied by his wife and child, and wrongly believing that he had been insulted in some manner, produced a revolver and shot Fred McKenna, the bartender, who was waiting upon him. Dr. John Devlin, a son of the proprietor of the hotel, came to render aid to the fatally injured man, and by this action forfeited his own life, for Shepperd turned his gun on him and killed him also.

Shepperd's history showed him to be insane, having only recently been released from a Chicago institution, and he was sent to a Canadian asylum. The authorities in Ottawa decided a few days ago to bear the cost of his maintenance here no longer, and he was shipped to Portland. He left there on the steamer 'Scandinavian.' Shepperd is accompanied by his wife, and he will be placed in an asylum in Scotland when he arrives.

FOREST PROTECTION.

Canada Spends About $1,500.000 a Year Guarding Against Fires.

Ottawa, Feb. 6. — While at the lumbermen's convention it was stated that Canada and the United States suffered last year to the extent of two hundred million dollars from forest fires; to-day another fact was disclosed by the statement that altogether the various governments and private concerns in Canada spent from one to one and a half million dollars in fire protection during the same period and that Ontario had over 1,000 rangers on hand during the danger season.

This was disclosed at the fourteenth annual business meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, the Hon. W. A. Charlton, occupying the chair.

The membership of the association continues to increase. During the past year, 116 names were dropped because of death or resignation and 191 added, leaving the net membership at 2,865. The amount received from membership fees in the past year was $2,249. The treasury shows a substantial balance, assisted by Dominion and provincial grants.

There was a long discussion on a proposal to discontinue the Canadian Forestry Journal,' but on the motion of Senator Bostock, seconded by the Hon. Sydney Fisher the paper will continue to exist.

The election of officers resulted in the election of the Hon. W. A. Charlton, vice-president, as the new president, and Mr. W. Power as vice-president. On the board of directors, after some discussion, Messrs. J. B. White (who took the place vacated by Carl Riordan), S. J. Jarvis; R. D. Pretty; H. R. MacMillan, B.C.; and G. Colquhoun, were added to the list, which otherwise remained as before. The secretary, Mr. James Lawler, was re-elected.

Victoria, Jan. 30.—Appointed inspector of hulls for British Columbia under the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Mr. Frederick F. Packard takes office to-morrow, having arrived a couple of days ago. The new inspector is a marine engineer and naval architect of great experience and has seen service in many parts of the world, his last position before he came to settle in Victoria being with the Government of Bombay. Mr. Packard is an Englishman by birth and received his professional training in the shipyards of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SEEK BETTER TRANSPORTATION FOR RIPE FRUIT

Ontario Growers Complain of Loss of the Western and Maritime Markets.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.— The lack of transportation facilities, both through high rates and shortage of cars, was blamed for the loss of the Western and Maritime markets to the fruit industry of Ontario, by witnesses who appeared before the Agriculture and Colonization Committee of the House yesterday. One representative said that thousands of barrels of apples shipped from Ontario went to waste because there was no stop-over privilege. The net loss to shippers through slow transit was said in some cases to reach as high a figure as $200 a car. It was argued that the American railways encouraged the fruit industry of Western Canada by catering for its needs.

Mr. Daniel Johnson, president of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, told the committee that twenty-five percent of apples grown to maturity in Ontario last season had gone to waste and rotted on the soil; yet apples were very expensive. Farmers received very low prices, and the consumer paid high prices. He instances one case where a woman was offered $1.25 a barrel. Mr. Johnson advocated the co-operative association idea, and said that he had always lost money on apples sent to England, the reason being that apples never reached England in good condition.

The reason why there were so many American apples in Canada was because shippers over the border had better railway rates. They had, for instance, a rate of thirteen cents a barrel, between Medicine Hat and Winnipeg, whereas Ontario shippers paid 66 or 79 cents more. He demanded that cheaper freight rates should be given, also more rapid transportation. The railways were delivering apples at the rate of five miles an hour on an average. In some cases cars took as long as fifteen days going to Winnipeg, and the total loss to shippers through such slow transit was as high as $200 a car in some cases. 'We in Ontario are losing the trade of Saskatchewan and Alberta,' declared Mr. Johnson. 'The railways through high rates, lack of cars, and slow transit, are killing the industry. Express rates are killing the trade in peaches, plums and other small fruits.'

Mr. Douglas, of Strathcona, said there was much dissatisfaction in that part with the trade in Ontario apples, so much so that when he went West he was ashamed to say he was from Ontario. His complaint was strong in regard to badly packed fruit, and he said crooked packers should be prosecuted. He was a strong advocate of the co-operative method.

In regard to a suggestion by Mr. McCoig (Kent) ,that inspectors should be instructors rather than inspectors, the Hon. Martin Burrell said that would open up a wide question. When he was in St. Catherines thirty years ago, they had sought to impress the axiom that honesty was the best policy. 'It is impossible to legislate honesty,' he added.

ANNIVERSARY OF WEDDING HAD FATAL SEQUEL

Mr. Ashton, of Waterloo, Receives Death Kick From Horse of Departing Guest.

Waterloo, Que., Feb. 7.—A wedding anniversary, which had a sad termination, took place on Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. Charles Thomas Ashton, whose farmstead is two miles from Waterloo. A large party of friends and neighbors assembled in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Ashton, and to give them a pleasant surprise on the fifth anniversary of their marriage. For several hours an enjoyable time was spent, and the host and hostess received the felicitations of their guests. Then, with much merriment, the party prepared to disperse. It had been found necessary to shelter some of the visitors' horses on the barn floor, and one of these, having refused to be led out through the small barn door, was being backed out, when the door was swung to by the wind, and struck the horse. At this moment, Mr. Ashton appeared from the outside, to render assistance, and was kicked by the horse, the animal striking him with great force. The injured man was carried into his home, and although two medical men were summoned, and did everything possible to alleviate his sufferings, Mr. Ashton passed away at three o'clock the day following. The deceased was thirty-seven years of age. He was a man of industrious habits, of amiable disposition, and was highly respected by the community in which he lived. The deepest sympathy is felt for the bereaved widow.

IS FROZEN TO DEATH.

Fainting Woman Succumbs to Cold at North Bay Before Assistance Arrives.

North Bay, Ont., Feb. 7.—Mrs. Joseph C. Leblanc, of Morin street, left home early yesterday evening to visit a neighbor. No anxiety was felt by her family when she did not return, as it was thought she had decided to stay the night. This morning early pedestrians on High street found her frozen body lying at the side of the street. She had left to return home about eight o'clock, and it is presumed she was overcome by weakness or a fainting spell, and before she could recover was benumbed by cold. She leaves a husband and four children. She was only forty years of age.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

I. C. R. APPOINTMENT.

Moncton, N.B., Feyruary 6. — Mr. D. M. Condon, of Moncton, is appointed acting district passenger agent of the I.C.R., succeeding Mr. J. B. Lambkin, of Halifax, who leaves the service.

CALL TO REV. DR. MACDONALD.

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—McPhail Memorial Baptist Church congregation last night unanimously extended a call to the Rev. Dr. Macdonald, of Fredericton, N.B.

KILLED BY TRAM AT WELLAND.

Welland, Ont., Feb. 6. — Stack Precek, a Russian 30 years of age was killed last evening while alighting from a train after bidding a couple of friends, who are returning to Russia, farewell.

DROWNED WHILE SKATING.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 5.—Joseph Knott, twelve, son of Joseph Knott, caretaker of Queen's University, lost his life this morning while skating on the harbor near the Kingston hosiery mill. He broke through the ice. His body has not been recovered.

ONTARIO FARMER KILLED.

Gananoque, Ont., Feb. 6.—Almon Hampton, son of John Hampton, Gananoque, a prosperous farmer, was accidentally killed yesterday, when he got caught under a binder. Mr. Hampton leaves a wife and five children.

ROCKIES STORM SWEPT.

Moose Jaw, Feb. 6.—By far the worst storm of the winter has been raging in the Rockies since Monday, and the trains from the West are from three to ten hours late arriving on the prairies.

FOURTEEN LIVES LOST IN FIRE.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—The 'Monetary Times' to-day estimates that Canada's fire losses during January amounted to $3,913,385, compared with the December loss of $1,769,905, and $3,002,650 for the corresponding period last year.

KILLED WHILE FELLING TREES.

Belleville, Feb. 7. — Ralph Morden, aged 21, was accidentally killed while felling trees on the farm of his father, John Morden, in Tyendijago township. He was running out of the way of a falling tree when he slipped and fell, the tree falling across his body killing him instantly.

SAYS NORTH-WEST POLICE INADEQUATE IN NUMBER.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—Mr. Thompson, M.P. for the Yukon, has made a strong representation to the Government to increase the Mounted Police force in the Yukon district. He states that the force is entirely inadequate to properly patrol the outlying mining districts, and suggests an increase in the force of ten men.

BROCKVILLE PROTESTS.

Brockville, Ont., Feb. 6.—A joint committee of the town council and Board of Trade have forwarded a memorial to the Minister of Railways and Canals, the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Legislative Assembly, and the Ontario Municipal Board, protesting against the proposed removal of the G. T. R. shops from this town to Prescott.

COMMITTED SUICIDE AT SUTTON RAILWAY STATION

Sutton, Que., Feb. 6.— Borrowing a knife from a man sitting beside him at the station here early this morning, Oscar Woodward, of Glen Sutton, forty years of age, cut his throat and died in a few minutes. When borrowing the knife he said he wanted to cut some tobacco. No reason is known why he took his life.

ST. THOMAS FIRM BURNED OUT.

St. Thomas, Ont., Feb. 6. — One of the most spectacular fires seen in St. Thomas for some years broke out at nine o'clock this morning on the premises of the Baldwin, Robinson Company, Limited, originating in the furnace room. The firm carried a large stock of pianos and musical instruments and the building and contents are a total loss.

FIRE AT ORILLIA.

Orillia, Ont., Feb. 7. — At nine o'clock last evening fire broke out in McLean's dental parlors, over Cook's drug store, and before it was extinguished had seriously damaged all the offices on that flat. H. Cooke & Company, druggists and booksellers, and T. B. Jebb, jeweller, sustained much damage by water. The building is owned by H. Cooke & Company. The loss will probably exceed $5,000.

PATHETIC PLEA TO PAPA.

Winnipeg, Feb. 5.— 'Will Richard Marshall communicate with his wife. Marjory has been ill and wants daddy.'

This advertisement is being inserted in many papers by Mrs. Marshall, 425 Broadview Avenue, Toronto, in the hope that it will bring word from her husband, Richard Marshall, said to have disappeared from his Toronto home in a mysterious manner.

TORONTO WILL HAVE WOMEN'S POLICE COURT.

Toronto, Feb. 5.— Acting upon suggestions advanced by a deputation from the Local Council of Women, a few weeks ago, the police commissioners have approved the establishment of a women's court, and the appointment of two women for police duty, and commencing on Monday next, Toronto will inaugurate a women's police court for the city.

C. N. R. AT ST. CATHARINES.

St. Catharines, Ont., Feb. 6.—An agreement was arrived at between the City Council and representatives of the Canadian Northern Railway yesterday afternoon, whereby the company is pledged to build its main double track line between Toronto and the Niagara River through a central portion of St. Catharines, and erect a station in the main section of the city.

LUMBER INDUSTRY WILL SUFFER IF NO MORE SNOW.

Toronto, Feb. 4. — 'Unless we get snow it will seriously affect the lumbering interests in the province this winter, said Mr. Aubrey White, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, last night. 'The absence of snow is now being felt by the lumbermen. They cannot get supplies in or logs out, and unless the situation changes it means the season's cut will be materially reduced.'

BIG RIVER HOSPITAL BURNED, PATIENTS SAVED.

Prince Albert, Sask., Feb. 5.—The hospital at Big River, the headquarters of the Mackenzie and Mann lumbering interests, situated 95 miles due north of here, has been burned. Details are meagre, but word from Nurse Shevan, in charge of the hospital, says all the patients were removed without accident, to near by homes. The thermometer outside registered 30 degrees below zero at the time.

RESCUED PASSENGERS.

Kingston, Feb. 5. — Although the thermometer is below zero, work is going on in the attempt to release the steamer 'Wolfe Islander,' caught in the ice a short distance from Harden Island. She started out on Tuesday afternoon for Wolfe Island and forced her way through the ice until she became hard and fast. Forty passengers had to stay until daylight this morning, when they were taken off in ice boats. The boat was making her last trip for the season.

TWO MONTREAL MEN HURT AT KINGSTON

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 7.—Two Montrealers are in the Geenral Hospital as the result of serious injuries sustained yesterday afternoon while working on the new buildings of the Canadian Locomotive Works. They fell a distance of 25 feet. Michael Stock, aged 25, has a fractured skull and a broken arm, and may not live. Peter Angus, aged 20, was severely cut about the head and bruised about the body.

MANITOBA PROMOTES BIG IMMIGRATION CHEME.

Winnipeg, Feb. 6.— The Hon. George Lawrence, Minister of Agriculture, announces that the Provincial Government will establish immgration offices in England, Scotland, and Ireland, ten thousand dollars being appropriated for the inauguration of the plans. The Government is also loaning five thousand dollars to the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, for the purpose of paying the passage of worthy farm laborers to Manitoba, the money to be repaid.

MRS. WARWICK IS ACQUITTED.

Regina, Feb. 5.—Mrs. Amy Warwick was last night acquitted by the jury of complicity in the murder of her husband after they had been out half an hour.

The trial excited great interest by the reason of many confessions alleged to have been made by the woman.

She is 22 years of age, and was charged with complicity in the murder of Warwick, whose battered body was found in the stable on his farm last fall.

Stanley Price committed suicide when the investigation into the death of Warwick was first instituted.

JURISDICTION CHALLENGED.

Ottawa, Feb. 5. — Hearing of the two charges of ballot stuffing in the clive election against Joseph F. Durocher, of the Customs Department, was to-day adjourned for two weeks. Counsel for the prisoner challenged the jurisdiction of the magistrate, and it was aranged to have a high court judge pass upon the point.

Five men, charged with 'repeating,' all pleaded guilty, and were remanded until Monday for sentence. They claimed ignorance of the Election Act as regards this offence. The men are Joseph Phillips, George Mercure, V. Dumoulin, Albert Benoit, and Napoleon Lafleur.

CHARGED WITH WIFE MURDER.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 5. — The coroner's jury that investigated the death of Mrs. Mabel Riley brought in a verdict last evening that she was wilfully murdered on January 30 by her husband, Thomas Riley. Mrs. Durphey, at whose home the tragedy occurred said Riley had been making so many calls at her home, where his wife lived, during the week previous to the shooting, that he became almost a nuisance. Constable Yaxley said after he had arrested Riley the prisoner exclaimed: 'Take the handcuffs off me until I get Durphey.' To the constable the prisoner said that when he entered the room Durphey had his arms around Mrs. Riley's neck.

WAS SHOT PLAYING PRANKS ON MINISTER.

Saskatoon, Feb. 5.—The Rev. James Laing, a Presbyterian minister of Wadena, charged with unlawfully wounding Seward Houge by shooting, was found not guilty. The jury were out three hours.

Laing fired off a gun to scare off a gang of youthful tormenters, who surrounded his house on Hallowe'en night. He admitted firing several shots, but said he fired in the air. He also claimed several shots were fired at his house during the evening, and that his house was damaged with stones. Houge was struck by some shot, but not seriously wounded. He admitted being one of the party playing pranks around the minister's house.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS TICKED OFF 200,000,000.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—Telegraph companies in Canada, according to the annual report thereon by the Railways and Canal Department, transmitted 10,021,099 messages — approximately about 200,000,000 words—during 1912. Foreign companies do a big share of the business in Canada, the Western Union, for instance, earning $354,888 from Canadian business in the twelve months. Of the six cable companies having a terminus in Canada, all are more or less under foreign control. The cost of real property and equipment of the telegraph companies was $184,149,677. A total of 168,017 miles of lines were operated, of which 254 miles were underground and 689 miles submarine.

WOULD HAVE NAMED LAYMAN MODERATOR.

Toronto, Feb. 5.—At the Presbytery yesterday, the Rev. Murdoch Mackenzie, of China, was nominated for the moderatorship of the next General Assembly. Some members of the Presbytery desired to nominate a layman to the moderator's chair of the General Assembly, but in view of the fact that the practice of the church has been to select a minister only to that office, it was agreed to defer a nomination in the meantime and to prepare an overture to the General Assembly. The overture petitions the Assembly to consider the question of the eligibility of a layman for the position of moderator at the church courts and to issue a judgment upon this question. A committee was appointed to prepare the overture.

KILL ANIMALS THAT HAVE TUBERCULOSIS.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—Mr. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, in an address here last night, said that not only were 20 percent. of the deaths from tuberculosis of children under five years of age directly attributable to bovine tuberculosis, but that in a great percentage of the cases among adults the tuberculosis bacilli from milk had entered their system while children and had not take effect until a number of years afterward, and thus had not been attributed in the records as due to bovine tuberculosis. British Columbia is the only province in the Dominion to grapple with bovine tuberculosis by destroying animals affected and giving compensation to the owners,' added Mr. Burrell. 'In order to make their work effective they ask the Dominion Government not to allow affected animals into that province. It is a moderate request and one that may well be granted.'

AGRICULTURE

Orchard Spraying

Hints for Quebec Fruit Growers

Ten years of experiment at the Geneva Station in New York, show that Bordeaux mixture spraying pays every year,' said Prof. Bunting at Macdonald College, on Friday, January 31 in his lecture on the preparation and application of this fungicide. 'On plots with five sprayings,' he continued, 'the yield has been increased as much as 97.5 bushels per acre and on large acreages an average spraying cost of $4.74 per acre has produced a profit of $14.43.

'The mixture should contain five pounds of copper sulphate, five pounds of quick-lime to forty gallons of water, and should be made only by pouring a half barrel containing the five pounds of sulphate to another half barrel containing five pounds of lime. This ensures a finely divided, easily suspended spray.

'To be effective the spray must be applied as soon as potatoes are six inches high and thereafter every ten days throughout the season until danger of blight is past. It is a preventative and besides being good for potatoes will prevent blight and rust of celery and blight of potatoes, mildew of grapes, but is not recommended for apples.

'Arsenate of lead is valuable for its sticking qualities, may be applied three pounds to forty gallons with it or Paris Green, a very active potato beetle poison, but a poor sticker, eight to twelve ounces per barrel, or a mixture of two pounds of lead and four ounces of green may be most effective.

'The mixtures may be applied from a three dollar knapsack sprayer, a $15 to $25 barrel sprayer or a power outfit. The spray must be very fine, and cover perfectly.

'Home surroundings in Canada contrast poorly with those in older countries,' said Mr. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturalist, during his illustrated lecture before the Macdonald College short course. 'The towns are doing something and though the country's rapid growth explains our backwardness, it is time to present something better than bare walls to the sun of summer and the winds of winter. We have better material for the purpose even than England.

Continuing with his lantern slide views, he drew attention to the great opportunities in masses of color in flowering trees and shrubs, lilacs, from May to the middle of July, snowball, mock orange, Siberian pea tree, dwarf flowering crabs, brilliantly colored bark in dogwoods, beautiful flowers, and fruit in the bush, honeysuckle, and grace of form and abundance of foliage in our native trees.

PLEA FOR ARBOR DAY.

'The countryman has more sunshine, more room, and if he would take it, time to do the work,' he said. 'During his lecture he made a strong plea for a renewal of Arbor Day, for women to put roses in their gardens, and in their cheeks at one and the same time, and, for himself to be given the opportunity to send plants of valuable climbers and some of the trees and shrubs from Ottawa and for advice by bulletin as to the perennials to plant, and when it is completed a bulletin on trees and shrubs suitable to any locality in the Dominion.

'Give fruit growers in Quebec suitable varieties and they can get as profitable returns as anywhere in Canada. This production of varieties has been the aim of much of the work at Ottawa' declared W. G. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturalist at the Macdonald College short coure. 'The tender but high quality Fameuse, the hardier McIntosh Red, the popular and heavy-yielding Duchess and Wealthy apples stand first in their class of fruit for the province.

'Late winter varieties do not naturally suit the Quebec climate for late ripening trees go with late ripening good keeping varieties, and poorly ripened wood means winter killing. In addition to the above four, Yellow Transparent, picked slightly green, in early summer; Langford Beauty in September, Wolf River in October, and the poor colored but extremely hardy and very productive McMahon White varieties are to be highly recommended as fall apples. The heavy bearing Rochelle for fall, the sour but late keeping and early ripening Milwaukee and the light bearing Bethel, and the small but productive Scott's Winter for late apples are worthy of much consideration.

'Of pears the Flemish Beauty is the only variety that can be recommended and it is only grown in the more temperate parts of the province. Cherries and European plums away from water are too subject to bud injury in very cold winters to be grown and only the native Cheney and Aitkin plums and the Omaha cross with the Japanese are commercially worthy.

'Grapes are only valuable for home use, of these the Early Daisy and Manito, are the best blacks, Moyer, and Lindley Red and Winchell, and Diamond are the best. These grapes require a soil covering for winter and to do this a two arm pruning system to which all young growth is cut back is used to best advantage, the soil removed later in May.'

'Black Cap rasberries,' continued Mr. Macoun, 'are not hardy. King is the best early red raspberry, and Herbert the best late variety. Cuthbert is a high quality firm but rather tender variety. Agawana and Snyder are the only blackberries at all profitable. Black Currants, we find the most profitable bush fruit. Nurserymen's varieties are not near so profitable as some of the new Experimental Farm production like Saunders, Kerry, Clipper, and Eclipse. Of the reds the small fruited Red Dutch, Pomona and Victoria are hardier and more productive than large fruited Cherry and Fay.

Profit in Fur-Trapping

Big Opportunity to Dispose of Winter Catch.

Much has been heard of late concerning the fox farming industry, and doubtless many are ambitious to engage in that pursuit. Breeding stock is, however, very expensive, and only men of means are able to pursue their desires in this respect. The aspirant to trapper's honors or the procuration of furs, can, however, find all he needs in the way of experience around his own neighborhood, and will find that a winter spent in the woods will help him to add handsomely to his finances and provide ample sport in a good season.

There never was a better outlet for the winter catch than exists in Canada to-day. Demand for all classes of furs was never better. Skunk furs are more popular in Canada than heretofore, and muskrat are finding new uses year by year. This season the highest prices for many years have been procured, despite the fact that there has been an unusually large catch of skunk and muskrat owing to the hard winter of 1911. Everything was frozen up and this prevented a large catch at that time, and allowed of more prolific and extensive breeding, giving a larger crop for the present year.

It is not necessary to wait until the trapping season opens in order to locate places to set the traps, but in passing through the woods look carefully for signs of animals. If the amateur is to make a success of trapping, he must be of an observing disposition, study out the cause of these signs, and learn to read the forest, so that he may successfully match his reason against the intinct and natural wariness of the various animals.

If you trap in your neighborhood, you should go over the ground in the late summer and early fall and prepare places to set your traps, so that the animals will become accustomed to the change before the season opens, by placing a log, stump, or chunks in a ditch or small stream in such a manner that there is left only a small passageway for the animals at one side, by digging a trench across a neck of land, running into a stream, so that he deep water will pass through about one inch deep, and covering it over with grass or chunks, and the passing mink cannot resist the temptation to pass through; by making cubbies in the woods, and by scattering bait at different places and observing on your next trip whether it has been taken, thus learning what animals, if any, are in that particular locality; in this manner you become thoroughly acquainted with your grounds, and when the season opens for trapping, you know the best places to set your traps.

Don't use bright traps, but boil them in water with pine ,spruce, hemlock, or balsam boughs or walnut hulls. After boiling half an hour the trap becomes coated with a paint-like substance. Take the traps out, hang in the sun to dry. The coating will get hard, and will keep them from rusting, and kill the smell of iron, rust, etc.

Don't commence trapping too early. One prime skin frequently brings more money than two or more caught early in the season.

Do not spit near your trap, or you will leave human scent. Never put kerosene oil on your traps, as animals will not go near them while the odor remains.

Never take your dog with you on the trap line, as mink and some other animals can scent a dog for days afterwards.

Whenever possible, splash water over your set and the surroundings, as water washes away human scent.

Before setting your trap, test it to see that it is in good working order, and unless you can put it in good order, throw it away.

Traps are cheaper than furs, and it is usually the good pelt that gets away from the defective trap.

To whiten traps for snow sets, boil lime in water and immerse the trap for a short time, and it will come out perfectly white.

The writer of this article expresses his indebtedness to Mr. John Hallam, fur dealer, of Toronto, for a great deal of the information.—'Canadian Farm.'

Plant Pests in Canada

Government and Importation of Vegetation.

All persons who are accustomed, or intend, to import trees, shrubs, plants and other kinds of vegetation into Canada, or to ship such trees and plants from one province to another, should make themselves thoroughly familiar with the regulations of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in this matter. If this is not done, inconvenience and possible loss may result owing to the neglect to comply with the requirements of Dominion or Provincial Governments, which requirements are necessitated by the danger, always present, of the importation of dangerous pests into Canada, or their spread from one province to another.

The regulations governing the importation of vegetation of various kinds into Canada and the Dominion and provincial laws under which they have been passed have been collected in a convenient form and published as a bulletin with explanatory notes by the Dominion entomologist, Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt. This bulletin, entitled, "Legislation in Canada to prevent the introduction and spread of insects, pests and diseases destructive to vegetation with regulations regarding the importation of vegetation into Canada,' is published as bulletin No. 11, second series, of the Experimental Farms' Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. It also forms entomologic' bulletin No. 6, of the Division of Entomology. It may be obtained free on application to the Publications' Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The laws and regulations of the Dominion Government and of the Governments of those provinces, possessing such legislation, namely, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Prince Edward Island are given. A full explanation is given of the regulations which must be observed by persons importing nursery stock, which comprises trees, shrubs, plants, vines, etc., into Canada and into the provinces mentioned.

A perusal of this bulletin, even by those who do not import or intend to import plants, will afford the reader an excellent idea of the strict supervision and care that is being exercised to prevent the introduction of further insect pests into Canada. More than half of the serious pests of Canada are not native to the country, but have been introduced or have migrated hither. The object of this legislation is to prevent further introduction and spreading and the benefit which is resulting from the careful inspection, and treatment when necessary, of imported plants is incalculable, and is the means of saving the country from enormous losses.

A GRANDSON OF OLD PERFECTION.



LEHMAN STRAUSS' ELEGANT PHOTO BY HAAS

Horsemen who recall the two imported French coach stallions Indre and Perfection, that caused a furore at the National Horse Show of 1895, will be interested in the accompanying portrait of Lehman Strauss' young stallion, registered as Elegant, by Pepino, a son of Perfection, out of a daughter of Indre. Perfection was one of the finest fronted, highest formed and most bloodlike coach horses ever seen in Madison Square Garden. Indre was not quite so bloodlike, but he could do more. L. V. Harkness paid $20,000 for him soon after the show. Elegant is a blood bay, 15.3½ hands high, and deserves his name.

BRITAIN'S CHEAP CANADIAN HORSES

As indicated by the monthly returns, there was a slight increase (9.69 percent.) in the number of horses imported into Britain in 1912, but the tendency to decrease has been evident for many years, having declined from 51,786 in 1900 to 11,528 in 1911, and 12,646 in 1912.

Among the sources of supply were the United States, from which country 459 head were imported, 16.24 percent less than in 1911, and the smallest supply received in any year since previously to 1895. The average of declared value, $429, is in excess of any previous annual average. The nearest approach was in 1909, when 664 head cost an average of $396. The Canadian supplies, 151, were 14.39 percent. more than in 1911, but this increase in number had a disastrous effect upon the average of declared value, which was $122, or the lowest for the past 18 years.

CANADA'S STOCK IMPORTS FROM OLD LAND IN 1912.

The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease which caused great losses in the Old Country during 1912, resulted in a considerable diminution of export shipments, Canada, among other countries, being affected by the decrease. The total number, 1,959, was the smallest for 18 years, and of these Canada took 185. The average declared value was exceptionally high, viz., $375, as against 136 at $190 in 1911, and 212 at $170 in 1910.

The export of sheep also fell from 2,728 in 1911 to 609 in 1912, and the Canadian demand was exceptionally small, being only 21 head at $11.50, against 3,811 at $26.25 in 1910. The export of pigs to Canada was also halved, 11 crossing the Atlantic at $79.50, whereas 22 came to the Dominion in 1911, the average price paid for them being $75.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

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

GENERAL.

'PAPA'S LETTER.'

Miss A. A. Woodworth, Milford, N.S., sends the poem, 'Papa's Letter,' asked for in a recent issue:

I was sitting in my study,
Writing letters, when I heard,
'Please dear mamma, Mary told me
Mamma mustn't be disturbed.

'But I's tired of my kitty
Want some ozzer fing to do!
Witing letters, is 'ou mamma?
Tan't I wite a letter, too?'

'Not now, darling, mamma's busy;
Run and play with kitty, now.'
'No ,no, mamma, me wite letter—
Tan if 'ou will show me how.'

I would paint my darling's portrait,
As his sweet eyes searched my face—
Hair of gold and eyes of azure,
Form of childish witching grace.

But the eager face was clouded
As I slowly shook my head.
'I'll I said, 'I'll make a letter
Of my darling boy, instead.'

'So I parted back the tresses,
From his forehead high and white,
And a stamp in sport I pasted
'Mid its waves of golden light.

Then I said, 'Now, little letter,
Go away, bear good news.'
And I smiled as down the staircase
Clattered loud the little shoes.

Leaving me, the darling hurried
Down to Mary in his glee;
'Mamma's witing lots of letters;
I's a letter, Mary—see?'

No one heard the little prattler
As once more he climbed the stair,
Reached his little cap and tippet,
Standing on the entry chair.

No one heard the front door open,
No one saw the golden hair,
As it floated o'er his shoulders
In the crisp October air.

Down the street the baby hastened,
Till he reached the office door.
'I's a letter, Mr. Postman,
Is there room for any more?'

''Cause this letter's doin' to papa;
Papa lives with God, 'ou know,
Mamma sent me for a letter;
Does 'ou fink 'at I tan go?'

But the clerk in wonder answered,
'Not to-day, my little man.'
'Den I'll find anuzzer office,
'Cause I must go if I tan.'

Fain the clerk would have detained him
But the pleading face was gone,
And the little feet were hastening—
By the busy crowd swept on.

Suddenly the crowd was parted,
People fled from lef to right,
As a pair of maddened horses
At the moment dashed in sight.

No one saw the baby figure—
No one saw the golden hair,
Till a voice of frightened sweetness
Rang out in the autumn air.

'Twas too late—a moment only,
Stood the beauteous vision there,
Then the little face lay lifeless
Covered o'er with golden hair.

Reverently they raised the darling,
Brushed away the curls of gold.
Saw the stamp upon the forehead,
Growing now so icy cold.

Not a mark the face disfigured,
Showing where a hoof had trod;
But the little life was ended—
'Papa's letter' was with God.

LADY YEARDLEY'S GUEST.*

Miss S. Gilhooly, Waldron, Sask., sends us the poem, 'Lady Yeardley's Guest,' recently asked for in our columns:

'Twas a Saturday night, mid-winter,
And the snow with its sheeted pall
Had covered the stubbled clearings
That girdled the rude-built 'Hall.'
But high in the deep-mouthed chimney,
'Mid laughter and shout and din,
The children were piling yule-logs
To welcome the Christmas in.

'Ah, so! We'll be glad to-morrow,'
The mother, half musing, said,
As she looked at the eager workers,
And laid on sunny head.
A touch as of benediction—
'For Heaven is just as near
The father at far Patuxent,
As if he were with us here.

'So choose ye the pine and holly,
And shake from the boughs the snow;
We'll garland the rough-hewn rafters
As they garlanded long ago—
Or ever Sir George went sailing,
Away o'er the wild sea foam—
In my beautiful English Sussex,
The happy old walls at home.'

She sighed: As she paused, a whisper
Set quickly all eyes a-strain:
'See See!'—and the boy's hand pointed—
'There's a face at the window-pane!'
One instant a ghastly terror
Shot sudden her features o'er;
The next, and she rose unblenching,
And opened the fast-barred door.

'Who be ye that seek admission?
Who cometh for food and rest?
This night is a night above others
To shelter a straying guest.'
Deep out of the snowy silence
A guttural answer broke:
'I come from the great Three Rivers
I am Chief of the Roan-oke.'

Straight in through the frightened children,
Unshrinking, the red man strode;
And loosed on the blazing hearthstone,
From his shoulder, a light-borne load;
And out from the pile of deerskins,
With look as serene and mild,
As if it had been his cradle,
Stepped softly a little child.

As he chafed at the fire his fingers,
Close pressed to the brawny knee,
The gaze that the silent savage
Bent on him was strange to see.
And then, with a voice whose yearning
The father could scarcely stem,
He said—to the children pointing—
'I want him to be like them!

'They weep for the boy in the wigwam
I bring him, a moon of days,
To learn of the speaking paper,
To hear of the wiser ways
Of the people beyond the water—
To break with the plough the sod—
To be kind to papoose and woman—
To pray to the white man's God.'

'I give thee my hand!' And the Lady
Pressed forward with sudden cheer:
'Thou shalt eat of my English pudding,
And drink of my Christmas beer.
My sweethearts, this night, remember,
All strangers are kith and kin.
This night, when the dear Lord's mother
Could find no room at the inn!'

Next morn from the colony belfry
Pealed gayly the Sunday chime.
And merrily forth the people
Flocked, keepng the Christmas time.
And the Lady, with bright-eyed children
Behind her, their limbs a-smile,
And the Chief, in his skins and wampum,
Came walking the narrow aisle.

Forthwith from the congregation
Broke fiercely a sullen cry:
'Out! Out! with the crafty red-skin!
Have at him A spy! A spy!'
And quickly from belts leaped daggers,
And swords from their sheaths flashed bare,
And men from their seats defiant
Sprang, ready to slay him there.

But facing the crowd with courage,
As calm as a knight of yore,
Stepped bravely the fair-browed woman,
The thrust of the steel before;
And spake with a queenly gesture,
Her hand on the Chief's brown breast,
'Ye dare not impeach my honor!
'Ye dare not insult my guest!'

They dropped at her words their weapons,
Half shamed as the Lady smiled,
And told them the Red man's story,
And showed them the Red man's child.
And pledged them her broad plantations,
That never would such betray
The trust that a Christian woman,
Had shown on a Christmas day.
—Margaret J. Preston.

*Sir George Yeardley, Governor of the Colony of Virginia in 1626.

APPOINTMENT OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

'Not a Believer,' Grand Prairie, Alta., asks if it is true that school boards, when advertising for teachers, generally bar those of English nationality. Ans.—It is certainly incorrect to say that English teachers are generally barred from school appointments. It is true that now and again, Canadian-born teachers are asked for, as it is probably presumed that they know the local conditions better, while 'other things being equal, there is, of course, a slight preference for a person born and bred in Canada. But English teachers in almost every instance are given the same chance as those of Canadian birth.

TO KILL COCKROACHES.

A.J., Finch, Ont., asks for a recipe to kill cockroaches. Ans.—Borax, or Dutch cleanser, well distributed, especially near hot water pipes, are as efficacious as anything we know of.

MOTOR CYCLE CARS.

A correspondent from Port Hope, Ont., who omits to give his name, asks where he can obtain the names of firms manufacturing motor cycle cars, referred to in the 'Daily Witness' on Dec. 31 and Jan. 25. Ans.—You can obtain the information you require by communicating with the editor of the 'Auto Car,' London, England.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

CITIZENSHIP.

——, Q.—I would be much interested to know whether I am a Canadian or a citizen of the United States. I was born in Montreal, Canada. When about eight years of age my family moved to the United States. After the necessary delay for residence my father was naturalized while I was a minor, about fourteen years of age. At about sixteen or seventeen I returned to Canada, where I have since resided and voted, never having been other than a Canadian by feeling or intention, and never having done anything to change my allegiance from the country of my birth. It is now questioned if on account of my father's naturalization, I am a Canadian. Am I? Ans.—No. You cannot legally be regarded as a British subject. See the Naturalization Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 77). See 34.

TELEPHONE TAXES.

Old. Subscriber.——1. Is it legal to collect taxes on rural telephone lines in Ontario? Telephone Company has provincial charter and municipal franchise. 2. Could company recover taxes for last year paid under protest?. Ans.—1. Yes. 2. No.

OLD STORE-BILL.

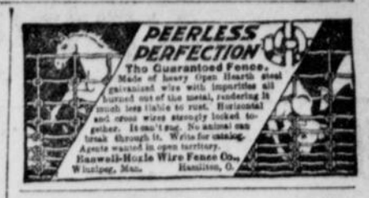
Subscriber, N.S.—A goes to New Brunswick to work and runs a bill with B., a merchant. After a time A returns home to Nova Scotia and nothing is said about the bill for years. A has in the meantime married a wife with a small property, but never since or now has he had any property in his own name. 1 What rate of interest can a merchant charge on a store bill? 2. Can he charge compound interest? 3. Can B come on A's wife's property for the money? 4. What steps could B take to collect the same of A, he not living in the same province as A? Ans.—1. None, unless there has been an agreement for same, either in express terms or by reasonable implication. 2. No. 3. No. 4. He could sue A in the province where A resides.

COMMISSION AGENCY.

——, Ont.—A commission merchant is open to handle apples. His terms are 5 percent commission, and he offers to advance and does advance $1 per barrel with promise to pay what they sell for over the dollar less his commission when sold. 1. Now, if when sold the apples do not realize even the dollar a barrel, whose loss will it be, the commission merchant or the grower's? 2. If the apples do not even sell for enough to pay freight as well as the advanced dollar, will the grower be required to remit to the commission merchant the deficiency? 3. Is there any way for the grower to have the advance paid so that he can hold it, and not be responsible to the commission merchant, or does the grower and shipper have to take all risk as to sales? Ans.—1. The grower's. 2. Yes. 3. It is just a matter of contract, and can be arranged in either of the ways suggested.

HUSBAND AND WIFE APART.

——, Ont.—1. Is there any particular stated time if the husband does not see or hear from his wife, and the same the wife her husband, which legally clears them from each other, same as if cleared by a legal divorce in Ontario? 2. Seven years is spoken of. Is that, or any other time correct? Ans.——1. No. 2. No.



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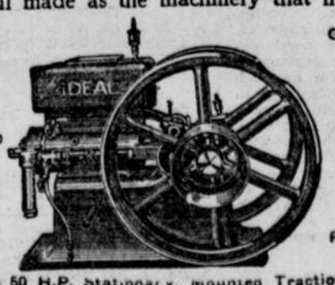
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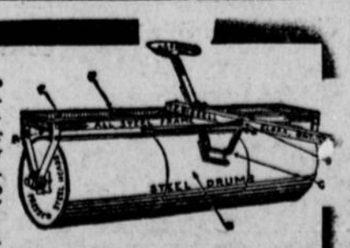
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POULTRY



An 'All-round Fowl

Why I Make Barred Plymouth Rocks My Specialty.

By Mrs. Amy Cooper.

I am very pleased to be able to say there has been a decided improvement in the condition of the poultry industry in the past few years. If we are to look for this improvement to continue, it must be by the efforts of the farmers and their wives, and it should be our endeavor to show them, by every means possible, how much they can make out of poultry, provided they are capable of appreciating the value of the little essentials, a faculty which is of large importance in any business, but indispensably so in the profitable management of poultry, whether bred for fancy or commerce.

Those of us who live on farms can raise poultry under the most favorable conditions, because we have free range for our birds, and grain to feed them with at first cost, as well as having the facilities for raising large quantities with absolutely no danger of the farm getting overrun or poultry sick. Therefore, I think we must look to the farmer to bring about the results which are most desirable. We must encourage and assist the farmers who are taking up poultry keeping, and by this means they will profit, and the whole Western country would be benefited in many ways.

My first object in breeding Barred Rocks has been to produce a flock of high average egg-production by selecting as breeders the specimens which, on account of the known performance of their ancestors might reasonably be expected to excel in this respect, and without loss of vitality.

By this process of selection, we have been building up a flock of laying hens that increases in average egg production with each generation. I have believed for years that beauty and utility go hand in hand in breeding poultry, and have selected my breeding stock with these ends in view. The result is we have Barred Rocks which are correct in both shape and color, and which will produce eggs in great numbers. The best show bird that ever lived in this variety would not suit my views unless it were capable of reproducing in its progeny fowls combining high class and standard requirements as well as jewels of good laying qualities.

GRADE UP THE FLOCK.

While it is advisable to keep pure-bred birds, there are many who cannot afford to make a change at once. The next best thing to do is to buy one or two settings of eggs every year from a reliable breeder, and use the best chicks from the eggs for breeding purposes until the scrubs are gradually replaced by pure-breds. Another good way for a farmer to improve his flock is by purchasing a good pure-bred male from a good laying strain, and grade up his flock just as stockmen are doing who cannot afford to keep pure-bred herds. This system would soon make itself felt in the poultry business in the same way that the introduction of pure-bred sires has improved our horses and cattle during the past years.

In any event, a change of blood should be made in farm flocks not less than every two years, and it would be better to get new roosters every year if good ones could be had at a reasonable cost.

The poultry business is like all other occupations: the start must be right, no matter what branch is taken up. While it may cost a trifle more in the beginning to do this, it will be money saved in the long run. I would advise the start being made with the best birds obtainable, if only in a small way, rather than in a large quantity of inferior quality. One must be careful to look to the foundation, as the whole future depends on the judgment used in the laying of it. If the start is made with poor stock, one may work away for years and still be no further ahead, as like begets like, and if there should be any improvement it will be slow.

Good stock should be purchased from some reliable breeder, which is the first step towards success. Then by taking the best poultry papers so as to learn the best systems of mating, feeding and caring for the stock, the owner may rest assured that the reward for his trouble will be a flock of birds he will be proud of.

Perhaps there is no pursuit in life that affords more pleasure than the raising of pure-bred poultry, whether it be on a farm or a city lot. To my mind there is no occupation more fascinating than the breeding of Barred Rocks, and the better the stock, houses, yards and other equipments are, the more pleasure a person can get out of them.

LEARN TO MEET DIFFICULTIES.

Poultry culture is no trifling affair. It is a calling in life that brings into action sympathy, carefulness and study, and is an art that we must be well versed in to get the best results. The pleasure derived from practising poultry-craft brings into existence a desire to have the best of everything in and around the yards. We should not only follow up success, but learn to do the difficult things, for there is always a throng seeking for the 'soft snaps,' which only require the minimum of both muscle and brains.

In raising show birds, I am convinced of how very important it is, in Barred Rock breeding, to be very careful of one's breeding lines. To the beginner I would recommend a small mating, and a small trial of the best breeding possibilities within reach. Keep this mating distinct. Be patient, and in a year or two it will pay you many times over. Barred Rock breeding is not easy. Only those who are persistent, painstaking, and love the accomplishment of difficult things can make a success at breeding Barred Rocks. A look through the show-rooms is sufficient to satisfy any one as to the tremendous popularity of this breed; and fanciers are unanimous that they would rather breed a Barred Rock cockerel or pullet equal to the very difficult task of winning at the best shows, than to accomplish almost any other known thing in the poultry world.

It takes a great deal of thought and work to make a success of poultry, but it takes time to make a success of anything that is worth while. I think one great trouble in poultry raising is the temptation to raise more chickens than can be cared for properly. It is not wise to attempt too much without adequate help, or there is apt to be some cutting down of profits.

SENTIMENTAL SIDE TO POULTRY INDUSTRY.

There is a sentimental side to this industry as well. Where can one find anything more appealing than the careful maternal hen with a brood of baby chicks? Where can we find the maternal instinct more fully illustrated than by her actions in caring for her little ones? If we study her every action we will sooner or later learn how to raise chickens successfully. Where can we find anything more beautiful than a yard containing a fine flock of some popular breed of fowl, all the same size, shape and color?

The keeping of pure-bred poultry is growing, and, I hope, it will not be long before every well managed farm in the West will have its flock of pure-bred birds. Poultry husbandry is an important part of the farm work, but some do not realize its value. Mistakes will occur in the management, and there will be some discouragements, but these will be overcome if there is a determination to succeed on the part of the owner.

Without saying too much for my chosen Barred Rocks, let me say that I think this variety is as solid as its name indicates. It stands acknowledged as one of the best general purpose breeds of fowls in the world today. The chicks are quick to develop and make fine plump, juicy broilers. They are great favorites with market poultrymen, who breed this variety more extensively, I believe, than all other breeds combined. They are excellent all the year round as layers, and as a fancier's fowl have reached a popularity never before known. All over the continent, wherever poultry shows are held, the entries of Barred Rocks usually outnumber the entries of any other breeds, and further proof of their sterling merit is manifested by the enormous prices which high-class specimens command.

A combination of utility and actual worth is the basis of this popularity, making the Barred Rock a bird of destiny.

The Hen-House for Hens

Is the hen house for man or for fowls? Is the first aim in building a house to satisfy the taste of the owner, or to provide for the nature of the laying hen?

In reply to these questions I wish to set forth a few facts. The first consideration in building a house for laying hens is to meet the demands of the laws which govern the physical nature of the occupants. Among these demands may be mentioned sanitation, exercise, warmth, privacy, convenience. The second consideration is to provide for the owner's economy in a time, labor, and material also convenience in feeding, cleaning, and gathering eggs.

There are four general physical habits of the laying hen. She scratches, feeds, lays, and roosts. Therefore she should have rooms for scratching, feeding, laying, and roosting.

There are four general characteristics of the laying hen to be considered. She is affected by the weather, she is easily excited, she chooses privacy, and selects the highest point in the house to roost. Therefore she should have a house to meet the changing conditions of weather (cold, heat, darkness, and light). Also the house should furnish a retreat, privacy, and the highest point for roosting.

I can show best how all these considerations are met by mentioning a house which I built in my back yard at the parsonage in David City, Nebraska. The house has met every requirement, and has tested one hundred percent efficiency in egg production.

To provide for a surplus of 20 pullets of a flock of 38, April 30th hatch, I built a house 6 by 8 feet, ground floor, at an expense of twelve dollars for material. The first floor was put one foot below the surface of the ground. Then above are the feeding, laying, and roosting floors respectively. Windows are set at half angle to catch the direct light and heat rays of the sun for the scratching and feeding floors. The cloth ventilation is placed at one end of the fourth or roosting floor. Litter, feed, and water are placed from the south side. The eggs are gathered and the roosts are cleaned through drop doors at the north.

The twenty pullets in the newly planned house laid 363 eggs during December; while the 18 pullets of the same hatch, in an old-style house of twice the dimension, equally warmed, lighted, ventilated, laid one-third less eggs per pullet on the same rations during the same month. How is the difference accounted for? Simply, the newly-planned house meets all the conditions governing the nature of the laying hen. It also provides economy and convenience for the owner.

This house can be built by any one, portable, any length, and for any number of fowls. It is especially adapted for the 'fresh air' method, and for an open summer house. In the brooding season it is convertible into three houses; namely, the two lower floors will provide for two flocks of chicks, while the upper two floors will remain the quarters for the laying hen.

I would be glad to hear from those who have used the four-story house, and hear the testimony of others.

REV. ROBERT A. HARRISON,
David City, Nebr.

Canadian Pens are Doing Well

The Second Philadelphia North American International Egg-Laying Competition making good record.

The egg production of the various pens is increasing and the tenth week has brought nearly all pens into shape. There are one hundred pens in all, and of these there are but four Canadians. There are a number of English and these are doing very well; two of them being in the lead so far. Tom Barrow's pen leads with 205 and Ed. Carn's pen comes second with 193 eggs to its credit. Both of these pens are S. C. White Leghorns. The third pen with a production of 167 is also S. C. White Leghorn, is from Pennsylvania. A pen of R. C. Rhode Island Reds from Connecticut, comes fourth with 146, and Illinois Buff Leghorns come next with 143. The Canadian pens are composed of two White Wyandotte, one White Leghorn, and one Brown Leghorn.

The progress of the competition will be published from time to time.

Marketing Poultry

(By Prof. W. R. Graham.)

All will agree that it is desirable to produce goods of the best quality. It would therefore appear unnecessary to discuss this matter at length, but simply to bear in mind that however high may be the standard there is always a probability of the standard being raised.

This of necessity is almost sure to happen as thousands of individuals all over the world are studying the question of 'how to please.'

Many forget that uniformity of quality is of great importance. While it is desirable to have as good a quality as possible, it must never be forgotten that uniformity of quality is of the utmost importance. We have to look no further than to the Danish nation to have this illustrated.

It is generally conceded, I believe, that there are individuals all over the world who produce butter and eggs equal to the Danish product. Yet we find the Danish product selling in large quantities at better prices as compared with the produce of other countries. This is due to the fact that their produce is practically all alike as to flavor, color, etc. One likes to buy from a reliable firm, not so much because somebody else has not as good produce, but because they can always be depended upon. Let us illustrate this point with another market nearer at home. The better hotels, restaurants and dining-car trade of Chicago demand poultry, butter, apples, potatoes, etc., of uniformity, not only as to quality, but, in many instances, as to size. At least one dealer is endeavoring to supply this trade and is meeting with good success, for the reasons that the buyers of the various places have found that his goods are dependable as to quality and size, and, what is of equal importance that he has the quantity. The quantity to many might be considered of small importance, but one hundred cars of dressed poultry represent large numbers of live birds. A few further observations of this man's business might not be out of place. The hotels, etc., demand requires chickens of exact size and quality, both as to flavor and softness, it practically means that the chickens grown by the farmers will have to be fattened co-operatively or by the packers. The feeding must be uniform in order to have uniform flavor of flesh. The breeding should be as uniform as possible, and hence either the Government or the large interest should lend a helping hand in the way of a breeding station for the distribution of pure bred males. The packing house is a necessity in order to get large quantities of birds that are killed, plucked, graded, chilled and boxed uniformly. Many of the packers have much to learn along this line. The very large packers are working at a disadvantage in that the personality of the party in charge is lost in too many branches. So far only in hours in which everybody has been ntrained by the packer and comes under his personal supervision have the goods been produced, yet these packers have been able to turn out several hundred cars of poultry a year.

The problem with eggs is much more difficult than it is with dressed poultry. There are two difficult problems, namely, the uniform flavor of the eggs and the getting of the eggs to the market or final consumer quickly.

It is, and will be for some time, a very discouraging work trying to get the farmers in any county or township to feed their hens on good, pure, wholesome food, and not on worms and manure heaps for a portion of the year. Please do not forget that what is needed is eggs of uniform flavor every day of the year. Secondly, the collecting of the eggs quickly can be accomplished but has some problems that, as yet, are not easy. Many producers forget eggs absorb odors and are almost as susceptible to bacterial infection as is milk. It is therefore not a good plan to have medicated nest eggs, onions or other similar products near new laid eggs. It is equally important that musty or dirty vessels must not be used for storing eggs.

CO-OPERATION IN EGG GATHERING.

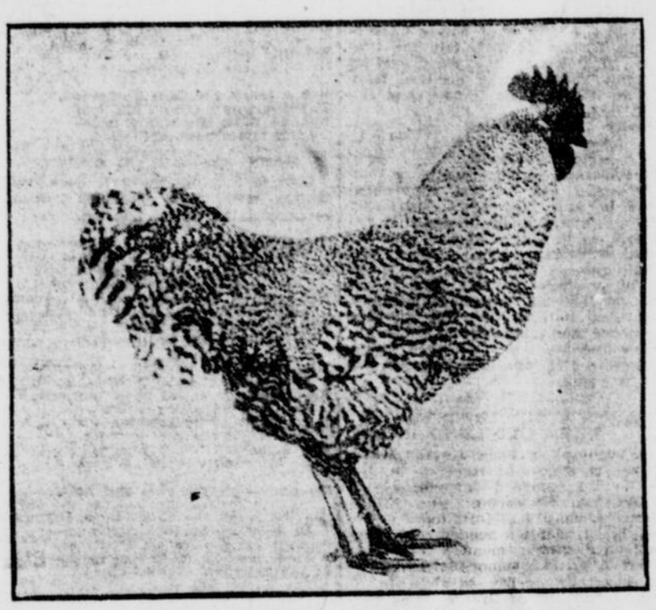
Co-operation is practically the only method so far successful in gathering eggs quickly. To get large quantities of either good chickens or eggs requires an application of the co-operative principle either in part or the whole.

In conclusion, there remains yet one link in the chain. These products must be obtainable at all seasons of the year. Here cold storage plays an important part. The United States Government has spent a large amount of money in investigating this subject, and its work so far goes to show that, provided the stock is properly fed, killed and packed, and furthermore is chilled and frozen quickly, the product will remain in good condition for the seasons. It might be better to say that they recommend large city consumers to buy hard frozen chickens, that are delivered to the consumer hard frozen this being a better and safer procedure for the family than many so-called fresh killed stock.

The sooner eggs are chilled to a temperature of 29 degrees, the better the product keeps.

Stock intended for breeding purposes should not be forced too heavily for egg production. Such forcing lowers the hatching power of the eggs and also affects the vitality of the chicks.

Better select your breeders and let them take life a little easy until you want eggs for hatching.



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKEREL.

know that in order to please the guest and hold the trade it is desirable to please, and moreover, to serve everybody alike. Consequently, the one-half of a milk-fed chicken the guest may order must be no larger or smaller than his neighbors or friends. The same applies to baked potatoes and apples, etc., and furthermore, the quality of the goods as to flavor must be the same. It is really astonishing what a pleasing effect it produces on a party of, say, ten guests who sit down to a table where every portion is the same in every respect. The big man cannot look over at his smaller friend and say, 'Your potato is larger than mine, and yet I paid as much for it.' Here we find a trade for graded baked potatoes.

THE FAULT OF IGNORANCE.

The production of high quality produce in large quantities is no easy task. The production of dressed poultry and eggs require very careful consideration. There is probably no other farm product that has been put on the market in worse condition, due, the writer believes, to ignorance more than any other cause.

The dressed poultry trade, in a large way, can be handled much more easily than the egg trade. Where the

A Fortune in Chicks



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You will want to read his letter telling how it was done. And best of all any one who will follow the same simple practical rules will be sure to make big money with poultry. Every one who keeps poultry or who is thinking of starting in this business should have a copy of this big

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Nothing like it has ever been published before. It is filled from cover to cover with splendid illustrations and hustles with money making—money saving facts. You will be interested in the articles by Prof. W. R. Graham, of Guelph, Ontario, "Hatching and Rearing" and "The Automatic Henhouse." Other subjects discussed are "How to Select Layers," "Which Breed is Best," "How to Treat Diseases." Just think of it—75 of the 112 pages contain no advertising—just helpful information from the greatest authorities on poultry raising. This book will save you a thousand mistakes and make poultry raising profitable if you will follow the advice it gives.

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THE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK.

By Prof. George C. Watson.

This variety probably originated in Massachusetts something more than forty years ago. It is said to have sprung from the cross of a Dominique cock and a Black Java hen. The Barred Plymouth Rocks combine largely the qualities of both these breeds. They more nearly approach the Java in size, but retain many of the good qualities of the Dominique. While they do not have the color of either parent, yet they more nearly approach that of the Dominique.

These fowls approach the Asiatics in size, the Leghorns in egg production, and constitute one of the most useful varieties. They also produce flesh of an excellent quality. It is maintained by some breeders of Plymouth Rocks that the quality of the flesh approaches that of the Dorking. They are blocky fowls, have large, full, plump, well-proportioned bodies, yellow shanks and skin. The flesh is of good texture and flavor. The cock weighs 9 1-2, the hen 7 1-2, cockerel 8, pullet 6 1-2 pounds. They are early maturing, considering their size, are good layers, hardy both as little chicks and mature fowls. They are excellent mothers, kind and persistent sitters.

The laying capacity is considerably above the average of fowls. Authentic records are reported of more than two hundred and thirty eggs per year from single birds. The pullets make excellent winter layers, but for greatest egg production in the winter time fowls should not be kept longer than two years. They are easily kept in confinement and are adapted to nearly all climates. Probably no breed better combines these two qualities—egg-production and the yielding of a large amount of good meat for the table.

One of the most notable contributions to poultry literature that has appeared in recent years was the article on 'Barring In Barred Plymouth Rocks,' which appeared some two years ago, under the name of Professor W. J. Spillman, of the Department of Agriculture. This article attracted almost world wide attention and was severely criticized by some alleged experts in poultry breeding. Dr. Raymond Pearl, of the Maine experiment station, concluded to try the theory as fully as possible and his work confirmed what Professor Spillman had laid down as the law governing the barring in Barred Plymouth Rocks. Dr. Pearl bred Cornish hens to a Barred Plymouth Rock male and got chicks every one of which was barred, although the barring was darker than it is in pure Barred Rocks. He also made the converse cross using Cornish males and Barred Plymouth Rock females and in this cross he got every cas barred cockerels and black pullets.

Professor Spillman's theory was that Barred Plymouth Rock males transmitted barring to their progeny of both sexes while the females have power to transmit barring to their male progeny only. This theory has been proved time and again and anyone who is given to seeing things his eyes rest on and of putting related facts together in their proper order has noticed how prevalent barred fowls are even among the scrub flocks of the country. The reason we see so many more birds with barred plumage than we do those of other colors is because in an effort to improve their flocks a great many people have used Barred Plymouth Rock males on their common hens. The result has been to breed barred chickens and thus it happens that we see so many fowls which are evidently graded Barred Rocks.

If we mate a Barred Rock hen with a Brown Leghorn we will get pullets and cockerels with much barring on their breast, although the shape will show the Leghorn blood. As a cross to improve common fowls the Barred Plymouth Rock is probably more popular than any other breed and the peculiarity of the law whereby the color of this breed is transmitted has been an advertisement of great value of those who breed it.

REALLY PRACTICAL POULTRY-KEEPING.

More and more the buying public is calling for poultry that is of real practical value, for intrinsic rather than extrinsic values. The general public is much more interested in profitable poultry than it is in mere standardbred poultry. There is no question that good show birds may be as profitable as any but so much has been said about 'utility' poultry and 'Standardbred' poultry that confusion has arisen and a great many people think the two are necessarily different classes when the fact is that there is no good reason why both should not be included in the same flock and the same individuals in the flock. There are still left a few who say openly that they seek show quality without regard for utility but these are growing fewer all the time and their customers are becoming scarcer. Nor will the public be much longer satisfied with mere assertions. The buyers of purebred stock are asking for tangible evidence that the birds they buy are really good layers and to be depended on to make a profit at the regular market prices.

Keeping purebred fowls that are good layers or good market birds is really practical poultry keeping and keeping such fowls is entirely practicable, although we are not yet quite within reach of this sort of birds, except in a few instances. Our work is cut out for us; the demand is here and we may confidently depend on Canadian poultry keepers to supply the demand in due time. It is a work that every one who keeps poultry may help along and those who are able to give trapnest records, who have the time and patience to keep trapnest records can not do anything which will redound to their greater benefits. Merely assertions or hazy guess work will not count for anything much longer.

To Treat Frozen Combs

When you first discover that a comb is frozen, bathe it with ice water or rub it with snow until it appears normal, then apply vaseline. The following treatment has been recommended: 'Lard, two parts; quinine, one part; kerosene, three parts. Bathe the frozen parts with this mixture and it will take the frost out in from one to two hours.

The person who has used this remedy says that he used lard and coal oil alone, but found that when the quinine was added better results were obtained. Keep the birds in curtain front houses and do not take them into a heated room. If necessary put an extra curtain in front of the roosts.

Latest in Preserving

The very latest word in egg preserving, according to the latest government methods, will be proven either a success or a failure at the United States Government experiment station soon.

Eggs 'canned' a year ago by a dozen different formulas and methods will be opened up. If any are as fresh 'as the day they were laid,' as it is claimed they will be by those advocating the different methods and formulas, it will mean that the house wife can 'put up' eggs when they are cheap just the same as she puts up fruit, and then along in the dead of winter, when the price per dozen is somewhere between 70 and 75 cents, she will open a can of eggs and the family will enjoy 'two over' or 'ham-an' for breakfast, just as if hen fruit were not a millionaire's luxury at that particular moment.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR, a number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

FARM AND TOWN PROPERTIES For Sale; Garden of Ontario, the most southern part. Here is where winters are short, summers are long, without frost; richest soil; unsurpassed for growing grains, fruit and vegetables; natural gas for heating. For information, apply to A. W. ROSS, Box 181, Blenheim, Kent County, Ontario.

FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS GRAIN and stock farm of eight hundred acres; six hundred under cultivation; balance good hay and pasture; good water; also, a three hundred and twenty acre farm, all under cultivation; four miles from town; good water; and a fifty acre lot adjoining town; good house and stabling; an ideal place for a small dairy. Apply to W. W. VanDUSEN, Medora, Man.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW 32 PAGE booklet, containing over 70 photographic views, describing our lands in East Central Saskatchewan. It describes an unusual opportunity for you. THE WALCH LAND COMPANY, 400 Northern Crown Bank Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

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SNAP. — 160 ACRES, PARTLY IMproved. Good soil; good water; within three miles of town. Only $21 per acre. Quarter cash. Balance, half crop payments. A. E. ELLIOTT, Warman, Sask.

WEYBURN, SASK.—IN THE CENTRE of the greatest grain growing district in the West, the coming railway and wholesale centre of Southern Saskatchewan. C.P.R. is in with two lines; Grand Trunk and C.N.R. coming. I handle only inside property, mostly my own. Have been in Real Estate here for eleven years. Would like connection with Eastern dealers. Write me for description of property and prices. Property for sale in lots or blocks. Have some acreage fit for subdivision. FRANK MOFFET, Weyburn, Sask.

PORT ALBERNI, B.C.,
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DISTRICT.
FOR SALE, FRUIT and POULTRY FARMS,
ranging from $25.00 to $200.00 per acre.
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Reference—Royal Bank of Canada.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

PRIZE WINNING CRYSTAL WHITE Orpingtons. Hatchings Booked. Fertility; safe carriage guaranteed. One sitting, 13, $3. Two, $5. Four, $9. Larger quantities, matter of correspondence. Motto: "A Satisfied Customer. O. E. KENDALL, Cranbrook, B.C.

MACKENZIE'S GRAND LAYING strain, S.C. R. I. Reds, hens and pullets for sale at $1 each; 2 grand cocks at $3 each; 1 cockerel, $3. Must be sold. W. A. MACKENZIE, Winona, Ont.

BOOKS, POST CARDS, ETC.

SUCCESSFUL LESSONS IN POULTRY RAISING.—Twenty complete lessons. The Successful Poultry Book. Treaty on the care of domestic fowls. This book is sent free on request. O. ROLLAND, Sole Agent, Des Moines Incubator, P.O. Box 2363, Montreal, Dept. 2.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, FOUR PRAIRIE STATE Incubators, 3 of 240-egg size; 1 of 140-egg size. Used two seasons. Good as new. Prices $25 and $18, respectively. These machines have hatched as many as 80 percent of the fertile eggs. Also, four Prairie State Hovers, for brooding, $5 each. Reason for selling, am quitting the farm. A. A. KNIGHT, Ashburn, Ont.

FANCY NECKWEAR, SILK AND Velvet Bows, 10c, 25c, 50c. Box 75, 'Witness' Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR LATEST PUZZLE MAILED Free, to introduce in Canada. Prizes for solution. Stamp, if convenient, to DOUGLAS IMPORTING CO., Dept. E., 2124 St. Andre Street, Montreal, Que.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED, STRONG BOY, USED TO horses, for farm near Montreal. Wages, $15.00 monthly, with board and lodging. Apply Apartment 16, 297A St. Antoine street, Montreal.

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for future years by spending a few months of 1913 in one of our schools, or by taking one of our excellent Home Study Courses. Our free descriptive Catalogue will interest you. Write for it. Address, W. H. Shaw, President, Shaw's Schools, Toronto.

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Complete courses by mail in Stationary, Traction, Gasoline, Marine, Locomotive and Automobile Engineering. Write and say what interests you.
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SHAFTESBURY HOTEL LIVERPOOL
A First Class Temperance Hotel. Homelike and modern. Adjoining Central Hall, and Roscoe Gardens, and near Stations. Mount Pleasant Cars from Landing-Stage stop at the door. Cab fare 1-6. References: Rev. Dr Briggs and Rev. Dr. Crews, of Toronto.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

District of Montreal, No. 1671. Superior Court. Emma Paquette, wife common as to property of Joseph L'Heureux, Gentleman, of said City of Montreal, has the 11th day of January, 1913, entered an action en separation de biens against her husband, with authorization of the court. (Signed) Archambault, Robillard, Julien, Berard, Beaudry Marin, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

MARKET BREEDS.

The larger percent of people keeping poultry prefer a variety of suitable and profitable size for killing and one that will lay some or many eggs besides. Our Rocks and Wyandottes and Reds fill this want exactly. The Rocks were the first on the ground, and the Barred Plymouth Rock is today probably, not only in Pennsylvania but in the United States as a whole.—W. Theo. Wittman, poultryman, pa. Dept. of Agric.

DETAILLE AND THE TROOPER.

(Paris Despatch to London Telegraph)

M. Jules Claretie, who was a friend of Edouard Detaille, tells a charming anecdote of the painter in the 'Temps.' One day a young trooper rang at his studio door and asked if M. Detaille would mind taking his likeness.

'Who sent you to me?' asked Detaille. 'My comrades of the regiment, who say that you are jolly good at catching a likeness, and as I wanted to send a Christmas present to my people I thought I would have my portrait done by you. How much will you charge me?' 'How much have you in your pocket?' asked Detaille. 'Twenty-six francs,' and the trooper pulled out the money, tied up in his handkerchief, adding, 'Perhaps that won't be enough?'

'Oh, yes, lots,' said Detaille; 'sit down.' And he had soon painted the soldier's portrait on a small wood panel. 'There you are; I hope your people will like it.' 'I think they will,' said the trooper; 'it isn't bad at all,' and he untied the four corners of the handkerchief to pay Detaille his twenty-six francs.

But Detaille stopped him. 'No; keep your money; but you must do two things. First of all, spend it all in drinks to my health, and secondly, don't send me your comrades to have their portraits done—I should be overworked.'

ENGLISH POULTRY FANCIER FIRST TO BREED BLUE ORPINGTONS.



BLUE ORPINGTONS
THIS STRAIN WAS ORIGINATED BY CAPTAIN DE BATHE FROM HIS OWN STOCK AT HARTLEY COURT, READING, ENGLAND

Captain Max de Bathe, of Hartley Court, Reading, England, is one of if not the leading poultry fancier in England, and several new breeds are directly due to his study and experiments in his chosen field of endeavor.

Captain de Bathe has achieved his greatest successes with Orpingtons, and the blue of that breed is the latest result of his breeding and one of the most popular at the recent show at Madison Square Garden, where he exhibited several fine specimens and judged the breed.

The Philosopher of Folly.

(BY SHERWOOD HART.)

SNEEZING TIME

With the weather first thawing, then freezing, it starts half the people to sneezing; it catches the rest in the bronchus and chest, and sets them off coughing and wheezing; while round us our neighbors are choking, 'tis no time for jesting and poking — they're doping their ills with weird potions and pills, and cubebs and so on they're smoking; we have no desire to be cruel, and silence is doubly a jewel when our mirth would offend some poor neighbor or friend, and add to his temper fresh fuel; but yet we can't help but remarking, as we list to the sneezing and barking, that the noises let slip by these folks with the grippe sound just like Noah's ark-load sky-larking. The various species of sneezes outnumber six times the diseases invented by man since the doctors began to label our pains, aches and wheezes; some sneezes are things of rare beauty, with tones most melodious and fluty; and others again are exceeding plain, sneezed solely and simply from duty. The notes which precede or come after oft rouse us to side-splitting laughter, as also othe short, sharp and crashing report which loosens each roof-beam and rafter. The titillant, wild cachinations of neighbors and friends and relations make gaps in the ranks at the shops and the banks, and cause most unwelcome vacations. To victims it's very displeasing to have people laugh while they're sneezing, yet howe'er this may be we must chuckle with glee whenever it's thawing, then freezing.

AT THE DENTIST'S

Within the dentist's den I wait the fated hour; at noises now and then in fear I crouch and cower; I hear an awesome sound—a cry of anguish sore, of torture most profound—and all it still once more. Ah! how I sympathize with whoso fills that chair; I tremble at his cries of pain and dark despair. For coat and hat I reach, and forthwith start to go, on hearing him beseech, in accents full of woe, the dentist to refraint, desist, leave off and cease his ministry of pain and let him die in peace. With misery and grief my inmost soul is vexed; it brings me no relief to know that I am next. A horrid vision springs upon my mental sight of rows of shiny things all pointed, hard and bright; the dental surgeon stands beside a ghastly throne; beneath those awful hands once more he has me prone. A spike of red-hot steel he jabs in all my teeth, and should I squirm or squeal he pries them from beneath; through my defenceless mouth he travels north and west, then easterly and south with not a stop or rest. This first inspection o'er, in dread I watch him take from somewhere near the floor a coiling, twisting snake; within its fangs he clasps assorted kinds of stings, which bite like forty asps, the while the serpent sings. The dental engine hums its mad, insistent buzz against my teeth through pulp and with it bores; whatever stops its course it rends apart with roars. I wait the awful end when nerve and drill shall meet! May all the saints forefend! In haste I seek the street. And when the door of pain opes wide to let me in, they'll search for me in vain to stuff my teeth with tin.

FLEETING THOUGHTS.

In words of rare beauty and infinite length they've shown us our duty, our weakness and strength; the greens and the yellows, the Reds and the Blues, have busted their bellows in airing their views. Each spieler, inspired by a patriot zeal, a broadside has fired on his trick at the wheel of earnest and eloquent flowers of speech which over our noble Dominion should reach, to ring in the hearts of our people to free a sense of their duty on ocean and sea. But we would proclaim that their vision is dense; the plans they would frame for our naval defence are so far from modern they rouse us to ire — a good flying squadron is what we require. All functions of state then our navy could grace, whatever the date and wherever the place. To what lofty heights might our sailors not rise defending our rights in the depths of the skies? Oh, well might each heart in our nation be proud as our air-fleet would start through the billows of cloud to safeguarding our land from the menacing hosts who wantonly planned an attack our coasts. Oh, think of our people's rare joy and delight as over the steeples in glorious flight our fleet would go sailing to join in the fray, while the lads at the railing cried 'Up and away!'

SMITH AND BROWN

Two men dwelt in our thriving town — one was Smith and the other Brown. Both men worked at the blacksmith trade; both the very same wages made; both were husky and full of health; both were keen in the quest of wealth; both led honest an upright lives; both had competent, thrifty wives: Smith went down to a dire defeat. Brown now dwells on Easy Street. Smith has all that the heart could crave. This is the way the story goes — how one sank while the other rose. One was careful at saving things; t'other gave to his loose change wings; one man scrimped and economized, time and trouble he both despised; so by sturdy and steadfast toil little he wasted or left to spoil. Oft when his arduous work was o'er up at his home he would start once more—summer time making his garden grow, winter time shovelling off the snow. Knowing a penny that's saved is earned, all of his aches he screened and burned. Oft would his friend and companion look over the fence while he ashes shook; heaving his lazy, admiring sights, oft would be say, 'That's the way to rise. Wish I could stick at the game like you — working all day and all evening too!' Here, gentle reader, let me explain, sometimes deductions are false and vain. Sifting his ashes one stormy night rather than stay in his kitchen tight, this man caught a most frightful cold — sickness landed a strangle hold. All his cash went for dope and pills, potions, powders and doctors' bills. Little was left in his house beside mountains of cinders the day he died. Brown was left by a grandaunt's will, money and mansions on Rich Man's Hill. Friends, the moral is large and plain — Don't merely sift ashes! Refrain! Refrain!

MUSIC HATH CHARMS

'Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast,' the poet said, and maybe he was right; so being sadly vexed and sore distressed I hied me to a concert 'other night. I robed me in my Sunday coat and vest and hoped a soothing evening was in sight. I fancied as I waited in my seat until the flow of harmony began that thus my life would be filled out, complete, if I became a votary of Pan — my thoughts would be harmonious and sweet, and I'd go home a nobler, better man. At last a chap meandered from the wings and laid the grand piano's vital bare—he hoisted up the top from off the strings and propped it up with quite a reverent air, he pushed around the palms and plants and things and placed before the instrument a chair; when all these hefty jobs at last were done, with solemn mien he turned out all the glim; we waited there for artist number one; I wondered what on earth was keeping him; at last he reached his place upon the run, and started off with energy and vim. Can I describe that memorable hour? When first that avalanche fell on my ear of notes in one volcanic, crashing shower, I muttered to myself. 'Tis very queer! Can there be any magic soothing power in this concatenation which I hear?' And presently my shoes began to pinch; I wriggled with my feet and struck my corn; at every outburst I would wince and flinch; I never felt so mean since I was born; I sat and slowly shrivelled inch by inch until at last, bent, broken and forlorn, I left that temple to the Higher Art; I beat a blind and staggering retreat; with scorn and bitter loathing in my heart I sought the nickle show across the street; and over there they healed the ache and smart by playing something simple, slow and sweet.

OLD GOTROX

Though every prospect pleases Old Gotrox never smiles; between his coughs and wheezes he constantly reviles his relatives and neighbors from Aaron up to Zeke; the diligence he labors to smite them hip and cheek. He fancies they are fretting about his lease of health, and making plans for getting their lunch-hooks in his wealth; he thinks each one is scheming too dope his food and drink; yet all is but his dreaming — his mind has got a kink. The mental experts tell him that he has worn a groove within his cerebellum through which his thoughts for years went sailing along this groove and back, and now his health is failing, his head is out of whack. Old Gotrex from the cradle made gold his only quest; to steal his first food-ladle he did his level best; with youthful intuition he sought to cop the rocks — it's been his one ambition from birth till this day prox. While other folks with laughter were glad and gay betimes, old Gotrox still was after the dollars and the dimes. While other folks were smiling their troubles all away, old Gotrox kept world's ills to ease, old Grotox kept on hiving his gold and silver bees. Whene'er a coin he collared he grappled it so tight the face upon it hollered in torture and affright; on all loose change he'd anchor, and rail each coin till cinched, then send it to his banker all worn-out, thin and pinched. He is the greedy grasper; his heart has turned to flint, or double-hardened jasper, which not a thing will dint.



Throat Irritation

Speakers and singers are especially annoyed by throat irritation and coughing, often to such an extent as to spoil the effectiveness of their appearance in public.

More particularly in the country, where long drives in stormy weather and the sudden change of temperature on entering warm, stuffy buildings bring on dry throat, irritation and coughing.



A sip of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine brings the greatest relief imaginable under these circumstances, and in wonderfully short time. It clears the throat and air passages, and by coating the mucous membrane protects it against further irritation.

You not only obtain the temporary relief which enables you the free use of the voice in comfort, but also prevent the development of a cold or serious lung trouble.

It is on the recommendation of this medicine from one person to another, during a long period of years, that it has attained such wonderful popularity, and has such enormous sales.

Its reputation is so great as to lead to many imitations being put on the market, some even using the name Linseed and Turpentine. But imitations almost always disappoint. You can be sure of the genuine by seeing the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author, on the bottle you buy. 25 cents; family size, 60 cents, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's *Syrup of* Linseed *and* Turpentine

ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS

Greece's Great Reformer and Statesman---His Work in Crete.

(Correspondence of the 'Manchester Guardian.')

The most notable member of the London Peace Conference is Eleutherious Venizelos, the Prime Minister of Greece and restorer of her fortunes. He was born in exile in 1864, in the little island of Serigo. His father had taken part in the Cretan revolution of 1860. The name of Venizelos is well known in Greece as belonging to a rich and distinguished family, but the branch from which the Greek Premier sprang had gradually diminished in importance owing to the zeal with which it had maintained the cause of Greek freedom. It was, then, necessary that the future Greek Premier should either, like so many of his fellow-countrymen, embrace a commercial career or enter a profession. But commerce often excludes one from active participation in the political life of the fatherland, and the young Venizelos from his earliest years had placed before himself the ideal of the liberation of Crete and ultimately of all the Hellenes from the Ottoman yoke. The boy studied first at a school at Piraeus and afterwards at the University of Athens, where he gained his degree. After some time spent at Lausanne for the purpose of perfecting his French, he returned to Greece, and after passing his legal examinations retired to Crete, where he practised as a barrister.

But from the first the law was only a means to an end. It was by taking an active part in the political life of the island that he first drew upon himself the eyes of his fellow-countrymen. His strength of purpose, singleness of mind, and power of oratory drew him speedily to the front. Each Cretan revolution, each protest against the misrule of the Turk, found young Venizelos at the head of the movement. When fighting was to be done he took the lead, and once at least he was under the fire of British guns. Fortunately the firing was a little wild, and in recounting to me this episode the Premier made light of it. From companions of his, however, I learned that the danger was very real.

HIS WORK IN CRETE.

When in 1897, Prince George of Greece became High Commissioner of Crete, Venizelo took an active part in opposing his autocratic methods, and the subsequent resignation of the Prince was in great measure due to his courageous stand. But all these years were simple preparations for Venizelos's real mission. As Crete became virtually freed from Turkish rule, the anarchic state of Greece decided him to leave the island for the mainland, and there to devote himself to the purification of his country. In 1910 Greece had reached her lowest ebb. The revolution of Goudi had shaken to its foundations Greek political and social life, already undermined by the futile government of corrupt leaders of factins. From the Conservative Theotokis to the Radical Rallis no leader but stood discredited; the Throne was tottering; the Military League, which had initiated an excellent work of much-needed reform, was fast becoming a menace to national liberty. Wild rumors credited the King with a desire to abdicate, and the probability of Greece being taken over by foreign control was freely discussed. Insubordination was rank in the services, justice was bought and sold, taxes were or were not paid according to the political influence that the taxpayer possessed, members of Parliament were but creatures of the Minister who happened to be in power.

Into this chaos Venizelos stepped in September, 1910. His adherents hailed by Athens, and indeed by almost the whole of Greece, with enthusiasm. While the leaders of the old factions sneered and prophesied a speedy end of 'the revolutionary demagogue' and the 'classes' hardly thought him worthy of consideration, there were two notable exceptions to their blindness. The people recognized his worth, and the King, regardless of the estrangement between his son and the Cretan leader, loyally welcomed him to Athens. Within a month of his arrival in Athens Venizelos accepted office as Prime Minister and settled down to his work of reform. He took for himself the portfolios of War and Marine, placed placed competent men as heads of the other Governmental departments, and within another month had accomplished a notable series of reforms. At his back he had the support of the King and Crown Prince, with that of the more intellectual members of the community. Against him were arrayed all the forces of reaction and corruption. But the sanity of Greece was shown by the results of the next elections, in which nine-tenths of Greece voted solidly and soundly for the new Premier and his programme.

In less than six months from this time Venizelos had changed the whole political aspect of Greece. At home he had by the aid of foreign organizers remodelled every branch of the services. The Constitution was entirely reformed. Departmental sinecures were abolished. The anomalous money system was swept away and the currency established on a stable basis. Taxation, which hitherto had fallen on the shoulders of the poorer classes, was shifted to the backs of the rich. Educational, industrial, and agricultural questions were grappled with in an enlightened manner. The criminal and judicial codes were reivsed. In short, a 'brighter Hellas' began to arise.

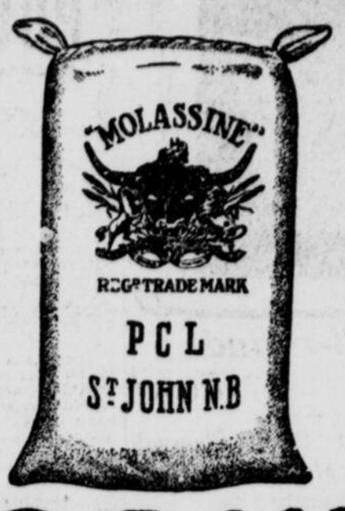
Against the wish of his party Venizelos gave his whole support to the dynasty. He braved the loss of position and power by discouraging premature attempts to force a solution of the Cretan question. Gifted with a wise reserve, he refused to let foreign diplomats into his counsels, and no one was more surprised by the recent outbreak of hostilities than a certain Foreign Minister whom the Premier's enemies declared to be the dictator of his foreign policy. On his first accession to power, it is said, the Premier assured the King that with his support he would so reform Greece that in three years she should be unrecognizable. He has been better than his word. In two years a new and self-reliant Greece has sprung up, regenerated and purified. Hostile Balkan States by the wisdom of Venizelos have been transformed into allies and friends. Well might the Turk declare at the outset of Venizelos's career as Greek Premier that his advent preluded the downfall of Turkey.

TO KILL SUPERSTITION OF UNLUCKY FRIDAY

New York, Feb. 4.— The traditional superstition about starting an ocean voyage on Friday is to be broken by one of the transatlantic lines here for the first time. Beginning on April 4, the steamers Philadelphia, St. Louis, New York and St. Paul, of the American Line, will sail on Friday morning, instead of on Saturday as at present.

GOVERNMENT ANALYSIS

Send to the Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, and ask for Bulletin No. 241 on Registered Stock Foods. It will be sent you FREE of all costs. In this Bulletin you will find the analysis of the different livestock preparations. You will also find that MOLASSINE MEAL, referred to on pages 6, 7, 12 and 13, is found to be 50% above the guarantee in protides and fat—and below its allowance of fibre or waste matter.



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BEER SURELY IS BEWILDERING

U. S. Authorities Confused by it, Appeal For Court's Analytical Judgment.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The question of 'what is beer' has been passed up to the courts by the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson.

Acting under instructions from the secretary, the United States District Attorney's office here seized one hundred cases of bottled beer, which, it is alleged, were misbranded. This seizure was made for the purpose of bringing before the courts a test case to decide just what beer is. The assistant district attorney, Mr. Lewis Smith, yesterday afternoon filled the formal label, and about an hour later the United States deputy marshal took possession of the one hundred cases.

Mr. Wilson has been wrestling with this problem for almost four years. Two years ago he gave a hearing to brewing interests, and at that time the pure food board sat with the secretary to help him to decide the question. There was considerable testimony, and the pure food board divided on the subject.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the board, decided after hearing all the testimony, that beer was a beverage composed of barley malt and hops and water kept a sufficient time to age it.

Dr. F. Dunlop and Mr. George P. McCabe, a solicitor, two other members of the board, did not agree with Dr. Wiley. They said they knew Dr. Wiley was wrong, but confessed that they could not themselves tell exactly what beer was under the pure food act.

Mr. Wilson then reached the conclusion that Congress should be called on to define beer. Congress has declined to act, and Mr. Wilson has therefore determined to let the courts tackle the question.

It has been contended that beer, to be beer, must have as a basis barley, malt and hops, and must not be made of corn products, brown sugar, cabbage stalks, and other materials.

The testimony given at the hearing by Mr. Wilson showed that corn products, rice, cabbage and other things were used in the manufacture of beer.

KIDNEYS WERE SO SORE

DIDN'T KNOW WHAT TO DO.

GRAVEL AND SMALL STONES PASSED THROUGH THE URINE.

One of the most painful forms of kidney disease is Gravel or Stone in the Bladder, and is caused by the acid and lime in the blood uniting and forming a gritty substance which lodges in the inner surfaces of the kidneys or bladder, and sets up a painful irritation.

To relieve these terrible pains it is necessary to keep the kidneys healthy for healthy kidneys secret fluids that dissolve the gravel and stones, and they pass out through the urine harmlessly and without pain.

Mrs. Elmire Baldwin, Windsor, Ont., writes:—"I was so weak I could not do my own work. I tried many doctors, and every one of them told me to go to some institution. Reading of Doan's Kidney Pills, I tried them, and am now well, and can recommend them to all. My kidneys were so sore I did not know what to do, but after using the Doan's Kidney Pills, you would be surprised at all the gravel and small stones that passed through my urine. Now I am well and able to do my own work."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering direct, specify "Doan's."

POPE SICK, DECLINES MEDICAL AID.

Rome, Feb. 4.—In regard to rumors concerning the Pope's health, it is learned here from a qualified source that the general condition of the Pontiff's health have become worse recently. It is known that the Pope suffers from gout and sometimes with cardiac complications. His physicians blame him for refusing their attentions, but at present there is nothing to warrant anxiety on his account.

NAPLES UP IN ARMS AGAINST TAX ON FOOD

Public March in Protest to the City Hall, Where Fighting Takes Place

Naples, Feb. 4.— A hundred persons, ringleaders of a riot here, are now under arrest, while a force of troops occupies the entire city hall square, to suppress any attempt made to attack the municipal structure. The arrests were the outgrowth of public clamor against taxes.

A meeting of protest was held yesterday, at which a strike of 24 hours was proclaimed against the proposed enforcing of municipal taxes on foodstuffs.

Speeches of a violent nature were made at the meeting, which drew a large crowd. When the meeting had adjourned the mob started to march on the city hall building, but en route collided with a strong force of police. The latter were overwhelmed, and reinforcements of cavalry were called out. The latter charged upon the crowd, but their efforts were in vain. The mob tore up the pavements, and hurled large pieces of stone and broken bottles at the police and troops until the commander of the cavalry ordered his men to draw their swords. Another charge was made, and with the aid of the police the mob was dispersed.

About a hundred of those who had taken a leading part in the demonstrations were taken into custody, while the authorities decided to surround the city hall with soldiers.

The rioting continued up to a late hour last night, and several police officers and other members of the law were wounded, some seriously. Many troopers were unhorsed by stones during the cavalry charges.

The mob, which was estimated at twenty thousand persons, uprooted many trees and smashed in the fronts of various shops as well as venting its anger on countless windows and street lamps.

TEACHERS ASK EQUAL WAGES

London, Feb. 4. — The school teachers of London, twelve thousand of whom are male and six thousand female are very excited over a plebiscite on the subject of equal pay to which the recent annual meeting of the teachers of London was pledged by resolution, prior to which, however, a committee laid down a scale demanding a minimum of $500 a year for men, this figure to rise by degrees to $1,250 and a minimum of $450 for womnu rising to $1,000 a year. The men fear the leveling down of their salaries.

ECZEMA



Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Remember I make this broad statement after putting twelve years of my time on this one disease, and handling in the meantime nearly half of a million cases of this dreadful disease. Now, I not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TO-DAY, I will send you a **FREE TRIAL** of my mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, just give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me to-day I believe you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 782 Court Block, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

Could you do better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?



A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS



WANTS NO SCIENTIST.

My Dear Madam—

It will be as well for me to at once confess that I am what the 'Willing to Learn' young woman would consider a very old-fashioned person, for you will perceive it on perusing the remainder of my letter.

I am sure that many who will perhaps not have the courage to voice their convictions, nevertheless share my sentiments in regard to the opinions of these men you have quoted.

I absolutely refuse to have my kitchen turned into a 'laboratory,' and I have no desire to spend my time in the kitchen, whatever it may be called. I have trained many thoroughly good cooks and servants, and surely not even this Dr. Crane or Mr. Walker, whoever he may be, would suggest that I, at my age, should do the kitchen work in my home!

As for the chemical processes, I have recently read a newspaper article, evidently written by another scientific gentleman, in which it was stated that 'mayonaise is not a salad dressing in the proper sense of the word, but a pharmaceutical emulsion which cannot be prepared by a woman!!' I need make no comment on this, for even the young woman who is 'willing to learn' will understand the absurdity of it. In all my experience, I have never discussed scientific methods with my cooks, and provided a woman is clean and intelligent, I would not hesitate undertaking to train her to do far more difficult things than making mayonaise, which every cook I have had needed to make frequently.

The best cook of all I ever employed could not be made to follow a recipe. She seemed to know by instinct or naturally good judgment what she needed to make her dishes successful. She claimed to work by 'rule of thumb,' and it was almost literally true, as she measured everything with her hands.

As I said in beginning this, I do not desire scientific exactness in the preparation of my food. The very men who write so dogmatically about it cannot understand why they so soon acquire a distaste for the meals served at even their favorite restaurant or club. They do not seem to realize that the trouble is in the very exactness and science of the chefs. These men make the same things in the same exact way, and they have exactly the same flavor every day in the year. The 'rule of thumb' used by an intelligent woman does not give you dishes that are tiresome in their deadly sameness.'

As for providing comfortable quarters for maids and servants, that is merely common sense. Men call it. I understand, 'good business,' and consider it quite a new discovery, but we have always known that good treatment brought good service.

I am quite willing to see that my servants are comfortable, and as far as possible happy, but they must do their work, and they must do it in my way, not in any absurd new-fangled fashion. This being so, I must, I presume, sign myself

'AN OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE-KEEPER.'

Is it altogether impossible to be scientifically exact and vary one's cooking? Assuredly no one realizes better than I do how almost nauseatingly wearisome the food cooked in large quantities becomes. The mere thought of a certain well known restaurant in New York brings back the taste and smell of the steak one ordered there. The first day it was delicious, and indeed for many days, but soon came the discovery that going back month after month, indeed year after year, as one's studies took one to the huge city, the streets might change and the shopping district might move uptown, and tunnels and subways take the place of elevateds and ferrys, but that steak remained the same. Is it possible to cook exactly and not make food distasteful? What do other readers think? Do they find cooks teachable and easy to make happy and comfortable, or do they long for the days of co-operative housekeeping, when one scientifically-run kitchen will serve a large community, and the question of 'cook' and her foibles cease to be of importance?—Ed. of Home Page.

LIVING HERE AND IN ENGLAND.

Dear Madam,—

I have been following with interest a series of letters in one of the London daily papers, which discusses the question of what income a man in the ordinary middle class needs before he can safely marry. The sum advised ranges fgrom $500 to $2,500, and what has made the discussion of special interest to me is that the writers, in most instances, quote their own household budget. I have had no experience in such matters, but wish, if it is at all possible, you would give space for the budgets I enclose, and ask those of your householders who care to do so, to tell me in what respect the items differ from the necessary expenditure of people in the same class in Canada. Can a family live on the same amount here? Clothing, I myself, have found much more expensive in Canada, but possibly it may have been because I did not know what to buy, and asking for English goods, I paid more than was necessary.

I have purposely chosen budgets sent by those whose income was approximately that of the young men whom I meet in a business way. I must explain that I ventured to write you after seeing your comment on the letter of he Householder who advised women to keep accounts.

Yours truly,
ONE WITHOUT EXPERIENEC.

A middle-aged clerk, using English, French and German daily in his business, with an income of $11.25 a week, divides it as follows:—

Wife, for rent, housekeeping, coal and gas, clothing for herself and two children	$ 8.43
Insurance and sick benefit society	.68
Surplus, used for lunches, fares and clothes for self	2.14
	$11.25

One, thirty years married, says at least $1,000 is needed to marry on, and should be divided as follows:—

Rent	$130.00
Taxes and water	32.50
Fuel and Light	37.50
Housekeeping	300.00
Fares	20.00
Wife's allowance, clothes, etc.	60.00
Self, clothes, lunches, etc....	120.00
Insurance, fire and life	50.00
	$750.00

which leaves $75 for doctor, amusements, etc. and $75 to be saved for future.

These budgets are very much to the point in our discussion of how to reduce expenses. Can any of our readers match them with actual figures of expenses here in Canada? Is it possible to live or marry on ten dollars a week, or fifteen, and be reasonably secure in doing so? Would the readers of our Home Page feel safe in marrying, or allowing their daughters to marry on such an income?—Ed. Home.

A LITTLE ON US EVERY DAY.

God broke our years to hours and days that
Hour by hour,
And day by day,
Just going on a little way,
We might be able all along
To keep quite strong.
Should all the weight of life
Be laid across our shoulders, and the future, rife
With woe and struggle, meet us face to face
At just one place,
We could not go;
Our feet would stop; and so
God lays a little on us every day
And never, I believe, on all the way
Will burdens bear so dep
Or pathways lie so steep
But we can go if, by God's power,
We only bear the burdens of the hour.
—George Klingle.

EVERY WOMAN'S RIGHT.

'Every woman has the right—a right so inalienable as to become itself a duty—to cherish and comfort herself; to let flowers bloom in her heart; to lighten her burdens by allowing, or, if need be, requiring others to share the weight of them. It will be found that a household, all of whose members share alike in the daily routine, is more cheerful and charitable than one conducted on the single-slave plan. It is more agreeable, all around, to contribute something than to accept everything; and it produces better hearts and minds and manners. And even if the housework does get neglected occasionally, that is better than a neglected life; and it may sometimes be wiser to buy a new garment than to patch the old one.'—Julian Hawthorne.

THE BLESSING OF NOT BEING ABLE.

How grateful we should be for the things in life that are not of our choosing! What a failure we should make of life if we could order everything ourselves! A keen observer writes: 'If the ideal conditions of life which most of us dream could be realized, the result would be a padded and luxurious existence, well-housed, well-fed, well-dressed, with all the winds of heaven tempered to indolence and cowardice.' Even those who have learned to rejoice in hard work could not safely be trusted to have all their work and its results just as they would like. The one thing that we are sure might so profitably be left out is likely to lieth every thorn in the flesh that keeps us up to decency and manhood. All that God asks us to be responsible for is not our conditions of living, but what we do with them.—Selected.

TRUE LOVE.

True love is but a humble, low-born thing,
And hath its food served up in earthenware.
It is a thing to walk with hand in hand,
Through the every dayness of this workday world,
Baring its tender feet to every flint,
Yet letting not one heart-beat go astray
From Beauty's law of plainness and content
A simple, fireside thing whose quiet smile
Can warm earth's poorest hovel to a home
Which, when our autumn cometh as it must,
And life in the chill wind shivers bare and leafless,
Shall still be blest with Indiam summer youth
In bleak November, and with thankful heart
Smile on its ample stores of garnered fruit,
As full of sunshine to our aged eyes
As when it nursed the blossoms of our spring.
—Lowesll.

THAT CULPABLE TAILOR.

Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, in a recent campaign told this story to illustrate the logic of an opponent:

'Did you ever hear about the young woman in Fort Dodge? One spring morning she sat on the piazza of her pretty little home sewing a button on her husband's coat. The husband himself appeared, and she said fretfully:

'"It's a perfect shame the careless way the tailor sewed this button on. This is the fifth time I've had to sew it on again for you."'

NOWADAYS.

'I'm going to leave, mum,' said the Maid.
'Alas!' cried Mrs. Grey,
'I've done all the work myself,
So why will you not stay?'

Then Bridget up and made reply,
Thus ending the dispute:
'Indade, I'll let you know just why,
The work's not done to suit!'

Mrs. Prentice—'How do you always manage to have such delicious beef?'

Mrs. Bywell—'I select a good, honest butcher, and then stand by him.'

Mrs. Prentice—'You mean that you give him all your trade?'

Mrs. Bywell—'No, I mean that I stand by him while he is cutting the meat.'—Exchange.

HEMMING SHEETS.

In hemming sheets, tablecloths, and similar articles on the machine, begin to sew about one and one-half inches back on the hem, sewing toward the edge of the sheet and along the width of the hem, then back again, and continue across the sheet in the usual way. This makes the stitching double on the ends, consequently stronger and better able to withstand the strain when laundered and hung out of doors on a windy day. The second row of stitching should be directly over the first, to give a neat finish.

Oilcloth should not be washed in soap-suds, as the soap loosens the paint and spoils the varnish. Clear water and milk is the best cleanser.

When a pipe in the bowl or bath tub becomes clogged, mix a handful of soda and a handful of common salt together and force it down the pipe. Leave for a half hour, then pour down boiling water.

Home Cookery

THE ART OF FRYING.

A French chef recently said that the average English cook could no more fry than she could fly. The statement was a sweeping one and not perhaps just, yet there are very many households in which a piece of fried fish comes to the table in whitish grey slices or flakes, with here and there a bit of brown. When other things are fried they are sodden and nasty or over-cooked and greasy.

Now this is the season when if ever, fried food is palatable and wholesome. It will often tempt children and older persons to eat the fat they need in cold weather when in simpler forms they turn from it with disgust.

The first requirement for success is sweet, pure fat. Some people think any scraps of fat which cannot be used in any other way is good enough for frying. Others think that to succeed they must use the best of butter. Neither extremes is wise, butter scorches too quickly to be used alone, while any fat having a disagreeable taste becomes still stronger when heated and flavors everything cooked in it.

THE BEST MEDIUM.

The best medium for what may be called rough frying—that is to say, the frying of dishes which are in every day use—is classified dripping. Never on any account use dripping which has not been clarified. Never use lard, which leaves an unpleasant flavor, but render out all beef and mutton fat and keep that for frying. The mutton fat burns less quickly than the beef, and a mixture is good. A pure vegetable oil will become hotter than any animal fat before burning, but for ordinary use it is as yet difficult to secure pure and is more expensive than the dripping.

After every frying, pour warm water into your fat, stir well and set it aside until it is cold. Then run off the water, scrape the cake of dripping which remains, and start again with your fat fresh and clean.

DEEP FRYING MOST ECONOMICAL.

Do not be stingy with the fat. It is a mistake to think that frying in a shallow frying pan with a small quantity of fat is economical. Deep frying, which means frying in sufficient fat to cover what is fried, and a pan deep enough to contain it, is much more economical. The fat can with occasional additions be used over and over again, and if properly heated does not soak into the food which comes out quite dry.

WHATEVER YOU FRY, HOWEVER YOU FRY, FIRST HEAT YOUR FAT.

Use iron or steel pans, as enamel cracks and solder melts under the intense heat. When you are going to fry, set your fat to melt slowly at the back of the stove. Then draw it to a hot place and bring it quickly to the boil, watching it all the time. When it stops bubbling and is quite still, with a thin blue smoke beginning to rise, it is ready for frying, and never before. The failures are the result of using fat that is only half heated. A special thermometer would, if used at this moment, show you that the temperature is 350 degrees or more. A more homely test is to drop in a piece of bread, taking it out in half a minute. If it is crisp the fat is about 350 degrees or more. This is the moment to begin frying. Throw in one piece at a time of the food to be cooked, waiting a moment between each that the fat may regain its heat.

Never take fried things out with a fork, as the prongs breaking the hard surface let the fat through to the inside. Use a frying basket for delicate things, or a fish slice, skimmer or iron spoon for others. For fritters the basket cannot be used as they stick to the wires.

When lifted from the fat place all fried things in a wire sieve, set on a plate or on sheets of clean paper, and set in the mouth of the oven. Keep hot.

SERVE VERY HOT.

All fried dishes should be served very hot. If you leave them in a cold place they will turn limp and clammy.

Most things which are fried are coated with eggs and bread crumbs or flour and milk, or a batter, in order that the fat may be kept out and the juice kept in. The esential thing is to cover them completely and leave no crack. Fish may be wiped and covered lightly with flour, and vegetables well dried in a cloth. Before dropping in anything containing much water, lift the pan off the stove as the fat is likely to bubble over and catch fire.

RECIPES.

Cheese Balls.—Mix two ounces of grated Cheshire, Cheddar or Canadian whole milk cheese with one ounce of flour and yolk of one egg, add salt, pepper and cayenne to taste, then whip the white of the egg to a light froth and stir lightly into the rest of the ingredients. Have ready a deep pan of very hot fat, drop the mixture in teaspoonful and fry until nicely browned. Drain well and dish in a pyramidal form on a folded serviette or dish paper.

Corn Oysters—Beat together one egg and half a cupful of sweet milk and gradually pour the liquid upon a cupful of sifted flour. Season this with a pinch of paprika, half a teaspoonful of sugar and one teaspoonful of salt. Add a tablespoonful of olive oil and beat until it is very light. Then mix in half a can of drained corn and drop by the teaspoonful into deep, hot fat. Fry until a delicate brown, then drain on brown paper and serve on a folded napkin.

French Fritter Batter.—Beat one egg, white and yolk together. And two gills of milk, a pinch of salt and one level tablespoon of olive oil or oiled butter to it. Mix and pour this upon four ounces of flour. Blend perfectly smooth. It should be of the consistency of rich cream. Use for fruit fritters, dripping the fruit into it and frying in deep fat. Apples for fritters should be pared, cored and sliced in even rings, then either sprinkled with sugar and let stand for half an hour before dipping in the batter and frying or scalded in boiling water for five minutes until half cooked, then drained, dipped in batter and fried.

Jolly Boys.—Mix well together one pint of rye meal, one cup of wheat flour, one gill of cornmeal, one saltspoon of salt, one teaspoon of ground cinnamon and two heaping teaspoons of baking powder. Add two eggs well beaten and two tablespoons of molasses, with enough cold water to make a very stiff batter. Drop by small spoonsful into very hot fat not less than three inches deep. When golden brown remove with skimmer to brown paper in mouth of oven. Serve very hot with hard or other sweet sauce.

Indian Griddle Cakes.—Take one cup of Indian meal, one cup of flour, three cups of scalded milk poured gradually over the meal. Two eggs, half a teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of baking powder added to the flour. When the meal and milk are cool enough add the flour, eggs, etc. Beat well and bake on a well-greased, smoking-hot griddle.

Boiled Tomatoes with Sauce.—Wipe the tomatoes clean, cut off, thin slice from the blossom and stem end of each and cut in halves. Season with salt, pepper and cayenne and dip into fine dry bread crumbs, then into beaten egg and again into crumbs. Place in a fine wire broiler and broil both sides a nice brown and serve with the sauce as soon as done.

Sauce—Cream four tablespoonfuls of butter with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, one teaspoonful f dry mustard, quarter teaspoonful of salt, dash of cayenne, yolk of one hard boiled egg rubbed smooth, one egg lightly beaten and quarter of a cup of vinegar. Cook in double boiler until it thickens to consistency of thick cream. Serve hot or cold.

BOVRIL



is concentrated beef.
It gives strength and energy.
Take a cup at eleven in the morning or a dainty BOVRIL sandwich at afternoon tea. A cup of BOVRIL before retiring ensures refreshing sleep.
4-3-13

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT

Questions and Answers on Practical Cooking.

Perhaps some of your readers will enjoy fried biscuits. Make a light biscuit dough as for tea biscuits, drop in deep hot fat and fry instead of baking in the oven. You will find these good, as the writer proved when she first tasted them at a little French Canadian farmhouse, where they were served with maple syrup.

Will some one please tell me of ways to use honey?

G. M.

I can vouch for thefact that tea biscuits cooked in this way are extremely good; they will be relished not only when served with sweets, but also if used with a chicken fricassée or a mutton stew. To serve in this way break the biscuits in two (do not cut, as it makes them heavy) and lay them round the edge of your platter, putting the pieces of meat in the centre and pouring sauce over all.

Honey is the best of sweets for all the family, and many who find it too sweet and cloying in its liquid state enjoy it when kept in a cold place until candied or solid. Hot tea biscuits or Johnny Bread with such honey for breakfast or lunch will be appreciated in most families.

A delicious gingerbread is made with honey in the rural districts of the North of England, where honey is still a recognized ingredient in cooking. Perhaps some of our English readers can supply us with the recipe for it and other good things of the same kind. At the moment I can give only two recipes.

Honey Trifle.—Heat together half a cupful of milk and half a cupful of honey. Cut into cubes two sponge cakes and dip in the mixture, then pile on a dish. Make a custard with two eggs, half a pint of milk and a cupful of honey. Pour the custard over the cakes, decorate with preserved fruit as preferred and serve either hot or cold.

Honey Mousse.—Beat separately the yolks of two eggs, and mix with a cupful of honey. Heat gently over the fire until the mixture is thick—do not boil. Let it cool, then stir in the whipped cream, and mix carefully. Put in a mould, pack in ice and salt to freeze.

Dear Madam,—The two receipes for sherbert and frappé will perhaps be useful to H. I. Muir. We find them very good, and just now we freeze them with snow and salt. I always keep a piece of mint growing in my kitchen window and find frequent use for it.

A CONSTANT READER.

Milk Sherbert.—Pour the strained piece of six large lemons over four cupfuls of sugar. Put the lemon peel in a pint of cold water and over the fire and simmer for ten minutes. Strain and add to it the spice and sugar and cool. Scald two quarts of milk with two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch and a cupful of sugar. When cold put in a freezer and as it begins to stiffen add the lemon juice and finish freezing. This is more refreshing than ice cream.

Pineapple and Mint Frappé.— Boil together the juice drained from one can of pineapple, one pint of water and a heaping cupful of sugar for ten minutes. Just before you remove it from the fire stir in a tablespoonful of gelatine which has been softened in two tablespoonfuls of cold water. When the gelatine is dissolved add a small bunch of fresh mint and allow the syrup to stand covered for ten minutes. Then strain over the canned pineapple, which has been finely chopped, and when cold turn into the freezer. Freeze to the consistency of soft snow, add the stiffly whipped whites of two eggs and continue freezing until smooth and firm. Serve in sherbert glasses, topping each portion with a crystallized cherry or cranberry.

These are both good and better for an evening entertainment than rich cream. A little extra care must be taken in the repacking, as they will move quicker than cream ices. How many of our Homemakers have a kitchen window garden of herbs?

OUR FAULTS.

You have your faults and I have mine
And others doubtless know them,
But can we still deny
That secretly we try
To think we never show them

You have your faults, and I have mine,
And daily we betray them;
But when shall we forget
To hate the ones who let
Us know that we display them.
—S. E. Kiser.

The Garden

VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS YOU CAN SOW NOW.

Already the catalogues of seedsmen are out and it is high time to look them over carefully and make your selection. Do it as early as possible. Don't wait until you want to sow your seeds. By placing your order early you will give the seedsman time to fill it carefully, before he is overwhelmed with the work which comes with the opening season. Many people cannot understand why the seedsmen are so long in filling their orders when, as a matter of fact, the fault lies with themselves for not ordering until they want to use the seed. During March the men are working in seed stores while other people are in bed, in a vain effort to catch up with orders that could have been placed two months earlier. There are, it is true, some varieties of seed which are not ready yet; but all the seed for early sowing is in now. Give the seedsman a chance to serve you now with all he can give you, so that when outdoor work comes you will not be delayed.

Buy the best seeds, pay a fair price, buy from a firm of good repute.

VEGETABLES YOU CAN START INDOORS.

If you have a nice sunny window or a greenhouse you can by sowing now, have flowers and vegetables several weeks earlier than will be the case if you leave your sowing until weather conditions allow you to plant outside.

This is the month to sow onions for exhibition, profit or family use. Select only the best varieties, such as Excelsior, Prizetaker or Red Wethersfield. Use a flat or shallow box or seed pan, according to the quantity wanted, and see that it is well drained.

The soil should be friable and sweet, and only well rotted manure mixed with it. Pack the soil firmly and evenly, sow the seed thinly on the surface, and cover with fine soil. Do not bury the seed deep, but just cover nicely. Sprinkle with water carefully so as not to wash out the seed. Place a piece of glass over the box or pan to prevent evaporation, taking it off when the seedlings appear. Do not keep too wet or too dry. When the weather is suitable in spring they can be hardened off gradually. I have grown fine onions in this way without transplanting, but onions, like all other subjects, respond to good treatment; and will pay to transplant. This can be done as soon as they are large enough to handle and they should be pricked out into other boxes. They do not require much room, and if planted an inch apart will do well. Weather conditions must guide you in deciding when to plant out, but you can usually manage it, about the first of May, as a little frost will not hurt them if they have been hardened off.

It is not too soon to sow a box of lettuce, cauliflower, cabbage, leeks and parsley for early work, and all these may be treated the same as the onions.

SWEET PEAS FOR BEST RESULTS.

Sweet peas require a longer season than can be got in Canada by outside sowing in spring, and many failures and disappointments are the result of too late sowing and the coming of the hot weather before the plants are strong enough to stand it. Last spring's sowing of sweet peas were very late in coming into flower, and had we had the usual early frost their season would have been very short indeed. You can, however, by sowing your sweet peas this month in pots and planting them out at the end of April or the first week in May, have them in flower by the end of June or the beginning of July. They get well established before the hot weather, and flower freely all summer with the usual treatment given sweet peas.

In sowing your sweet peas take as many four-inch pots as you require for your row, allowing one pot for each foot when planted. Use good soil, but not too light. Place a crock or a few ashes in the bottom of the pot for drainage, then some well rotted manure, filling the pots not quite half full with it; then put in the soil and make it firm. Sow four or five seeds in each pot, covering them with about half an inch of soil and allowing one inch from top of pot for water. Water well and set away.

These pots may be placed anywhere until the sprouts appear, when they will want light and air. They do not require great heat, and by the end of March a cold frame would be a good place for them. When the plants are six inches high they will require a few twigs or sticks to keep them up and may then be pinched to make them break and throw out more shoots. Watering must be carefully looked after, and the pots must not be allowed to get dry in April, when they will be full of roots. This is far the best way to grow sweet peas and the results will repay anyone for the extra trouble.

So many new varieties are added each year, and so many of them good that it is difficult to give any advice as to selection. Some of the new varieties tried last season which did well with the treatment advised here, were, Maud Holmes, Mrs. Hugh Dickson, Marquis, Florence Nightingale, Thomas Stevenson, Red Chief, Lady Evelyn Eyre, and Scarlet Empress. Barbara was fine but not sunproof.

Pansies, violas and carnations may also be sown this month, and will give better results than if sown later. Be careful not to give your pansies too much heat, or you may get them infested with green fly.

Salvias and petunias may also be sown now if you have a greenhouse or hotbed.

Gallardia, grandiflora and the Iceland poppy may also be sown this month for flowering this season.

FRUIT TREES.

Selling direct to planter only; we don't charge you for profits, expenses, or upkeep of agency system, as others MUST who DO employ agents.

Cut Out the Middleman, and Cut Down Expenses.

	Each.	100.
Apple Trees, 60 var.....	25c	$20
Cherry Trees. All sorts....	20c	18
Pear Trees	25c	20
Plum Trees	25c	20
Choice one year Apple Trees.	—	13
Choice one year Peach Trees.	—	8
Currant Bushes	10c	3
Gooseberry Bushes	10c	6
Grape Vines (Concord) others equally reasonable	5c	2

	Per 100	Per 1000
Strawberry Plants	60c	$4
Blackberry Plants	$1.25	10
Raspberry Plants	1.00	7
6, 2-year-old Asst'd Flow. Shrubs, for		$1
5 2-year-old Asst'd Climbers, for..		$1
5 2-year-old Roses, for		$1

Etc., Etc.

All other stocks equally as low.
All Strictly Guaranteed First Class, No. 1, No Better Grows.
SEEDS.—Just appointed Sole Can. Agents for Kelway & Sons, England, whose well known strains secured 200 Medals in 63 years. Just our small margin between you and the best seeds grown. All 1912 crop.
OUR PRICE LIST, FREE, is a revelation of what can be done by cutting out the middelman, and buying direct.
SMITH'S NURSERIES,
Drawer 9.W., Woodstock, P.O., Ont.

HOW WE SAVED MARY.

A Story Out of Real Life for Those Interested in the Child Welfare Movement.

(By Zillah Foster Stevens.)

'I advise, madam, that the child be left where she is.' So spoke the county doctor to the Sunday-school teacher.

The image of sick little Mary forbade the teached to accept defeat. Her heart drove her to further urging.

'Doctor, you surely can't want that little thing to suffer in that dreadful place on the river bank among those awful people. Such a dear little girl, curly-haired, brown-eyed, as sweet and pretty as anybody's baby, and only four years old! I've missed her from my class for three weeks, and when I went to inquire they told me such dreadful things that I can't bear to have her left there another hour. Doctor, that sick baby is whipped! Her mother whips her because she cries. No, I haven't been there; it was hard to get to the place, they told me, but I came straight to you to get a permit to have her sent to the hospital. You'll surely write the hospital permit for little Mary, doctor?'

Once more the county doctor answered:

'In my view it is best for the child to remain where she is.'

'Doctor!' her voice rang with entreaty, 'they say she has no chance to get well down there. She will surely die if she stays.

'Therefore,' it was the doctor's voice that rang this time,—'let the child remain where she is.'

It was the teacher who prevailed. By telephone the hospital bed was ordered, the ambulance directed to 'the foot of Water street — with an extra officer — it's that river-bank gang we've got to handle.

The manner of their going after they left buggy and ambulance at the ending of Water street was scarcely dignified. There was a perilous dodging across lines of tracks, between trains of shifting cars, a dizzy slide down a steep precipice of ashes, a floundering through the ooze and mud of the river bank, finally a wobbling across a crazy gang-plank. For the shanty was one of a huddle of shacks sagging on an island of refuse in a pool of green back-water from the river.

What she saw, what she heard, during her seven minutes in that one-room shanty remained always a nightmare to the teacher. A confusion of shocking sights! A board resting on beer-kegs formed a table around which lounged and struggled a crowd off ill-favored fellows. Threatening fists, murderous faces, bottles, cards, dice, money,—each and all appeared, disappeared, through writhing, twisting clouds of smoke. There were seven of these young men,—'a bunch of votes' the doctor named the group.

But the startling figure was that of Mary's girl-mother, Etta, one twenty-one, wickedly handsome, wildly drunk. Mary's grandmother was there too. Thirty-seven years old was this grandmother,—hard, evil, cruel, showing in her face only wickedness, not womanhood. A drunken grandmother! And the great-grandmother was there, a drunken great-grandmother, — wholly weak, wholly wretched from fifty-six sin-steeped years.

It was on a hanging shelf they found her, smothered with coarse scraps of carpet. Close to the roof she lay, where heat and smoke reeked thickest, —the moaning heap of misery that was Mary,—just the age of your little four-year-old girl.

At touch of the doctor's hand, her moan changed to the vcutting cry of terror. 'What ails her? What have you been doing to her?' demanded the doctor.

'Done for her? I've done enough for her. I've poured beer and whisky down her, and I've rubbed her from head to heels with coal-oil. She's cranky, that's what ails her. But I know how to take that out of her!'

The cry had sunk to an exhausted gasp. 'She's nearly gone,'—none but the teacher heard the doctor say it,—'I doubt the wisdom of moving her now.'

'Do you think I'll leave her here? I will take her away myself, permit or no permit. She shall not die in this cruel place.' The teacher's eyes were blazing.

Professional people are not given to demonstrations, yet the accustomed eyes of the hospital nurses flashed indignation as they looked on the pitiful little body. Hands and feet were like claws, while the swollen figure showed cruel red patches, raw from the eating action of the coal-oil.

'But she won't die now, doctor,—will she?' broke in the teacher. And then, 'O doctor, doctor! how could you think of letting her stay in that cruel place?' Afterward the teacher understood the strange look that was the doctor's only answer.

'I wonder,' mused the doctor, as he drove away, 'I wonder if she could tell why she wants that poor child to live.'

'Holding her own.' Such was the doctor's answer to the question, 'How does little Mary seem to-day?'

It was the minister's wife from the mission who asked, as she stood with teacher and doctor watching the nurse take pulse and temperature. Love incarnate was this minister's wife from the Mission. It was her work to bring healing to abused souls, as it was the doctor's to summon health to abused bodies. Her days and nights had long been given to the people, and she had learned how cruel a meaning life could hold, how merciful a thing death might be.

Her tender eyes rested with loving pity on the little Mary who was 'holding her own.' 'I hope,' breathed the minister's wife softly, 'I hope — the poor little thing — will die.'

'Here's to-day's record,' announced the brisk nurse. As the doctor read, his eyes took on a look, the look of a man who faces as a reality the thing that has been a dread. At sight of his face the teacher whispered her fears:

'There is no change, doctor?'

The doctor studied long the figures on the report, then his eyes lingered on the white baby form. 'There is a change,' he answered.

'But surely not a change for the worse?' she protested.

Endless seconds passed, then the words were spoken: 'Yes; a change — for the worse. The child will live.'

The change worked rapidly. Strength, sweetness, wholesomeness, came fast to little Mary. Pale cheeks grew pink, the brown curls clustered bright on her pretty head, the dull eyes sparkled, she grew plump, rosy, roguish, full of pretty mischief.

She lay one day on the deep fur rug before the hall grate. Hugged in her arms was her beloved white woolly lamb,—an admiring visitor had bestowed it. Around her were tumbled the other toys that ladies had given; dollies, dishes, picture-books. It was so that the doctor found her, as he made the rounds with the matron.

'Do you remember that a cruel little sight she was when you brought her here? And now where could you see a lovelier little thing? She will be a treasure in some one's home.'

'Do you know who is to have her?' questioned the doctor gravely.

'More than one wealthy woman has asked to adopt her,' responded the matron; 'but she will first have to be declared a dependent child. There will be no trouble about that. She has never had an acknowledged father; it is easy to prove that her mother has treated her cruelly, and is no fit person to care for her. Judge Carmen will declare her dependent; and she will be sure to be sent too some beautiful home where she will know care and love.'

Shadows gathered dark in the doctor's eyes as he gazed at the picture of pretty babyhood. His words were an outburst. 'You are mistaken! There is no love and home and care in store for Mary, and Judge Carmen will not declare her dependent. Day after to-morrow that lovely child is to be sent back to the river bank.

'Judge Carmen is up for re-election. Party divisions are close. Every vote will count. Down on the river-bank there is a 'bunch of votes' that can be swung either way. Swing that 'bunch of votes,' with all that go with it, for the judge, and he's likely to win. Swing that same 'bunch of votes' against the judge, and he'll lose. What has Mary to do with this 'bunch of votes?' Mary has everything to do with it, or, rather, Mary's mother has.

'You haven't seen the mother. I've kept her away from here by threats. But she's demanding the child; she's determined to have her, and, what's more, she'll get her. That 'bunch of votes' has had more than one fight over Mary's mother,— she's the sort they fight over,— and now that she's raving round about being 'robbed' of her child, the whole bunch is worked up. They swear they'll vote solid against the judge unless that child is sent back to her mother before election day.'

'But she shall not go back!' protested the matron. 'We have evidence,— all of us. The minister's wife, the teacher, the nurses, I myself, will testify. Our words must have weight.'

'Try it.'

They tried it. That very day came the writ from the court giving Mary into the custody of her mother. Then happy, confiding, brown-eyed little Mary, still hugging close her wolly lamb, was taken before the judge. The others went with her,— the minister's wife, the teacher, the matron, the nurses. Mary's mother was there, — handsome, reckless, confident. And the 'bunch of votes' was there, — seven strong,— sullen, silent, defiant.

After Mary's mother had made her claim, the judge made a speech. A beautiful, soothing speech it was,—all about the sacredness of maternal rights which he dared not violate. Concerning the rights of the child he spoke no word. Then the others witnessed, —the minister's wife, the matron, and the rest. The 'bunch of votes' said nothing. Against the weight of this 'bunch of votes' the pleading of the women, the silent pleading of the child presence, was the weight of a fluff of thistledown. Down, with a rush, on the side of the 'bunch of votes, went the scale of justice! Little Mary's mother, triumphant, carried the child straight from the court-room to— I don't want to say the doctor named the place from which he brought her. Little Mary was taken back there.

We had fought off death. Meaning to be merciful, we held Mary to life — years of life, perhaps; and the forecast of what those years shall be may be truly read in the lives of Mary's girl mother,— drunken,— Mary's drunken grandmother, and Mary's drunken great-grandmother.

(The moral of this true record of fact is not that we ought not to save life. Let there be no doubt on that point. But, in the face of such facts as these, is the need of the saving of America's homes from the bondage of liquor an exaggerated one? To those who have thought temperance agitation a fanaticism this life-sketch is commended.—The Editor of the 'S.S. Times.'

WORLD'S WELFARE

Damascus in War Time

Still Chaffering in the Bazaars.

(By the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., in the 'Christian World,' London.)

The secular history of the world cannot be written, any more than its religious history, without many and many an allusion to Damascus, the wonderful city of the Syrians. Its history for millenniums has been a story of bloodshed and carnage, siege and capture, sack and recapture, followed by other scenes of rapine and destruction. Not only David and Tiglah-Pileseh, but in later time Darius the Persian, and Parmenio, the general of Alexander the Great of Macedon, and Metellus the Roman, and in comparatively recent times the Arabs, the Egyptians, the Seljukians, the Crusaders, the Mongols, the Tartars, the Turks, have successively captured, often destroyed, and always rebuilt this ancient city, which, Phoenix-like, has risen a dozen times from its ashes.

And here in this wonderful city three Christian Endeavor pilgrims find themselves at the end of the year 1912, while another war-cloud on the horizon threatens the latest lords of Damascus, and indeed of the whole Turkish Empire, with defeat, if not with destruction. Thousands of Turkish soldiers are manoeuvring almost within sight of our windows, on the banks of the Abana River, and their strident bugle calls are echoing from the parade ground at all hours from early dawn. Small troops of cavalry soldiers are constantly dashing by, and recruits are arriving from all parts of Syria on their way to the front. During our long journey by road from Jerusalem to Haifa — the frightful roads made almost impassable by the 'former rains,' which this year were more abundant than had been known for sixty Octobers past — we constantly met peasants with old muzzle-loading muskets over their shoulders, jogging along on their patient donkeys. If they could not boast a gun, they carried a murderous-looking club, which in many hands would be quite effective. When we remarked upon these warlike accoutrements, our driver, who could speak a little English, told us that tens of thousands of men had been drafted for the Turkish army from all over Syria. If they desired to remain at home they had to pay forty Turkish pounds (nearly £40 in English money), an impossible sum for most Syrian peasants. On that account many had run away from home to escape both the draft and the money payment, and were compelled to hide in the wadis (the deep defiles that abound in Syria) or on the mountain sides, from which they descended to demand 'backshish' at the gun's muzzle from the unfortunate travellers. This information was not reassuring and we did not wonder that our fellow travellers whom we met or passed had hunted up their old muzzle-loaders, or even their more ancient flint-locks, before they left the safe precincts of home. However, we were molested by no hungry brigands, and after nearly a week by waggon and rail found ourselves in ancient Damascus, which all our little party agree is on many accounts the most interesting city in the world.

Yet though it is war-time in Turkey, and Damascus is the capital of one of the chief political divisions of the Turkish Empire, it is a long way from the seat of actual conflict, and the ordinary life of the ancient city is scarcely disturbed. The streets are crowded with men in red fezes and women in shapeless gowns of every color of the rainbow, with black veils drawn over their faces, or sometimes ghastly yellow and red veils, which give them a peculiarly sinister appearance, as though they were grinning at us through horrible masks. The sidewalks are all occupied, but here, as in most Turkish cities, they are not meant to walk on, but are for mangy dogs to stretch themselves across, for donkeys, with heavy loads on each side, to bestride, and for restaurant keepers to cover with chairs and tables, while they cook on iron skewers over a brazier of coals small pieces of lean meat alternating with fat. Shoemakers and saddle-makers ply their trade on the sidewalk, and joiners turn out chair rungs and legs, deftly using the toes of both feet to hold and turn the stick of wood while they shave it with their adze.

Every now and then a great covered bazaar debouches into the street, and in this bazaar, according to its character, are articles of all sorts to tempt the pocket. One bazaar is almost wholly given over to sweetmeat sellers, and here Turkish delight, candied apricots, dates, almonds, pistachio nuts, oranges and cocoanuts, all thickly coated with sugar, are for sale in endless profusion. In another bazaar, hundred of yards long, nothing but fruit is for sale, and here are piles of golden oranges, paler lemons, dried apricots, pomegranates, with seeds glowing like rubies, small, tasteless apples, and delicious grapes of many colors. The vegetable bazaar adjoins this, and here we see enormous radishes a foot long and as thick as a man's wrist, beets so big that they are sold in slices like rump steak, cabbages, kohlrabi, tomatoes, peppers, and above all, cucumbers, which are incredibly cheap, and form one of the chief articles of diet for the common people.

In the goldsmiths' bazaar scores of men are sitting crosslegged, with little hammers and pincers and blowpipes making filigree work of various kinds. But this bazaar is no sparkling jeweller's shop, for all the gold and silver ornaments are kept snugly stowed away in iron safes at the back of the owner's little workbench, and the whole bazaar resembles a quiet blacksmith's shop more than the storehouse of the famous jewellery of Damascus. In the cloth bazaar fabrics of every imaginable color are displayed, for the Damascenes are very fond of gay apparel. The old-clothes market, vulgarly called 'vermin street,' even in the guide-books, does not detain us long, but the camel bazaar is interesting, for here come the caravans after their long journeys across the desert, to discharge their burdens of grain and coffee and spices, and here assemble the merchants to haggle and buy, and to haggle and sell. Only one bazaar is missing in Damascus to-day, and that, strange to say, is the knife and sword market, for Damascus blades are no longer made in Damascus, the artificers having been removed to Samark- and hundreds of years ago by one of the many conquerers of Damascus, and there the business of making 'Damascus' blades flourishes to-day.

A perpetual and tremendous din is kept up in these bazaars as the itinerant merchants shout their wares, while their cries echo and re-echo with redoubled force from the vaulted roofs above. The boy carrying thin cakes of bread covered with butter and syrup, utters a prolonged wail as he walks along, which, being interpreted, means, 'God is the nourisher; buy my bread.' Or perhaps he utters another cry, which means, 'Food for the swallows.' 'Swallows' is poetry for 'beautiful young girls.' The lemonade dealer, with a big glass jar on his back, emits a fiendish yell, but he is only saying to us, 'Refresh thy heart,' or 'Allay the heat.' The cucumber-seller cries out in heart-rending tones? 'O father of a family, buy a load: for thirty paras (1 3-4d.) five pounds of cucumbers!' while the flower-sellers, holding out a bouquet will shout at the top of their lungs, 'Appease your mother-in-law!'

Only in one way is the business of Damascus interrupted by the war. There are no tourists here. Every man in the streets wears a fez or a turban; not a hat is to be seen. We have a big hotel to ourselves. 'The war has spoiled my business,' sighs our landlord; 'tourists are afraid of a general massacre. They will not come, though,' he adds, 'I think there is little danger.'

But hark! As we are walking through a bazaar a din louder than anything we have yet heard breaks upon our ears. Bedlam seems to have broken loose. Cheering, clapping, two or three asthmatic bugles, the tramp of thousands of feet, are all intensified by the close, overarched bazaar.

'What is it?' we ask our guide.

'Troops from India going to the holy war,' he answers, and soon the procession surges by. A hundred be-turbaned Moslems, in long gowns, who have come all the way from Hindustan, have reached Damascus on their long journey to the front in Macedonia. They are escorted by a few Turkish soldiers and a great crowd of citizens, waving their arms frantically, clapping their hands, and shouting in a frenzied way. We do not know what they are saying. Perhaps it is 'Down with the infidels! Let Allah and Mohammed triumph!'

We shrink out of sight, making ourselves as inconspicuous as possible, and get back to the hotel. After all, the war is raging. The passions of men are reaching the boiling point. The awful massacres, which in its long history have caused Damascus so often to run with blood, are not impossible, if again Moslem and Christian should be arrayed against one another in an unholy 'holy war.' May God prevent it!

Britain's Work in India

Doctor and Missionary at Work.

(By the Rev. Robert F. Horton, in the 'Daily Chronicle, London.)

The other day I had the advantage of a long talk with Sir Pardey Lukis, the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service. It would not be discreet to repeat all that he told me; but two things I must dwell on for a moment. This brilliant and capable doctor has in charge the health of India. He travels over the whole country, from the Himilayas to Cape Comorin, from Kurachi to Burmah, and keeps in order the vast network of district medical organizations. He was attending a sanitary congress in Madras, where the experts from the whole empire were engaged in considering the way to combat plague—which seems endemic—and malaria, the enemy which may some day be overcome.

This highly-developed army of occupation to keep out disease and to crush the internal foes is characteristic of the Indian Government. In company with Sir Pardey I investigated a Jewell system of filtration which gave to a large city pure and wholesome water. That remarkable system will be extended to city after city. A central and almost paternal Government is seeking to make India healthy, if not happy. I confess, when, in this quiet chat, I realized what was being attempted—to care for the physical well-being of 315 millions of human beings—I was positively taken aback. How little we in the home country realize what is being done in our name by this vast army of silent, non-self-advertising officials! They let the shallow and ignorant criticisms of their work thunder by unnoticed, and go on with quiet and dogged determination, endeavoring to make a strong, civilized, progressive country. They seem utterly regardless of the Herculean character of the task. They do, as a matter of course, and in the way of business, what might justly be called the mighty evangelical work of ministering to the health and well-being of men.

The other remark of Sir Pardey Lukis I delight to record. As a doctor he is struck with the gratitude of patients in India. I myself was curiously impressed. He had been for seven years out of practice, owing to his appointment to the highest office. But still he receives letters and gifts from grateful patients who remember his help long ago, and are anxious to hear of his welfare.

This population has certain characteristics which are peculiarly winning. To the gentle and noble natures of our own countrymen it makes a strong appeal, the kind of appeal which women and children are supposed to make. They are all so courteous, and even deferential, so unobtrusive, gliding like shadows through the houses or along the ways, so ready to return service with genuine love.

Here is another side of the titanic work, I met an Inspector of Shools, and obtained a glimpse into the aim of the Government, Mr. Ghokali, whose work on the Indian Council is recognized as one of the potent forces in the country to-day, has been spurring the Council to undertake a system of elementary education for the whole country. The idea seems too daring for the imagination. Ninety percent of the population are in villages. It will be necessary to provide a village school for these many thousands of villages. Considering that in the home country a universal education has not yet been in operation for half a century—and our population is a mere handful— there is something which takes one's breath away in this great thought. But it will undoubtedly be realized in time. The object of the British Raj is not to rule and to exploit a huge ignorant industrial population, but to educate and train that population, to make it capable of becoming a strong, civilized, and progressive State.

It is a great mission. Perhaps it is largely unconscious. Many of the agents, at any rate, are dominated by the spirit of the whole, rather than impelled by any realization of the aim in their own minds. But the mission of our Christian country to India is, apart from the specific work of the missionary societies, fulfilling itself.

Many centuries ago, in our small island, the conquered Celts, the invading Saxons, the Danish Law, and the conquering Normans were welded into a nation. But this British nation is doing a greater thing than that in its maturity. It is welding together the States, the races, the languages and religions of this huge peninsula into an indian nation. Sikhs, Mahrattas, Bengalis, the Dravidian races, this unimaginable congiomerate of peoples—including now Burmah and the borders of Beluchistan—are becoming an Indian nation. It will have a common language in English. It will have education, civilization, all the arts and conveniences of life, such as they have been discovered in the West. It will rest on the political principles which were gradually formed by England in a thousand years of strenuous internal development. The moral principles will be Christian.

WORK OF MISSIONS.

Then in the Indian nation, come at last to its political and spiritual consciousness, will appear the subtle and dialectical qualities of the Indian mind. This India will not be another Britain. It may be a greater Britain. Possibly it may develop powers of self-government, and may desire an independence of the little State which nurtured and created it. More probably strong ties of gratitude and affection will bind it to Britain. And the greatest achievement of our country will be the fostering into a noble, free and progressive life the ancient realms of India.

Now and again we find Indians already keenly alive to this work which our country is doing in theirs. I am permitted to quote from a letter written by a successful Brahmin merchant (few Brahmins enter into business), to one of the most respected missionaries in Bombay. A perfectly disinterested and spontaneous statement like this throws a very agreeable light on what India is thinking, and may be set off against a good deal of the violent political talk and the fanatical religious resentment which more frequently find their way into the English Press.

This educated Brahmin, not himself a Christian, says: 'The work of the Christian missionary societies was much misunderstood in the beginnings, as there were a number of converts. But of late you also will see that, though the number of actual converts is decreasing, there are other converts of whom we all ought to be proud. What I mean is that there is a great revolution of thought in the minds of the educated classes. You will mark that of late there is more toleration of the faiths of others, more liberal ideas taking root in our minds. We can clearly see that a spirit of self-sacrifice and self-help is gradually replacing selfishness and utter dependence. To express the results of the education that we are receiving from our rulers and the missionary societies in one word is best done by saying that those who have brought about these results will clearly see the birth of a nation in India. . . . Instead of being Christians only in outward form, we are gradually becoming Christians in spirit, and we too are fully conscious that this is all due to the noble mission of the British rule.

'There may be times of disappointment and anxiety to the rulers, due to the recklessness, amounting almost to ingratitude, on the part of some of us. But everyone will see that when we water our plants the growth of weeds is inevitable, which a good farmer takes care to root out. But I am glad to say that the Government were never deterred from their mission by any such ungrateful acts of ours, and from year to year they have been providing additional grants for the education of the people. What I want to impress upon your mind is that the bulk of the educated classes in India quite appreciate the benefits of the British rule, without which further progress is impossible. And believe me, when I tell you that there are a number of persons amongst us who are proud to be the citizens of the mightiest Empire the world has ever seen.' This is a kind of Imperialism, and a view of our imperial mission to the world, which we should all be glad to acknowledge.

There may be uncertainty about the future destinies of this remarkable country. Ignorance and ambition, revenge, resentment of personal slights, and other passions of human nature, may kindle a conflagration of revolt. Troubles and carelessness and incapacity at home may prevent us from carrying out the great task. But whatever happens in the future, the service of our country to India remains as a permanent entry on the credit side of our account. And if India becomes a great nation able to take part in the future development of the world, she will remember with gratitude her grim, taciturn, beneficent foster-mother.

- Limitation -

(By Marguerite Ogden Bigelow.)

Though life be deep as the deepest sea,
And high as the heights of space,
And wide as the wheeling winds may go,
And varied as the race.

Though life be long, though life be short,
The Soul has claim to see
The depth, the height, and the width thereof,
And the sweet variety.

Then build no prisoning roof or wall
To shut the spirit in;
Who limits the Soul may limit God
And the work he would begin!

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THE SERMON.

ON DOING THINGS.

(J. B., in the 'Christian World,' London.)

We are all doing things; but have we ever tried, with any thoroughness, to penetrate into the meaning of our doing? 'In the beginning was the Word; in the beginning was the Thought; in the beginning was the Deed,' says Goethe, leaving us to ponder the riddle of that threefold alternative. Doubtless these all lay in the beginning; were concerned in it. How they were related in that primal start we may perhaps never know. It is the cosmic secret, and we shall not here concern ourselves with it. What we want is to trace, as far as we can, the significance of that third beginner; the meaning to us of doing, of action. Questions arise, vastly important questions, as to what it counts for in the philosophy of life, in the framing of character, in the creation of belief, in the whole business of morality and religion. We are getting some new light on these subjects. We have hitherto been so busy that we have hardly had time to think about our busy-ness. But we are thinking about it now, and in a way which is likely to produce some considerable changes, both of theory and practice, in the questions we have mentioned.

Says Fichte, in the 'Bestimmung des Menschen,' or 'Vocation of Man,' that noble product of one of the noblest minds; 'Not merely to know, but according to thy knowledge to do, is thy vocation; not for idle contemplation of thyself; not for nursing devout sensations; no, for action art thou here; thine action, and thine action alone, determines thy worth.' That is a saying which is easily assailable. Might we not say, in the Latin phrase, operari sequitur esse: 'doing follows being, is according to being.' Should we not, therefore, seek for quality of being before we talk of doing? To which the answer is, that it is only by doing that we get to being; only in action do we reach our true selves. That, to begin with, is evidently the way in which eternal being has sought to realize itself. We could imagine the Divine thought as resting in an eternal contemplation of itself. Or we can imagine it as pondering eternally over the choice between all the possible modes of action. We can imagine it even as so conscious of the perils of action as to determine not to act. That has not been its way. We find ourselves in a universe where the decisions have been taken, where the greatest things have been done. Philosophers have amused themselves by imagining systems which would have been so vast an improvement on the one that exists. But doubtless all the possible ones had been considered before the advent of our philosophers. The fact, the wonderful fact, is that, out of them all, one has been chosen; this one in which we are. The adverse possibilities were all dared, and the thing started on these lines. The great Beginner sets the example to all other beginners by doing something; by daring something; by doing and daring this! May we not say that it was only by doing and daring that He could realize Himself?

It is an aside from the argument we want here to pursue, but may we not pause a moment to contemplate the scale on which this doing has been accomplished? We are full today of our machineries, our manufactures, our inventions, our discoveries. But what is all this activity of ours compared with that other activity we come into, an activity which has been going on with clockwork regularity through countless millions of years? We build ships that rush the seas at thirty knots an hour. What of this world-ship we are all sailing in, that ploughs with unerring movement the depths of space, whose endless cycle gives us our seasons and measures for us the years of our life? Talk of speed; talk of horse-power! Add together the forces of all our enginery, and compared with this enginery they are as the flick of a finger; they do not affect its movement by a hairsbreadth. What a noise we make with our fevered industries! The planet which carries them all moves without a sound. Man's forces are noisy because they are so puny. The world movement, which contains them as a grain of sound on its surface, knows the secret of perfect silence. And yet this stupendous planetary machine, so immeasurably old, so enduringly young, so stupendous in its silent power, is but a speck in a solar system which is itself but a speck in the infinite universe of worlds. The doing here has been on a royal scale.

But let us get closer home. Our main concern here is with ourselves, and we want now to show how it is by action, and action alone, that we can get our proper bearings in life; that thus only can we reach truth and goodness. We say truth for one thing; for it is only by doing that we can touch truth. Were we to content ourselves with thinking, with mere speculation, we should find ourselves speedily in a universal scepticism. How, for instance, do we know there is an outside world? When you say you see things, or hear things, or touch them, is not all that you have here a certain modification of your own consciousness? What relation have these sensations of sight, sound, touch, to the things in themselves? And what reality is there in your own consciousness? May it not be a mere dream? How can you be sure that it contains in itself the fact of things? Does not your intellect play all manner of tricks with you? Did not Zeno, in an argument to which none of his contemporaries could find an answer, prove the impossibility of motion? And, in the same way in which, by mere thinking, you can reduce the outer world into a mere affair of your own sensations, you can destroy the fabric of all morality. Has not everything been determined beforehand? Is not your nature, with all its desires and impulses, an affair of pre-existing conditions; of your physical and moral ancestry, of the play upon you of outside forces beyond your control? Are not all these forces, those around you, and those behind, of the past, part of a system of iron causation, in which every link is bound to all other links, all of which in their place and quality have been determined by an invincible necessity? Why, then, talk of being good or bad? Are not you a part of nature which, indifferently, makes here a toad and there a lion, and by the same law makes here a great man and there an ignoble one? If there is any blame here must we not put it on nature and not on ourselves?

What is the deliverance from all this tangle? It is always and everywhere by action that we free ourselves. It was by walking about that Zeno's contemporaries made sure that his argument, that the hare and tortoise argument, had a fallacy in it somewhere. Bergson, better than any later thinker, has supplied the intellectual refutation, but it was action, first and all along, that has made men believe in motion. We find our outside world in the same way; by acting always as if it were there, and that it is what it professes to be; and by finding our action always justified by results. And in the moral sphere it is the same. We act here as though we were morally free agents able to choose between good and evil, and we find that the moral system responds to our action. It justifies our faith. The moral struggle assures us that we are not machines, but free agents, creating our character by a moral volition. By doing, we reach the conviction of a world above nature, a world of the inner life, whose laws are other than those of force and necessity; above them, using them for its higher ends. In our contact with the visible world, as in our contact with the invisible, we live by faith. For action is simply faith in operation. It were impossible except for a belief in the truth of things; and it is rewarded by the response which all things, visible and invisible, make to it. 'So lange man strebt, glaubt man; und so lange man glaubt, strebt man.' 'So long as we strive we believe, and so long as we believe we strive.' It is, in fact, in doing things that we create ourselves. Action is the proof, the declaration of our freedom. By it we bring into being something that was never in the world before—our character, our personality. And when, in the exercise of our free volition, in obedience to the inner call of the spirit, we go on choosing the good, we find in the act itself the assurance of a foothold in a higher realm, a possession there, from which no reasoning can shake us, for it is rooted in the deeps of consciousness. We know ourselves as of a kingdom of the Unseen, whose laws are above those of matter, and whose possessions are secure from all material assault.

Doing things is the ground plan of evolution, and it is also the ground plan of all sane religion. The saying of Coleridge, 'All things strive to ascend, and ascend by their striving,' contains the whole scheme of creation so far as we can see it. In every living thing, in vegetable, in animal, in man himself, there is a principle of movement, an instinct after the more, an instinct which is the pledge of eternal progress. And here note that as in the lower creation, so pre-eminently in man, the movement comes, in. In neglecting, or evading that fact, we find some of the most fatal mistakes in morality and religion. There is here all the difference in the world between doing a thing yourself and having something done for you by some one else. There is no greater immorality in the world than a doctrine which tells a man his whole salvation is secured by just believing in the work, the sacrifice of another. That is a theological salvation from a theological condemnation, a salvation of theory rather than of fact. Salvation! From what, pray? From God's wrath? But it was not God's wrath but His love that sent Christ into the world. Jesus said to the adulterous woman, 'Hath no man condemned thee? Neither do I condemn thee. Go and sin no more.' Is not that the divine attitude? Where is the wrath there? He has nothing to say to this woman's past, bad though it were, except to be done with it, and to begin again. Your salvation is truly of God; but of Him through yourself: from your lower self into a higher one. And this ever by your own act; by the act of faith which appropriates God's grace; by the free acceptance of His holy will; by the energy of obedience to His inward call. 'This do and thou shalt live,' is religion's first and final word.

It is with these principles to guide us that we are beginning at last to discern between the true and false methods of education. We are spending millions annually, and uncountable hours of educational time, in filling our children's brains with things that have no relation to their actual life. This is true both of our public and our common schools. Sydney Smith said that he supposed he had made ten thousand Latin verses as a scholar, and had never put his hand to one since. And how much of the mental drill of the people's school is of the same category? Our very amusements to-day consist more in watching other people, professional people, do things, instead of doing them ourselves. Real education consists in training people to action, to the action which will make them experts in their own life struggle; it is to bring them into actual contact with reality, and show them how to deal with it. And this training never comes by reading about things, by watching other people do them. Botany is not in the books, but in the flowers; mechanics are not in theorems, but the handling of tools. The education of the laborer should be, above all things, an education for his work; and of the laborer's sister a training for her work. Our present system is one apparently for making our boys and girls into clerks and typewriters. One of the worst results of it all is to fill their minds with the idea that book knowledge is higher than fact knowledge, that to spell words is better than to handle things. By all means let our young people have literature, if they want it. But surely the first thing for them is to make them effective for life's battle, to make the school the starting-point for the perfect craftsman, for the perfect housewife. It should be the place also where the idea should be instilled—an idea which will destroy our present snobbery—that efficiency in labor is the first certificate of character and standing; that to know how to do things ourselves is so infinitely better than a rote acquired knowledge of how other people have done them. We all of us need a better education here. Ought a man to marry until he knows how, if occasion arises, to run the household himself, to nurse his wife and to work for her, if need be? Education of the true sort is nothing more nor less than the training of us, by actual experience, to be expert helpers over the widest area of service.

It is by doing things that life's most difficult problems are solved. The beneficence of the world order is nowhere more effectively displayed than in the number of things it offers us to do. Your depression, your black melancholy, lasts as long as you sit idle, contemplating your woe. Shall you ever get over the grief of this bereavement, this loss of your dearest interest? But your work claims you, and its call, you find, is your salvation. As, at its command, you put forth your energy, the blood begins to flowagain in your veins your soul lives once more, your bruised heart finds its easement. This blessedness of doing! It is the magician's wand which turns the dreariest desert into a garden. The late William James, in one of his essays, describes his experiences during and after the earthquake at San Francisco. He was in the neighborhood at the time, and on the spot immediately after the event. What astounded him most, he says, was the cheerfulness, the positive high spirits of the ruined populace. Every one had lost something, many of them their all. But then—everything was to be done, and the doing of it seemed not only to have absorbed their energies, but to have filled them with a new content. There they were; with a huge gap in their fortunes; but then they had their bodies and their brains, and everything to do! The gap, what was it but a glorious call to show the stuff they were made of? What happened there is happening everywhere. Were every city in the world reduced to ashes to-morrow our race would be little the poorer; its sum of happiness barely decreased. It would go to work again, joyous in the business of making better cities than the old ones.

Let us hail man as the maker, the doer. There lies his pre-eminence, and also his glorious liberty. All that is around and behind, so much of which cramps and confines us—our laws, our institutions, our moralities, our theologies, are, be it ever remembered, man's work, and what man has made he can unmake and remake. The old dogmatic systems, which for long ages have had their iron hand upon us; what of them? They are all a human affair; and we are human, as good as these old makers, perhaps better. What they had of truth in them we will take; but they shall tyrannise over us not for an hour. Our systems shall be not theirs, but ours, such as shall fit our wider knowledge and not their narrower one. Most of all, in making things we are making ourselves. The deeds we do, in obedience to the higher, the spiritual law, are forces projected into that unseen world to which our spirits belong. They may seem a failure here, but they are a success there. When we follow them into that unseen we shall find them again; find them and ourselves again, as part of a diviner order, an endless destiny.

J. B.

UPHILL.

Does the road wind uphill all the way?
Yes, to the very end.
Will the day's journey take the whole long day?
From morn to night, my friend.

But is there for the night a resting-place?
A roof for when the slow dark hours begin.
May not the darkness hide it from my face?
You cannot miss that inn.

Shall I meet other wayfarers at night?
Those who have gone before.
Then must I knock, or call when just in sight?
They will not keep you standing at that door.

Shall I find comfort, travel-sore and weak?
Of labor you shall find the sum.
Will there be beds for me and all who seek?
Yea, beds for all who come.
—Christina Georgina Rossetti...

THE 'LOS VON ROM' MOVEMENT.

The Evangelical Church Council in Vienna has published the figures concerning the accessions in 1911. The Lutheran Church was joined by 4,302 persons, and the Reformed Church by 589, no figures being available in regard to accessions to the Old Catholic, Methodist, Congregational, Moravian, and other churches not officially recognized by the Austrian Government. Of these, 4,891 were admitted to the Evangelical Church, 4,348 came directly from the Roman Catholic, while only 1,179 members of the Evangelical Church became Roman Catholics. In 1910 the number of accessions from Romanism directly to the Evangelical Church was 4,695 (see 'Missionary Review,' September, 1911, page 646), so that there was a decrease of 347, but 1910 was the year of the promulgation of the infamous Barromaeus Encyclica, which drove large numbers of Roman Catholics out of that church. The number of accessions to the Evangelical Church in 1911 was larger than that of any year from 1902 to 1909. Since the 'Los Von Rom' Movement commenced in November, 1898, 63,635 have joined the Evangelical Church, while the Old Catholic Church has received almost 18,000; and the large mapority of these thousands came from Rome.

The increasing strength of the Protestant cause in Austria is seen from the fact that last winter a society for church sustentation (Gemeinschaftspflege), in Austria and Hungary, was founded, to which an Evangelical Central Society for Home Mission Work (Inner Mission), was added in Vienna on May 28th. It is intended to secure the co-operation of all Austrian societies and institutions through this central body.

LITTLE VICTIMS OF ST. VITUS DANCE.

It is Most Common Among Children of the School Age.

If your child—whether boy or girl—is fidgetty, emotional and awkward, you should watch it carefully, as it may develop St. Vitus dance. Frequently children cannot keep still; they move with strange actions, their limbs jerk and their features twitch nervously. Speech is confused, and the whole muscular system not under control. These are among the symptoms of St. Vitus dance, a trouble that afflicts growing girls and boys, most frequently during the school age. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are such a splendid nerve tonic that they have cured the worst cases of St. Vitus dance. They do this because the new, rich blood they make feeds and strengthens the starved nerves, thus throwing off the disease. Here is an example. Mrs. L. L. Gifford, Westover, Ont., says: 'For over two years my little girl, Constance, was a sufferer from St. Vitus dance. She was frightened badly by a dog, which seemed to bring on the trouble, and notwithstanding all we did for her, it seemed to be growing worse. She grew so bad that she could not feed herself and her speech was so badly affected that we could scarcely understand her. The twitching and jerking of her limbs was pitiable. At this juncture we began giving her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and to our great joy they have completely cured her, and she is now as healthy a child as you can find.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Sunday School Lesson

February 23.

Abram and Lot.—Gen. xiii., 1-18.

THE GOLDEN TEXT.

The blessing of Jehovah it maketh rich; and he addeth no sorrow therewith.—Proverbs x., 22.

Place—Between Bethel and Hai, 12 miles north of Jerusalem.

A famine had arisen in Canaan caused by the drought and Abram had driven his flocks and herds into Egypt for pasturage, where the land was almost level with the sea, and not affected by the drought. It was while living in Egypt that Abram told a falsehood about Sarah, his wife. Lying to the ancient Egyptians was one of the most heinous of crimes and when Abram's sin was found out he was ordered to leave Egypt. Deeply humbled and repentant he returned to Bethel where, he had built the first altar when journeying into Canaan.

Abram's magnanimity.—Lot, the son of Abram's brother Haran, was evidently a member of Abram's family, possibly his prospective heir. Strife arose between the herdsmen of the flocks of Abram and Lot, and Abram whose soul shrank from the thought of strife between kinsmen, counselled separation of the flocks. With a generosity which showed him to be possessed of a soul above meanness he gave Lot the first choice of lands. As the chief of a clan and the elder, Abram had every right to dictate the terms of separation and take the better lands himself, but instead he gave the first choice to Lot.

Lot's selfishness.—But Lot did not possess the generous instincts of his uncle, and when he looked upon the circle of lands about the Jordan, near where it flows into the sea, he saw that the Jordan valley was extremely fertile and luxuriant and that the cities offered advantages for his family, so he chose the plains leaving Abram in his present location and himself moving into the new locality.

Pitching towards Sodom. When Lot cast his eyes towards Sodom, he thought only of the fertile plain and the riches which he could accumulate. He did not then intend to go into Sodom, but when he pitched his tent in its direction he took the first step towards the degradation of his family and the ruin of his happiness. So when we begin to look longingly towards sin, if we continue it will not be long before it will become familiar, will lose its hideousness, and we will soon be inside its gates. When Lot went into Sodom to transact business there were attractions there, which lured him to move his family there, and the temptations of the wicked city and his increasing wealth proved too much for his weak and vacillating nature.

Sodom-like Elements in Some Modern Cities.—The simple life of city and country has nearly disappeared. The town with its noise, excitement, congestion and population, and contact of classes, is the most conspicuous fact that the student of society has to face. The question for the philanthropist is not merely, How may a man be made a Christian? but also, How may he be kept one when he touches elbows with heathenism as black as Africa's and vice as polluted as Sodom's? In the city's sweatshops hide, paupers congregate, criminals combine, public opinion is formed. Cities must be purified before the nation can be much improved.—Amory H. Bradford.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

(From Tarbell's Notes.)

The true man thinks last of himself.—Schiller.

Peace is rarely denied to the peaceful.—Schiller.

The enlargement of a man's possessions is very often the contracting of his heart.—F. W. Robertson.

Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God.—Mt. v., 9.

Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth.—Mt. v. 5.

Let no man seek his own, but each his neighbor's good.—I. Cor., x., 24.

We must learn to detach ourselves from all that can be lost, that we may become attached to the only One that is ever ready to be found.—Ivan Panin.

Personality is a stronger force than environment; Abraham would have immortalized the Plain of Sodom, Lot would have left Mount Moriah in its native obscurity.—George Matheson.

SUBJECTS FOR BIBLE CLASS DISCUSSION

1. The problems of wealth. See 'A Word to the Rich,' in the 'Atlantic Monthly' for March, 1911, page 301.

2. The problems of city life. Dr. Amory H. Bradford declares that the problem for the philanthropist is not simply, How may a man be made a Christian? But also, How may a man be kept one when he touches elbows with heathenism, as black as Africa's and vice as polluted as Sodom's?



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THE PATH OF GLORY

A ROMANCE OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

By PAUL LELAND HAWORTH

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SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

On the eve of the French-Indian war, George Washington, in company with Charles Randolph, a young Englishman, an Irishman, Barnaby Currin, Jacob Van Broom, a Dutchman, and a number of Indians, is the bearer of a menacing letter from the British governor of Virginia to the Chevalier de Saint-Pierre, commander of a fort near Quebec, accusing the French troops of encroaching on British territory. The envoys are gallantly entertained by the Chevalier and his beautiful daughter, Alfrede, but Captain Reparti, commander of another French fort, shows hostility. There is a small clash of arms in which Reparti is defeated, but escapes. The Chevalier and his daughter are enticed from home, and the daughter is captured by Indians, but rescued in the nick of time by Captain Randolph and his companions. She is returned to her father, and temporarily prevents an attack on the Virginians by the French-Canadians and Indians. In a massacre inflicted against the British by Reparti, Barnaby's family are taken prisoners. Randolph, who is a captain in the army, and Barnaby, a lieutenant, set out and liberate the captives, but they are unable to find Barnaby's little boy. In a battle with the French Randolph is wounded an dtaken prisoner by Captain Reparti. After his recovery he is conducted to Quebec where he again meets Alfrede. Randolph is accused of planning to set fire to Quebec and is imprisoned, and later sentenced to death. Alfrede and her friends visit him, and Randolph declares his love for the girl. Capt. Reparti, the supposed perpetrator of the plot, promises tosecure a reprieve for the prisoner on the condition that Alfrede consents to marry him, and she promises. But Jacob Van Braam, Randolph's loyal friend, challenges Reparti to a duel.

CHAPTER XXV.—Continued.

But, whatever else he was, Reparti was no coward. He was a man easily moved to fits of insane rage in which he lost sight of everything save the single desire to slay the enemy who had roused him. It was upon this characteristic that Van Braam had shrewdly counted when he laid his plan, and he had not miscalculated. The Frenchman had no thought of evading the encounter. As soon as he could find utterance from the wine that strangled him, he roared out that the Dutchamn should be food for dogs in five minutes.

Bigot at once took it upon himself to arrange the affair. 'Who will be your second?' he asked Van Braam.

'I will serve in that capacity, if he will accept me,' exclaimed Lusignan eagerly.

'Thank you, my friend,' said Van Braam; 'I shall not forget your kindness.'

'You will not have time in which to do so,' sneered Reparti. 'Deschenaux, will you act for me?'

Deschenaux replied in the affirmative and the two seconds thus chosen drew apart to arrange the details.

'We shall have it in the garden,' called Bigot after them. 'Mon Dieu! This is no pin-pricking contest. Blood will flow in rivulets, and I do not want it on my floors.'

He called a servant and instructed him to have a plot of snow trampled down hard and covered with ashes in order to improve the footing. Soon after these directions were given, the seconds returned and announced that they had agreed upon preliminaries. The conflict was to be with swords, each man to fight in his shirt-sleeves, and the combat to be a l'outrance, that is, until one man was dead or disabled.

'Very well,' said Bigot, 'now to the garden. But first the principals may as well prepare themselves where it is warm and comfortable. Lieutenant Lusignan, take your champion into another room. Hertel, shall I rend for a priest?'

'Bah, no!' exclaimed Reparti. 'Tis true I have not confessed and am in deadly sin, but I have no thought of allowing myself to be killed.'

In the room which Bigot indicated, Van Braam, with Lusignan's solicitous aid, removed his coat and waistcoat, buckled tighter his belt, and otherwise arranged his clothes so that his movements might be as free as possible. When all these things were done, he plumped down upon his knees; and for a minute's time Lusignan heard him utter in reverent tone a short petition in a language which the lieutenant at least did not understand.

'May the Virgin and the Saints aid you!' said the lieutenant, when Van Braam had risen. 'You are a brave and good man.'

'I owe much to you for your assistance,' said Van Braam gratefully. 'I trust that it will not lead you into difficulties. All that you need do is to see that there is no interference. If God so wills it, I will win; if not—I am but an old man. As your countrymen say, voila tout!'

'I think the conflict will be a fair one,' said the lieutenant. 'I am rejoiced that the officers from France are here. They are my friends and will countenance no foul play.'

In silence they shook hands, and then returned to the dining hall, where they found the other principal and his second waiting. The whole party left the palace and entered the garden.

'Parbleu!' 't is a somewhat harsh preliminary to a wedding,' said Bigot to some of the gentlemen, as they set foot in the snow. 'But I expect the bridegroom to escape scathless, else i would not permit the conflict. Reparti is an unchained devil. The Dutchman will not last a moment.'

When the principals faced each other on the spot which the servants had prepared, it certainly looked as if the intendant's prophecy would prove true. Had such a gladiator as the Frenchman stood forth upon the sands of the amphitheater in olden days, the Roman populace to a man would blithely have bet their sesterces upon him. A giant in size, with craggy neck, thick arms, and a mighty chest, he was yet agile and free in motion as a panther. He was at the age when the vital forces attain their maximum, and decay has not yet begun its deadly work. He had been in many conflicts, and never yet had met an equal. His opponent was scarcely above the middle size, and was undeniably an old man. His hair was thin and gray; his step lacked that elasticity that belongs to youth only. His strength lay chiefly in things not visible to the eye. Since early youth he had been a soldier; he had fought at Dettingen, Fontenoy, Laffeldt, Cartagena, and many another of the great battles and sieges of that warlike century. Stern necessity had made him cool and collected in action; and, as so much hinged upon the issue, he would be unusually so upon this occasion. He had in him that 'tincture of Calvinism' than which there is nothing better to stiffen a battle line; and finally, and not least of all, he knew that he was clad in the strong armor of a righteous cause.

When all was in readiness, the old soldier glanced for a moment across the stretch of snow at the prison, a hundred yards away. One of those little windows, he knew, belonged to Randolph's cell.

'Vatefer may pe de oudcome,' he said softly to himself. 'I vish dot Charles could pe looking. He vould at least know dot old Van Braam has tone his pest.'

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE WATCHER AT THE WINDOW.

After Van Braam left him, Randolph paced up and down in his cell, now in silence and now breaking forth in bitter curses against the cruel fate that held him helpless in such a crisis. Conjectures were wholly useless; but, as the hours dragged slowly by, he could think of nothing save Alfrede's probable decision. It was with a vast sense of relief that toward noon he heard the door of his cell unlocked and saw the face of his keeper.

'M'sieu', a letter for you.'

Feverishly the prisoner snatched the bit of paper and tore it open. It read as follows:

'Captain Reparti pays his respects to Captain Randolph and begs to inform him that, since he is to be happily wedded this evening to a lady whom Captain Randolph was once so fortunate as to render a service, Captain Reparti has interested himself in the prisoner's behalf, an' has secured from the governor-general a reprieve and the promise of an ultimate pardon. The reprieve goes to the jailer by the same messenger as this note. Captain Reparti hopes that he may receive Captain Randolph's felicitations.'

The prisoner tore the message to bits and threw them savagely from him. Had the hated reprieve been in his hands, he would have served it likewise. The worst had come. He was to live; but what was life if all that made life worth while was to be snatched from him—if never again he was to have her clinging arms about his neck, to look into her dark eyes, to feel her soft lips pressed against his own! A dull vista of years void of hope and sympathy and love stretched out before him. And Alfrede? What of her? Would not hers be the harder lot? Unless she should come to—but that would be to him the bitterest pang of all!

Was he really Charles Randolph, who for five fevered years had dreamed a single dream with but a single ending? Was the dream really to be shattered like some fragile vase struck by a vandal hand? Yes, he was that Randolph; and he had felt sure that the fate which had favored him so long would not desert him at the end. Yet in a few hours the end would come, and he could do nothing! If he could only fight, even though he fell at last, it would not be so hard. But resistless, remorseless as the car of Juggernaut, the catastrophe was coming; and bolts and bars and walls of stone held him helpless. Hope there was none. Montcalm was in Montreal; Alfrede had consented. Only a miracle from heaven could prevent the marriage, and the age of miracles was past. Why was the will of man so feeble and pitiful a thing before the awful frown of fate? His eyes grew bloodshot; he cursed a world in which such wrongs could happen.

With brain on fire, he threw himself upon his little cot an' wrestled with the bitterest sorrow of his life. But he found no relief thus. The cell seemed growing smaller. He felt that he would suffocate. He must have air and the light of day. Springing to his feet, he placed the chair beneath the little window, climbed upon it, and looked out.

Through the iron bars, across a hundred yards of snow, loomed the walls of the intendant's palace. He clenched his fists convulsively as he gazed at the building in which he knew his enemies had planned his destruction; but calmly, coldly, the gray walls leered back at him, and it was as if he saw their owner's exultant sneer. Save a little flock of snowbirds fluttering beneath a tree, not a living thing was in sight. Dull leaden clouds seemed pressing down upon the world, and the bleak bare limbs of the trees waved drunkenly before a chill wind that whistled lugubriously about the walls of the prison.

Presently he saw a number of servants come out of a doorway with pails in their hands. Dully he watched them trample down a plot of snow, and then empty the pails, which seemed to contain ashes, over it. Hardly was this done when another door opened, and a score of gentlemen issued from it and made their way to the spot where the servants had been working. Who were they? he wondered idly. At first he recognized only the short figure of Bigot; but soon the group reached the bit of ash-covered snow, and then all but two, who had been screened from sight by the others, fell back a little. The two were bareheaded and in their shirt-sleeves, and each held a naked sword. With a start that almost unhinged his understanding, the prisoner realized that one was Captain Reparti, the other Captain Van Braam.

In a flash he understood all. Jacob Van Braam, the old soldier he had found sick and penniless in Alexandria and had rescued from death the hopeless career of a redemptioner, was about to stake his life in an attempt to secure his friend's happiness. A wave of hope swept over the prisoner; a flood of grateful tears gushed into his eyes.

But there was little time for thought. Two other men, likewise with drawn weapons, took their stations not far from the principals; the intendant stepped out from the group; the combatants stood at salute; and then Randolph knew, though he did not hear the words, that Bigot said: 'Allez, messieurs!'

Instantly the principals crossed swords. With a roar that even Randolph heard, Reparti rushed upon his antagonist, thinking to beat down his guard and end the conflict in an instant. So fiery was his onset that to the watcher at the window it seemed that his antagonist must go down before it. The Dutchman did indeed give back somewhat; but, to Randolph's joy, he parried all attacks without seemingly sustaining any injury, and retorted with thrusts so vigorous that Reparti presently appeared to give over his attempt to overwhelm him and to settle down to a steadier and not too close conflict. Soon it became apparent that the Frenchman, foiled in his first expectation, was resolved to make the fight a test of endurance. Randolph's heart sank, for how, thought he, could an old man hope to endure in such a contest with one of Reparti's giant strength? He imagined that already Van Braam's movements were slower and less vigorous. Evidently the Dutchman realized his weakness, for he took the offensive. One by one Randolph saw him try the tricks they had so often rehearsed together in the old days at Eastover. One by one they were foiled by Reparti's vigilance and strength of wrist and arm.

Minute after minute steel clashed against steel. The crowd, which had at first jeered noisily, now watched the conflict in tense silence. Conscious that he was disappointing his friends, the Frenchman again sprang forward and pressed his antagonist. The old man rallied his waning forces, and once more beat him back. Again both combatants fenced cautiously. Presently Van Braam began undeniably to tire. A third onslaught by Reparti was not in vain; the prisoner could see a slowly expanding spot of red upon Van Braam's white shirt. Evidently the combat was to have but one ending. A few more minutes of play, and then, his strength exhausted, the old soldier must succumb. Randolph's hopes, which had risen high, now sank again.

'Oh, God!' he cried wildly, 'have I not enough sorrow, without being obliged to see my truest friend cut to pieces before my eyes? If I, with my strength, could only stand in his place! But I am helpless! helpless!'

The end came even sooner than he expected. Suddenly, at a moment when the conflict was not close, Van Braam took as long a step forward with his right foot as it was possible for him to do, threw his body forward and downward until it rested on his thigh, and, with head dropped low, made a desperate lunge at his adversary. 'Oh!' thought Randolph, 'tis La Tousche's estocade de pied ferme!' He knew that the denouement was come, for this development is of so exaggerated a character that a smart recovery, especially where the footing is so insecure as was now the case, is impossible, and, if the thrust fails, the person attempting it is at his enemy's mercy. But, thank God! it had not failed. Caught off his guard for once, Reparti made a desperate attempt to parry. His blade forced Van Braam's weapon to one side, but not enough. The keen point entered his right breast. His sword fell from his nerveless grasp; and, staggering backward, his great body dropped into the snow.

For a moment the prisoner was stupefied by so unexpected a finale. Then a shout burst from his lips that echoed through the prison and carried even to the group in the garden. Tearing his handkerchief from his pocket, he waved it wildly through the bars of his little window.

The old soldier heard the shout. He turned toward the prison and saw the bit of fluttering white. Drawing himself erect, he gave with the utmost precision a military salute.

Meanwhile all except the victor had crowded round the prostrate Frenchman. Presently Lusignan drew apart from the rest and approached his principal.

'He is not dead,' said the lieutenant; 'but there will be no bridegroom tonight, nor for some weeks at least. Parbleu! that lunge was magnificent!'

'I was at the end of my resources,' said Van Braam, who was still breathing heavily, but was none the worse for the encounter save for a slight gash in his shoulder. 'I could think of nothing else but that one botte, so I tried it. If it had failed, it would ne I who is lying there. It did not go where I aimed, but it was a good stroke for an old man. For the time being mademoiselle is safe.'

CHAPTER XXVII.

A BASKET OF WINE.

Four days after the duel, the Marquis de Montcalm at Montreal received Van Braam's letter. After an interview with the Chevalier de Levis he entered a carriole and, with no other companion than the driver, started for Quebec. Now along the snow-covered road, now down the frozen river, they glided with marvellous swiftness. Around them, lighted by the oblique rays of the pale winter sun, spread an illimitable white mantle from which the dry wind swept into their faces clouds of icy particles that stung like needles. The mournful silence was broken only by the tinkling bells on the horses and at rare intervals by the yelping of some cur as the carriole passed the thatched cabin of a habitant. As the sun sank beneath the horizon, the stars lighted their lamps and shone in myriads in the immaculate azure, and in the north appeared the shifting lights of the aurora borealis. Clumps of fir and larch trees, with their snow-laden branches, seemed in the obscurity like hovering phantoms, and only at rare intervals did some little light scintillating in the distance give proof that the region was not a solitude. It was a lonely journey; and often did the soldier, as he looked upon this hyperborean nature from beneath his robes of fur, think of the wastes of snow and wintry sea that stretched between him and sunny Candiac, the lodestar of all his hopes and dreams.

Three days of almost continuous travel brought him to Quebec. At once he visited Alfrede and learned from her and from the baron the story of the trial and of the events that followed. Though he rejoiced that he had arrived in time, his southern blood took fire at what he heard. His resolution was soon taken. Returning to his quarters, he sent messengers to Vaudreuil and Bigot asking for an immediate interview with them at the Chateau de St. Louis.

'Have you the pardon ready for my signature?' he asked blandly of the governor, when he was in their presence.

Vaudreuil stirred uneasily in his chair, and Bigot smiled cynically at the ceiling. 'To what pardon do you refer?' the governor asked striving to stimulate surprise.

'To that of the English prisoner, Captain Randolph, of course.'

'I have no pardon for Captain Randolph,' snarled the governor. 'He has been convicted and must suffer the penalty for his treachery.'

'But you gave him a reprieve,' suggested the soldier, 'and promised a pardon.'

'I have never thought of pardoning him,' declared the governor mendaciously.

'It is evident that you have been misinformed,' said Bigot. 'The Marquis de Vaudreuil has always spoken of hanging the prisoner, and I — I thing he should be hanged.'

Montcalm looking at both men keenly, 'Messieurs,' he said, with curling lip, 'you may as well drop the mask. I have proof conclusive that both of you have been endeavoring to force Mademoiselle de Saint-Pierre to wed Captain Reparti, and that the plan was only frustrated by the courage and skill of Captain Van Braam. I even suspect that one, if not both, of you was concerned in manufacturing evidence against this Englishman, and that he is entirely innocent.'

Bigot bit his lip but did not cease to smile. As for the governor, he fairly foamed with rage. 'Sangdieu!' he cried, 'these are monstrous charges to make against the king's highest officers in these colonies.'

'That I should make them proves that I am in earnest,' said the general sternly, his hand upon the hilt of his sword. 'Messieurs, this thing must stop. I, Montcalm, will not allow it. Mademoiselle de Saint-Pierre is the daughter of a dead friend who once saved my life in battle. She is my ward; I am responsible for her happiness. Nor will I allow the execution of this Englishman. I believe him innocent. You have no legal power to execute him until his sentence has been confirmed by the king.'

'I am your superior,' shrieked the governor. 'I will do as I please.'

Montcalm strode forward with a look in his keen eyes that chilled them. 'You are the superior,' he said, in an icy voice; 'but I command the troops from France. Whom, think you, would they obey, in case of a conflict between us?

GOD'S WORD.

Yes, all along my life, Thy word,
Has been my sun and shield,
And now in my declining years,
It does fresh comfort yield.
And now as I go down the hill,
Tho' it be a crooked path,
His word I now can lean upon
And it is now my staff.

Yes, all along the rugged road,
Through perils oft unseen,
This staff does help and comfort give,
The heavier I lean
Tho' oft upon the weary way,
I have to trust and rest,
I know in whom I have believed,
And He the path knows best.

And every crooked path leads home,
Then start it with a song;
For tho' it may be rough and worn,
I know it can't be long;
And then He says His word shall be,
A lamp unto my feet
Tho' in the valley I must walk,
I soon my Lord shall meet.

So with my staff to lean upon,
My lamp to give me light;
I hope to gain that blessed land,
Where there will be no night
Oh, may my lamp shine clear and bright
And shed a radiance fair,
That all around may catch the gleam,
Of Jesus' presence there.

And when I walk the golden streets,
And gain that blessed land;
I shall not need my good old staff,
My Lord will hold my hand.
That shining gate is now my goal,
That glistens as the sun;
Where I shall lay aside my staff,
And hear Him say: 'Well done.'

MRS. E. A. STONE.

Duxbury, Alta.

You, sitting safely at home, planning scalping parties against defenceless women and children, or the victor of Chouaguen, of William Henry, of Carillon? Let there be peace between us for the sake of next year's campaign but this marriage must be thought of no longer. The prisoner's case must be submitted to the king. If you persevere in either matter, I swear by God and the Saints that I will seize the government and defend the colony as a dictator, and that neither of you shall escape alive. That is my ultimatum.'

So saying, the soldier turned contemptuously upon his heel and departed. Vaudreuil and Bigot presently separated, each swearing shrilly that Montcalm's threat should be disregarded, but neither believing the other's asseverations nor his own.

Montcalm went at once to see Alfrede. To her he told the story of the interview.

'While I live,' said he, before he went, 'you shall be safe. Captain Randolph will be in little danger until we can hear from France. Perhaps by that time the plot against him will be exposed, or the war will have ended. Vaudreuil and Bigot know that I am the stronger and that I keep my word.'

These assurances greatly cheered the girl, yet she was filled with apprehensions. Until far into the night she revolved the matter in her mind. For herself she felt little fear, but she saw that her lover was still in danger. The case against him seemed clear, and the influence of Vaudreuil and Bigot, which was powerful at Versailles, would doubtless be exerted to the full against him. The king would confirm the sentence. And when the news that he had done so should reach Quebec, even Montcalm could not stay the execution. But the submission would take time, and time gives opportunity for many things. She would not be idle. All that a great love could accomplish should be done. Reflecting thus, she conceived an idea and made a resolve. After kneeling for some time beside her bed whispering a prayer to heaven for guidance, she felt so much comforted that presently she fell asleep.

Next morning she told Toinette what Montcalm had said. With her usual quickness, that young person at once saw the danger to which Randolph was still exposed. 'If the king confirms the sentence, your lover must still die,' she said.

Alfrede put her arms round Toinette, and whispered something in her ear. Toinette instantly looked at her with wide-open eyes that sparkled with admiration.

'How romantic that will be!' she cried. 'I will help you!'

Alfrede explained in detail what she had in mind. Then they sought an interview with the baron.

'Ma foi!' he cried, holding up his hands in pretended horror, 'but that is a conspiracy!'

'Eh, bien, are we not pretty enough to play the part?' demanded Toinette lightly.

'But it would mean the dungeon for all of us, if we should be discovered,' he objected.

'We do not wish you to join in it,' Alfrede hastened to explain. 'We only want you to shut your eyes.'

'Mon Dieu! Mademoiselle, do you doubt my couage?' he demanded, with some asperity.

'Tut ,tut, papa!' chided Toinette.

kissing him. 'It is only that it would be a useless risk. Should I be imprisoned, I shall make love to the jailer, and I know he will let me out. You they might really punish. Of course, you will let us?' And again she kissed him.

Who could resist such pleaders? Certainly not the baron. 'It is a grave risk for us all,' he said finally, 'I ought not to permit it, but I will not hinder you. St. Anne, you are brave demoiselles! How do you—but I must not know. Do what you will, but do not let me know what you are doing.'

In high feather at this first success, they proceeded to the next step. Alfrede summoned her old bonne, Jeanne, and told her that she wished an interview with her and Sergeant Gerard. The same evening these two, so long associated with the fortunes of the family of Saint-Pierre, appeared. Alfrede closed the door carefully, and in a low voice told them her desires.

The old sergeant listened with many shrugs of his shoulders and many shakings of his head.

'C'est impossible!' he said decisively, when she had finished. 'Think of the danger!'

'I know I am asking to much, Gerard,' said the girl miserably. 'But I must have help, and I thought first of you. If we succeed, you shall have enough money to establish the little shop at Nantes that you so often talk about; if we fail, I will take the punishment.'

'A million francs would not tempt me,' the soldier exclaimed earnestly. 'But why, little one, do you wish to save this Englishman?'

'Do you remember when we were captured by the Iroquois, Gerard? Who was it saved me? Did you not think it a brave and gallant deed? Aye, surely, I have heard you say so many times. Now that he is at the mercy of cruel and treacherous enemies, shall we let him perish? Besides,' she continued, sobbing, 'I love him, Gerard, I love him!'

There were tears in Jeanne's eyes. Her arms went round Alfrede.

'Gerard!' she said, 'this is our only child. Have we not both loved her? What does it matter what becomes of ur, for we are old?'

A tender look came into the old soldier's grizzled face. 'Say no more,' he said, 'I will undertake it. And be sure that old Gerard will do his best.'

The girl kissed Jeanne; then she kissed Gerard. 'I love you both, dearly' she said, through tears. 'I feel so selfish in asking it; but, oh, I so need help!'

'Have you any plan?' asked Gerard presently.

'One came to me last night. I have thought it all out, but one point.'

She explained what she meant to do. Both listened intently. As she proceeded, the look of doubt on Gerard's face gradually gave way and was replaced by one of confidence.

'Ah!' cried he, when she had finished. 'You are a general. You would have vanquished Marechal Saxe himself.'

'No,' said Alfrede 'I am only a poor weak girl with one great task to perform. I know I must not fail. Do you think we can find a way to slip the weapons in?'

'Sans doute,' said Gerard, 'though it will be difficult.'

An hour later, after much further planning, Gerard departed, carrying with him a heavy purse of gold. Next morning Jeanne and the two girls rode out to the chateau on the seigniory. And at midnight the three busied themselves for a long time in a little garret which was entered by a secret door. In the morning Alfrede and Toinette returned to town, but Jeanne remained in the chateau.

Then followed a long period of waiting. February, March, April, dragged slowly away. The snow dissolved into great pools of slush; the frost-bound earth lay oozy and black on the southern slopes; the ice in the river broke up with thunderous reports like those of artillery; from the southward long flies of clamorous wildfowl streamed to their summer homes in the silent North. Vessels dropped down the river with dispatches for France, and hardly were they gone are others, bearing meagre supplies for the hard-pressed colony, anchored in the harbor. 'It is not what we asked for,' said Montcalm to Bougainville, who had been his messenger to Versailles; 'but a little is welcome to those who have nothing.'

At last the land lay free from ice. The buds swelled and burst; the leaves came forth; and in its covert blossomed the Canadian violet. With jocund air the landscape turned from the cold tyranny of winter to receive kisses from the balmy lips of spring and welcome its gifts of sunshine and shower. Late as comes the summer at Quebec, it atones for its long delay by appearing in its loveliest and most enticing form.

During all these months Randolph remained in prison. But the rigor of his confinement was relaxed somewhat, and his friends were allowed to visit him freely. Numbers came, for, besides Van Braam, the La Vallieres, and Alfrede, there were many persons who felt a kindly interest in the young Virginian and believed him innocent. For a reason that Randolph did not then understand, the number of such visitors during the first week in May was unusually great; some came who had never done so before. Among the many were the baron, Toinette, and Alfrede. Just as they were taking their departure, and when the baron was already outside, Alfrede took from underneath her cloak a letter and slipped it into his hand.

'I want you to read it very carefully,' she whispered.

'You may be sure I will do that,' he said, taking her hand as well as what she held out to him, while Toinette considerately turned her back.

When the girls were gone, he read the letter and found it even more interesting than he had anticipated, for it informed him that a plan was afoot to rescue him and named the night of the fifteenth, one week away, for the attempt.

'My brave Alfrede! my brave Alfrede!' he said over and over again, when he had finished.

The next seven days were long ones to the Virginian. Books palled upon him. He could not keep his mind off the coming venture. The letter contained no hint of how the implements he was to use in the escape were to be brought to him. Would his friends manage to evade the vigilance of the guards was the anxious question that ran incessantly through his brain. His only relief was in exercise, of which he each day took as much as the norraw limits of his cell permitted, for he was determined not to allow his physical energies to be impaired by his imprisonment. The letter he memorized, then burned.

The seventh day came at last, and proved as long as all the others combined. Morning and half the afternoon passed without incident. His hopes began to sink. Had the plot been discovered? Had Alfrede failed to find a way to introduce the implements he would need? It was with a vast sense of satisfaction that about four o'clock he received the keeper's announcement that he was to have a visitor. When the door opened again, it disclosed the kindly features of none other than the Marquis de Montcalm. It was not the general's first visit, for his interest in Alfrede, in the young Virginian himself, and perhaps also his hatred for Vaudreuil, had caused him to display feelings of humanity that did him honor. The previous visits had been a source of great satisfaction to the prisoner, but the present seemed somewhat inopportune; Randolph felt a secret sense of disappointment. The marquis seated himself, and for some time the talk was of commonplaces.

'Have you any news from Europe?' asked Randolph presently.

'Chevalier Bougainville arrived some days ago with ships from France. He brought the first direct tidings since autumn.'

'Your news from Candiac was good, I trust.'

A shadow passed across the great man's face.

'Both happy and sad,' he said at last. 'The chevalier brings me word that my eldest daughter is happily married, and that my son the count is soon to be so. But just as the chevalier sailed, came news of the death of one of my daughters. Which one, alas, he could not learn. I think it must be poor Mirete. She was delicate. I loved her very much.'

(To be Continued.)



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Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

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W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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whole school; but that morning they were unwontedly diligent, because the mistress had promised to teach them how to play P.Q. At last, however, the word was given from the desk, 'Standard I! Rise! Forward!'

Out into the playground tripped the merry scholars.

'Now Lucy Foster and Mabel Thornton, you two choose sides.'

The class numbered sixteen, and was quickly divided into halves.

'Now, Lucy's side form a circle. You are to suppose yourselves a fortress Mabel's side is an attacking party, and will endeavor to take their fortress by forcing their way into the middle. But you must not allow them to enter if you can possibly prevent it. Now listen! while I give you directions. You must not unclasp your hands, but you may raise or lower them to stop the besiegers getting over or under. You may also spread yourselves out or close up the ranks, or change your position to stop any one crawling between your legs. And, Mabel! you understand that if any of your side are successful in getting through they may help in whatever way they can those who are trying to follow. As soon as half the number of the attacking side get into the fortress, the defenders must haul down the flag and surrender. Now do you all understand?'

'Yes, teacher!' was the unanimous response.

'Then go!'

The attacking side suited the action to the word, and made desperate efforts to get inside Lucy's circle. But it was no easy task. Hands flew up and down wherever danger threatened; positions were quickly changed, and ranks closed at the points where the raid was most pressing. But the strategy of the 'Out' side eventually won. They attacked at eight different points at once; two of the number got through and assisted the others to win the day.

Now the positions were reversed. Mabel's side became the fortress and Lucy's the besiegers. Again the conflict raged fierce and furious, and just as the walls were broken down it was time to resume lessons.—'Early Days.'

Kidneys Wrong?—

If they are you are in danger. When through weakness or disease the kidneys fail to filter the impurities from the blood, trouble comes at once. Backache, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gravel, Diabetes, Gall Stones and the deadly Bright's Disease are some of the results of neglected kidneys. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills contain a most effective diuretic which strengthens and stimulates the kidneys so that they do their work thoroughly and well. Try

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S GAMES.

'P.Q.'

(By J. W. Seller.)

This is to be an extra special day at school, mother,' said Lucy Foster after breakfast one morning. 'Teacher is going to show us a new game. It is called P.Q.; isn't that a funny name?' and as she put her rosy lips to be kissed, she said, 'I'll tell you about it when I come back.'

The first standard children were usually the most talkative in the

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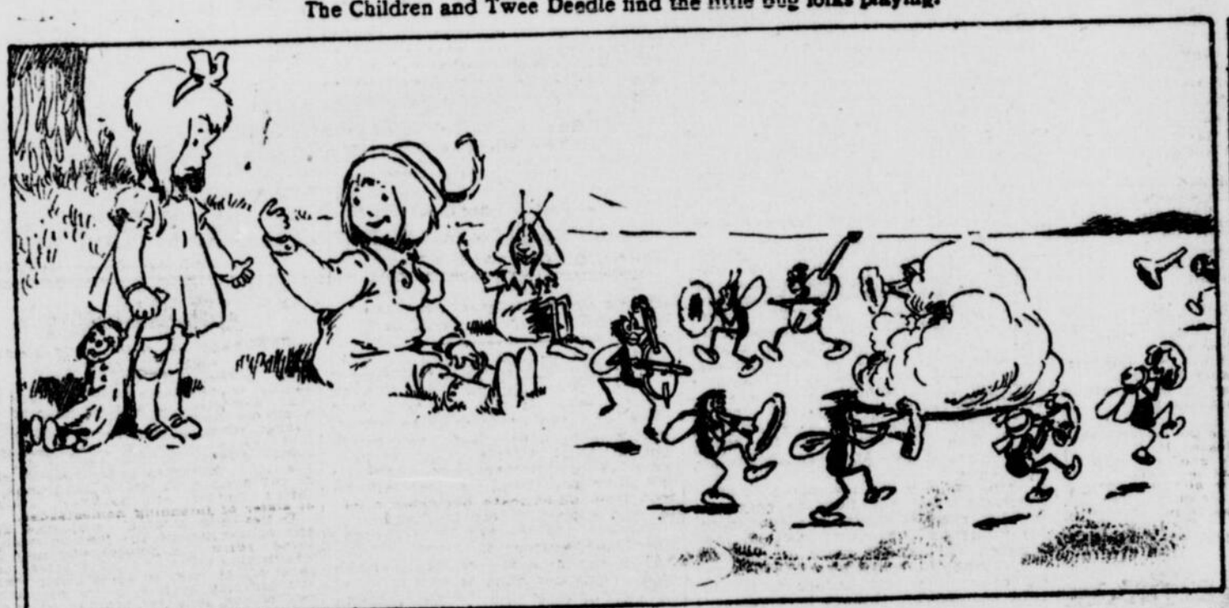
MR. TWEE DEEDLE.



1—On trumpet flowers and violins, in breezes gently swaying,
The Children and Twee Deedle find the little bug folks playing.



2—And very happy do they seem, indulging in their song,
For, just as Mr. Twee explains, they've never done a wrong.



3—And nature's folks, who do their best, know not what sin or care is,
And when they've lived their normal lives are always changed to fairies.



4—And so the little bug folk sing, and chatter long and loud,
While breaking off a glowing piece of fleecy summer cloud.



5—But soon the cloud begins the strangest actions ever seen,
And twists and turns till it becomes a lovely Fairy Queen.



6—And very pleased are all the bugs, and Dick and Dolly, too,
To look upon the smiling Queen brought suddenly to view.



7—She waves her magic wand—like all the queens in stories do,
And soon the little bugs are turned to sprites and fairies, too.



8—They form a ring and sing and dance about the fairy wood,
Reminding all how glad they are that they were always good.

LETTERS FROM READERS

MR. FISHER ON COLD STORAGE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of Saturday I notice a letter headed 'The Abuse of a Good Thing,' and signed R. Blackwood. As my name is mentioned in this as having introduced cold storage, I think it well to say a few words on the subject.

First, let me disclaim having introduced cold storage, although as Minister of Agriculture I encouraged the establishment of cold storage warehouses and expedited the use of them. There has been written a good deal in regard to the evils of cold storage as they are put by the letter writers. I think there is a good deal of misconception in regard to this matter. The accusation is made against cold storage that it is contributing to the high cost of living, now so much discussed. It is possible that some merchants, dealers or speculators may have made use of cold storage for their own purposes, and in that way have enhanced the cost of certain articles of food at certain times of the year, but I venture to say that cold storage as a system is not responsible for this use of it.

WHAT COLD STORAGE CAN DO.

After all, what is cold storage, so-called, to-day? It is simply the application of scientific methods for the purpose of cooling and keeping cool well constructed chambers in which perishable food products may be stored; with the advantage of preserving these perishable food products better than they could otherwise be preserved. Cold storage does not improve anything that is put into it. If stale eggs, butter off flavor, fish commencing to spoil, over-ripe fruit or tainted meats are put into cold storage, cold storage cannot, and does not, change their character. It may arrest further process of decay in these articles, though if they are already somewhat advanced in process of decay, it may not even completely arrest that process, but only delay it.

When housekeepers of a former generation were in the habit of laying in stores of provisions in the late summer and fall when cool weather was commencing and they tried to keep these provisions through the winter, sometimes in cool cellars, sometimes in boxes outdoors, sometimes packed in snow or ice, this was simply ineffective and makeshift cold storage. It was an effort on the part of the housekeepers to buy these articles when they were cheapest, when the supply was abundant and to secure them for themselves in as good preservation as they were able to keep them, when these articles became scarce and high in price, sometimes otherwise absolutely unattainable.

To-day the merchant or dealer does the same. He buys eggs, for instance, in the summer time, when they are abundant and low in price. He puts them into cold storage which, if properly constructed and properly managed, will keep these eggs so that in the winter, when eggs are high, they can be brought out and put upon the market in very nearly, if not quite, as good condition as they were when they were put into the cold storage earlier in the season.

The same is true in regard to butter, poultry, fruit, game, and some other food products, and there is no more reason why the dealer should not do this than that the housekeeper should do it. Some housekeepers have private cold storages, properly constructed and properly managed, and they are able to do to-day better what their fathers and mothers tried to do with less perfect appliances in former generations, or they may make use of the public cold storages in the same way as the merchants do.

UNFAIR CRITICISM.

The dweller in a flat or the improvident housekeeper cannot, or will not, do this, and then grumbles because a far-seeing merchant does it and offers him or her the food products when the prices are higher. By reason of the existence of cold storage warehouses many kinds of food can now be obtained at seasons of the year in which, before the establishment of these warehouses these foods were unattainable, surely a useful service performed by cold storages.

The first cold storages that were built in Montreal were, I think I am correct in saying, established by the dealers in butter. Shortly afterwards public cold storages were established depending very largely on the produce dealers for patronage. Hardly any private patronage was obtainable. The same occurred in other cities.

When I was Minister of Agriculture I introduced and Parliament passed an act encouraging the establishment of public cold storages. The main principle of the act was that the facilities for use should be open to the public at rates subject to control of the Department of Agriculture. A slight bonus was given to those undertaking the establishment of such public cold storages, because at that time, and up to the present, the initial stage, during perhaps several years of the operation of such cold storages, is not likely to be profitable. Since such cold storages are necessary for the purpose of preserving and handling our agricultural perishable food products, it was advisable that such cold storages should be established, hence the encouragement and the bonus.

IMPORTANCE OF COLD STORAGE.

As you say in your note to Mr. Blackwood's letter, there are inspectors in the city who visit the cold storages, and if they there find any food which is unfit for human consumption they condemn it as they would did they find that food in the market or in provision shops. That is municipal work which certainly ought to be carried out in respect to the cold storage establishments as well as in respect to other establishments which deal in human food.

Practically every grocer and provision dealer in Montreal to-day has large refrigerators in his shop. There are simply temporary cold storages for the purpose of preventing deterioration of the foods in which he deals. Frequently these same dealers make use of the public cold storages, where they keep in large quantities the foods in which they deal. They bring these, as they require them, to their retail establishments, and there either dispose of them at once, or keep them in their shop refrigerators.

They are making perfectly legitimate and proper use of a commercial appliance for assistance in their business, and the cold storage companies who provide that appliance for them are performing a public service. It may be that sometimes these cold storage companies, partly to utilize their cold storage warehouses and partly in legitimate business enterprise, buy good products when they are cheap and sell them when they are dear. I do not see any reason why this is not a perfectly legitimate business transaction on the part of these companies.

Mr. Blackwood remarks: 'No tally of the dates of admission to these places of their contents is accessible to the public, but it is now becoming notorious that it is high time they were placed under such rules and oversight as to render them less dangerous to human life.'

DATING WILL NOT HELP.

I fear that the idea that perishable food products put into cold storage should be dated is one that is more dangerous than helpful. The successful preservation of perishable food products is largely dependent upon the condition of the product when it is put into cold storage. A slightly over-ripe case of fruit might be put into cold storage on the same day, and left for a period when one would come out in perfect condition, and the other come out quite unfit for human consumption.

The same is true of eggs. A case of eggs put up a fortnight or three weeks after they were laid and placed in cold storage would be stale after they had been in cold storage a day, though an other case of eggs packed within a few days of being laid and placed in cold storage the same day would be as good six months afterwards as they were the day they were placed in cold storage. Again, variations in the temperatures in cold storages have different effects upon foods in different stages of ripeness or of decay. In former days it was quite common to freeze meats and poultry and keep them frozen for a long time; to-day it is much preferable to keep these meats unfrozen.

If the temperatures of the cold storage chambers are maintained carefully just at freezing point, within a range of say three or four degrees—preferably to two degrees, most foods will remain in exactly the same condition. If, however, these temperatures vary up to ten or fifteen degrees, decided changes may take place in the food. Under the proper management of cold storages to-day very slight variations of temperature occur. In the old-fashioned cellar or other formerly used methods for preserving perishable foods, great variation in temperature did occur, and the results were always bad. The improvement in this respect is very marked in our modern cold storage warehouses, where perishable food products are stored.

CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES.

My own belief is that there are other factors which are potent in the present condition of affairs in regard to the high cost of living, and I do not consider that cold storage itself has really anything to do with the high cost of living, though it may sometimes afford a facility for a speculator to make money out of the usual advance in prices of perishable food products at certain times of the year. The chief causes to-day of the high cost of living, as far as food is concerned, are two.

The drift of population from the land to the city, which has prevented the increase of food production in Canada commensurate with the increase in population, especially the population of non-food producing people. This drift of population from the land to the city is due to the fact that the reward of effort is greater in the city than on the land, and the attractions of the city appeal strongly to an uneducated, in the higher sense of the term, population.

The other reason for the high cost of food is the greater increased expense of distribution. Particularly the retail distribution in the city.

This communication is already too long for me to go into a complete discussion of these two reasons. I will therefore close with the remark that I do not wish to make any reflection on Mr. Blackwood or his letter, and I am only dealing with this matter because of my name having been included in the communication.

SYDNEY FISHER.

Ottawa, Feb. 4, 1913.

WILL HOME RULE DESTROY CLERICALISM?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I was much gratified to read the sober, impartial, and, on the whole, accurate, review of the Irish question delivered by Principal Smith, and published in the columns of the 'Witness.' Although I find myself in disagreement with one or two of his historical premises my present purpose is not to criticise his conclusions, but to briefly discuss one factor mentioned by him—the present position of clericalism in Ireland, and the possible influence of that potent force on the doings and legislation of an Irish Parliament.

I think I may fairly claim to speak with some little knowledge of Irish affairs, inasmuch as I am an Irishman by birth, have lived for twenty-five years in the metropolis—midway between the Orange North and the Catholic South—and from reading, observation and residence, have a close acquaintance with the undercurrents of political thought which flow there, and which are in the main non-understandable by those far from the spot.

CLERICALISM STRONG.

Ireland to-day is the last stronghold of clericalism in Europe, and clericalism is as firmly entrenched there as ever it was in France or Italy or Spain in days gone by.

Particularly in the south and west the priest is not only the spiritual adviser of the people, but their confidant and final court of appeal in all that relates to the material facts of every day life. He is the keeper of their consciences, the guardian of their souls. To him they resort in every emergency, and every crisis of their simple lives. He is the autocrat, the pope—the titular sovereign of the Irish village and the peasantry would as soon think of regaling themselves with English roast beef on Friday as they would of disobeying the behests or ignoring the advice of 'his reverence.'

He is the dominant factor in Irish politics. His presence graces the platform of every local political meeting, and his utterances on these occasions sway popular feeling in the direction most desired by him—the direction which will redound to the Church's advantage. He is in full control of the schools of his parish, can depose any teacher whose attitude or views are obnoxious to him, or who ventures to assert any reasonable independence of spirit. In short he has a large finger in every parish pie.

Such being the paramount and commanding influence of the Catholic priest what is likely to be its effect on the constitution of an Irish Legislative Assembly elected on a popular franchise?

THE PARISH PRIEST.

Kindly disposed as he may be, and is, towards those who differ from him in faith, the priest never allows for a moment personal feelings to interfere with his obligations to the Church. His is a dual personality. He is at once bot' man and priest, and where the interests of the Church are at stake the man's feelings are subordinated to the duties of the priest. Loyalty to that Church is to him more than a creed: it is an obsession, a dynamic driving force which impels him to any sacrifice so that it may benefit. For its extension he strives ceaselessly, and never loses sight of the beatific vision of entire Christendom at the feet of the See of Rome.

To give political power to a Protestant in preference to a good Catholic, however broad-minded, public spirited, or imbued with patriotic sentiment the former, would be a direct violation of his most cherished beliefs and opinions, and thus it will be seen how remote the chances of a Protestant candidate seeking the suffrages of the people in the South and West of Ireland, where those of his own faith are always in a hopeless minority.

WHAT WOULD RESULT.

Granted then the existence of an overwhelmingly Catholic Legislature, the question arises would such assembly under clerical pressure frame laws inimical to Protestants, or would patriotism rise above dogmatic belief, and the well-being of the entire community, irrespective of denomination, take precedence of petty party partiality? The future alone can tell. Certain it is that 'not once or twice in our rough island story' have the official Nationalist party proved themselves the willing tools of the hierarchy; nor has any sturdy independence of thought among the peasantry in matters political or national warranted the assumption that they are yet ripe for full autonomy. Even English Liberals have admitted this danger of clericalism, and attempted consolation by saying: 'Yes, there may be persecution, chaos, suffering, riot, but in the process of evolution this is indispensable to the final harmonious working t. ether of a new nation.' I know there are safeguards in the Home Rule Bill, but without culling illustrations as proof, it is easy to override the spirit of such safeguards, while leaving the letter untouched.

As for the complaint of your correspondent, Mr. Boyd, that the cry of 'No Popery' is the catchword of the Tory party to get back into power, I can only say that whatever the use it may be put to by Conservative M.P.'s, I know that the fear of clericalism, not popery—a wide distinction between the two, please—is well grounded, and that such fear is as openly expressed among the scattered Protestants of the South as it is in the Orange North. With the principle of Home Rule I am in cordial sympathy, to its application under present conditions I am opposed, because I love my country and knowing that she is at present slowly emerging into the light of prosperity, economic and commercial, I would hesitate to plunge her back again into the darkness and shadow of riot and race war.

JOHN JESSE.

Montreal, Feb. 4, 1913.

SOCIALISM.

What it Cannot Do.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The writer of the article 'Socialism a Failure' which appeared in a recent issue of your paper has evidently not given the subject of 'Socialism' much study. Socialism has not necessarily anything to do with religion. Neither has it anything to do with free love and the destruction of the family. Father Bernard Vaughan would probably speak of Protestantism just as harshly as he has done of Socialism. Would the 'Witness' accept his testimony? Without going into the question of an economic evolution which shall bring into being the Socialistic state, let us see then what Dr. Shafft, an authority on the subject, himself not a Socialist, has to say of the aims of the Socialistic movement.

He says: 'The Socialistic movement is primarily directed towards a fundamental transformation of the existing industrial system. It wishes to replace the system of private capital (i.e., the speculative method of production, regulated on behalf of society only by the free competitions of private enterprises) by a system of collective capital, that is by a method of production which would introduce a unified (social or 'collective') organization of national labor, on the basis of collective or common ownership of the means of production by all the members of society. This collective method of production would remove the present competitive system by placing under official administration such departments of production as can be managed collectively (socially or co-operatively), as well as the distribution among all of the common produce of all, according to the amount and social utility of each.'

To speak of an experiment like that of Canis in Paraguay as being in any sense decisive is absurd. Socialists do not look for any success from experiments of this kind. To look to a communistic settlement in a new country for the success or failure of Socialism is merely to show that one does not know what Socialism is. Everybody who knows anything at all of the subject admits that the Socialists expect the present system of industry in which production is largely socialized, but where distribution is not, to pass into a stage where distribution will also be socialized. Socialism is possible only where industry has been highly developed, and thus not within some small group living in the midst of a competitive society.

It would be interesting to know what your writer means by the true Christian use of property, and also by the statement that it is in the Christian spirit of self-sacrice and good will that the hope of social betterment lie.

I am not a Socialist though, perhaps, I shall gradually become one. I must protest, however, against your placing Christianity and Socialism over against each other as contradictions. If Christianity equals Capitalism, then Socialism is the negation of Christianity, but not otherwise.

H. H. ALLEN.

Aurora, Ont.

William Morris's Panacea.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read with interest the letter signed Roscoe A. Philmore, but it is not upon his arguments that I desire to comment, but, rather, the foot note by the Editor, who puts the question, 'Not being informed as to what Socialists propose to do, as it is a preposterous notion that the abolition of property will change the hearts of men and put into them a spirit of mutual service,' I have heard this same question put to the late William Morris, at Hammersmith, Middlesex, and his answer to it was: 'That upon the land becoming nationalized, all private property rights, would disappear, and all palatial residences on their magnificent grounds would become the common property of the nation, to be used as a relic of things that had been robbed from but had been taken over again by the rightful owners. The redistribution of the land would be in the hands of a government of the people, by the people, for the people; all homes, as far as possible, according to the size of expected families. Equality in all things, as to the right to live, to learn, to come and go, and do, conforming at all times, to the laws of the nation, the rights of citizenship being upon all men, all women, and their children.'

Sir, it was right here that William Morris introduced the argument that if a man won't work, neither shall he eat; when asked, would a Socialistic government put such a one to death, he answered no. When questioned, what would be done, he said, such a one would be given his choice. That is to say, the persistent sponge or parasite would be arrested and placed in a place appointed by the administrative authorities and his surroundings would be equal to any of the others of his fellows, but he would be a prisoner, self-condemned, self-committed; choosing the road according to the dictates of self. He would be given six days work to do with an average of four hours per day, and seven days to do it in; a clock would be set before him. With seven days rations of foodstuffs. With the plain fact, made plainer by the implicit statement that the work placed before him was light and easy to do, that the food supply was more than enough, and that after all it would be suicide to eat the food without doing the work placed at his hands. He would be told he was suffering from a prevalent and malignant disease, known by the name of 'inertia' and that it needed a radical remedy to cure it. He would be told that compliance meant life, and that to persist meant death by choice. This would include anyone and everyone between the age of fifteen to fifty, subject to condition and fitness. The consumer would become a producer, the producer a consumer, according to their different trade, calling or vocation. The consumer in direct touch with the producer, the producer with the consumer, and all the intermediates known as the stock jobber, exploiter, etc., would be compelled to become a suicide or a producer.

GEORGE WEST.

119 Gordon ave., Verdun.

Note:—From the above two letters we have more of what Socialism cannot do. We have in one a fair but well worn description of its aims. But we are clearly told that it is impracticable in small segregated communities and can only hope for development where there is already an organized system of industry, whose equipment and stock in trade, according to an earlier correspondent, would be its initial capital. This limitation to advanced communities is hardly in accord with history, seeing that the simplest peoples are all communistic, and men only realize their individuality by slow degrees, as they emerge from barbarism.

The second letter shows vividly what a dreamer William Morris was. At present the incitements to labor are acquisition and advancement. The moment the pay is fixed and the hope of promotion disappears there is a new competition as to which shall do least. Imagine what an army of constabulary to oversee and enforce, and what tribunals would be required to establish the irreducible minimum of work to be done in every form of occupation, and to judge when any man was falling behind. With what study each worker would keep as near the minimum line as he dared, and what jails there would need to be for those who fell below that line. But stop, there might be nobody sent to jail. The judges would be elected by universal suffrage. There would be much competition and canvassing for positions of power, and, to get elected again, judges would make as many friends as possible. We are judging people as they are now, apart from glamor as to the change of heart that some people seem to imagine would come in the changed conditions, an imagination absolutely without foundation. Then what would be the minimum of work for William Morris as a poet, or as a dealer in wall paper? What would be the minimum for a preacher—there would be preachers of something? And there would be legislators. Indeed the amount of legislation that would be necessary to do justice between man and man where society is fully complicated, and where, as our correspondent says, industry has been, by other agencies, highly developed, would be endless. And there would need to be managers. The difference between profit or failure in an industry is largely in the manager, developed by natural selection. What would be the result if he was chosen by election and went back to the bench next year to make way for the leader or appointee of some other party, who had spent the intervening time traducing him? It is because we are anxious to see labor come to ownership and ownership committed to labor that we raise these questions. Our readers are tired now of generalities that do not touch real life. They are tired of assurances that they know nothing about it. Let us have some account of co-operation where it works.

THE NAVY QUESTION.

Why Canada Should Cultivate Peace.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Some reasons why Canada should not engage in navy building or contribute to naval armament.

1. Naval armaments are of a hostile nature, and therefore not of as peace promoting a character as some people try to make out.

2. Naval armaments are the tools of war and associated with the thought of war, and, as war is barbarous and unchristian, we therefore look upon naval armaments as barbarous and unchristian also.

3. Naval armaments are not the best means of national defence. Peace negotiations and treaties and arbitrations are the best.

4. Naval armaments are exceedingly expensive, and place a heavy burden of taxation on the people.

5. Canada's population is made up of the people of all nations of the world, therefore Canada cannot assume antagonism against any of the nations without the likelihood of producing antagonism and division among her own population.

6. Canada has no quarrel with any other nation and does not want any.

7. Naval armaments are a very unsatisfactory method of exhibiting patriotism or loyalty to one's country, and in the case of Canada cannot be reckoned as the best plan of showing loyalty to the British Empire, of which we are glad to form a part.

8. Glorying in naval exploits and big naval armaments and military prowess does not reveal a very high type of citizenship.

9. The assumption that big guns and big fleets and big talk and big boasting are a defence to a nation in that they make others to be afraid to attack them has been proven in a good many instances to be an erroneous idea, as history records small nations rising up against big ones, small fleets conquering large ones, small armies defeating great hosts, etc.

10. The idea that what has been must continue to be is a false supposition. Towns and cities were in ancient days surrounded with thick-walled fortifications, which we do not consider necessary nowadays. Duelling between individuals was formerly a custom for settling disputes between them; the custom is not in favor now. Pillaging the ships of enemies was formerly a much engaged in practice considered to be all right; we don't consider it so nowadays. Likewise when people get to understand the matter as they should, naval armaments and military preparations will be regarded as unnecessary and unlawful as duelling and pillaging.

11. Canada has need of her revenue for other and better purposes than that of navy building or contributions to naval armaments. How the temperance cause would flourish if thirty-five million dollars were spent to abolish the liquor traffic! What health and happiness might be brought to thousands and thousands of people if such a princely sum were devoted to the eradication of consumption and other diseases prevalent in our land! How the missionary societies of the world would appreciate such a princely donation! How the education of all classes of citizens might be developed by using such an amount for the extension of our educational system in practical ways! How the cost of living might be reduced by the Government using such an amount for the establishment of co-operative buying and selling agencies, and the taking under government control of railway and other transportation systems, telegraph and telephone systems, and the introduction of a parcels post.

12. A large number of people in Canada are opposed to the proposal of Canada establishing a navy or contributing warships for the navy of Great Britain, and the remainder are divided in their opinion regarding whether Canada should contribute to the British navy or proceed at once to build a Canadian navy, so there are at least three factions produced by the proposal before Parliament, and the best thing for the country will be to withdraw the proposal, and all classes unite in urging peace negotiations with all nations.

WM. E. DE FOREST.

Springford, Ont.

A Plan for Helping the British Empire.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Permit me to present some thoughts on the navy question. While the two great political parties of the Dominion are divided in their opinions in regard to whether Canada should show her loyalty to the British Empire and her interest in her own national defence, by the contribution of dreadnoughts to the British navy or the immediate establishment of a Canadian navy, there is not enough consideration being given to another and better plan of showing our loyalty to the Empire and of securing a less expensive and more effective and permanent national defence; namely, by means of peace negotiations with all the other nations.

Is it not high time that a decided halt be given to the building of naval armaments and militiarism which place immense burdens of taxation upon the people? To what danger is Great Britain or Canada exposed that it becomes necessary for Canada to help Great Britain in increasing her naval strength or defending her own shores with dreadnoughts? Why should Canada engage in navy-building? What hobgoblin is going to get us? Whom have we to fear? What gnome is going to come and gobble us up?

Is there really any country or group of countries that are looking with envious eyes ready to pounce upon us without a moment's notice and snatch our birthright and inheritance from us? Has any country got the men to spare to come over and invade us and conquer us and hold us in subjection for an indefinite number of years? Perhaps China might, if any at all, but China hasn't yet developed a navy of sufficient strength to carry her men in an invading tour across the seas, and might it not be more profitable as well as more Christlike, in contemplation of China's latent strength, for the Christian nations to spend a few millions of dollars in Christianizing her people, so there will not be a tendency on her part to develop her military possibilities, rather than for us to waste our resources in the vain assumption that it is necessary to fortify ourselves with dreadnoughts in expectation of her possible onslaught?

The defence and preservation of the Christian nations and of Great Britain and Canada in particular, need not depend on the building and maintenance of great fleets of dreadnoughts and other war vessels, nor in great standing armies, monster guns, and thick-walled fortifications. There are surely saner and less expensive methods known to the wide-awake people of the present day. A person who wants to be friendly with his neighbor doesn't need to go around with a dagger in his hand or a pistol in his pocket in order to defend himself against possible attack, and no more does a nation that wants to be friendly with other nations need to be surrounded with dreadnoughts all the time. Away with the outrageous, barbaric custom and let commonsense, up-to-date, peaceable methods prevail! Let the wise statesmen of the different countries put their heads together and see if they cannot devise some saner and less expensive method of preserving peace and good order among the nations of the world, and stop the belligerent, war-provoking talk. Let Canada lead in the advocacy, support, and maintenance of amicable peace negotiations between the nations, and the establishment of a permanent peace council, and spend, if necessary, one quarter as much to secure friendly understandings and peaceable commercial relations with the other nations as she now proposes to spend in the building of dreadnoughts or the formation of a navy, and the results achieved will be far more desirable than the results if the proposed navy building be proceeded with.

The establishment of a navy considered from the financial standpoint entails a tremendous and permanent expense; viewed from an economic standpoint, it is an enormous waste. Viewed from an intellectual standpoint, it is an unreasonable outlay, and observed from the moral viewpoint, it is an unjustifiable relic of barbarism and demoralizing in the extreme. Therefore let Canada lead in the effort to secure a permanent cutting down of naval expenditure and most actively support effective peace negotiations between the nations.

WM. E. DE FOREST.

Springford, Ont.

A Farmer's View.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There seems to be an impression abroad that those who voted in the 'Witness' plebiscite against either navy contribution were deficient in either loyalty or patriotism, and, as a British subject who voted no to both propositions, a few words on the subject may not be amiss.

Nations, like individuals, should be 'just before they are generous.' Canada taxes British goods, and any navy contribution is simply an offer to share the plunder of the Canadian consumer, and at the same time make the repeal of the tariff on British goods more difficult.

Not the least satisfaction that British citizenship gives to me is the knowledge that the British trade policy comes nearest to that of the 'open door' of any nation in the world, and is the one excuse for British naval supremacy. The Borden proposition seems the least objectionable, because to build the ships in Britain is to extend British trade — at the expense, however, of other British trade.

The proof of loyalty is sacrifice — personal sacrifice; and the sacrifice loyalty requires from Canadian protectionists is the tariff on British goods. The sacrifice would establish their claim to citizenship, something difficult under present conditions.

ONTARIO FARMER.

'THE NATIONAL YOUNG MAN.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I notice in a recent issue of your paper an address by the Rev. J. P. Gerrie on the 'National Young Man.' As you have once or twice published letters I have sent you, I feel inclined to trespass on your kindness again in order to endorse his remarks. The address in question seems to me to strike at the root of civic unrighteousness. But, unfortunately, such papers, however excellent, seem to create only a passing interest. To be effective, moral teaching must be 'line upon line, precept upon precept; here a little and there a little.' It is for this reason and because your department of 'Letters from Readers' is so excellent and evidently so widely read, that I should like to suggest the subject of Christian citizenship for discussion just now.

I wish to emphasize specially the need for strong and capable men in politics. There is no doubt that progress is being made along this line, but it is slow and discouraging. The old cry is still calling for fulfilment:

God give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, pure hearts, true faith, and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office cannot kill,
Men whom the spoils of office may not buy,
Men who possess opinions and a will,
Men who have honor and who dare not lie,
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And scorn his treacherous logic without shrinking,
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking.

The greatest need of the day is for strong-minded, clear-headed men, who can rise above the fog of selfish interests and windy controversy; men who have brains to see the wrong and moral fibre to resist it. The trouble with our political system is that our voters allow themselves to be persuaded that wrong is right by noisy politicians, whose business it is to keep their party in power at any cost.

Let our men, and especially our young men, make a careful and conscientious study of politics; and let them above all things else keep the thought clearly in their minds that what is morally wrong in private life is even more reprehensible in public affairs, and the improvement in the management of our country will be instant and marked. At present there is a popular idea that crooked dealing is necessary in the conduct of politics; and men of rectitude avoid all such matters, leaving them to the morally unfit.

The hope of our nation is the man of unflinching moral integrity, who alone can raise the standard of political life. Many shrink from the task, feeling their inability to cope with the situation, but may not men be just as truly 'called of God' to enter political life for its purification as others are called to the ministry of the Gospel?

H. S. E.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I notice in an issue of the 'Witness' of the 4th inst., you gave an extract from a letter by an 'Ontario Man' in which he suggests that the 'Witness' advocate the instituting of rural mail delivery in Canada. He says 'it would be a great boon to us farmers were it possible to have it,' and 'that a post office mail carrier passes his place three times a week.' He proposes 'that a better salary be paid the carrier to deliver the mail to the country people living along the mail routes and that the farmers and others on the route would be willing to purchase boxes to be set up at their home gates and help pay for the upkeep of the delivery also.' Mr. Editor, I was greatly surprised upon reading what this 'Ontario Man' had to say respecting this post service. Has he been sleeping for the last four or five years that he has never made the discovery that rural mail delivery is an actual fact in this country, and that to-day there are over a thousand rural mail routes established, performing the very service that you are asked to advocate in the 'Witness.'

Oxford, my home county, has at this moment many rural mail routes established not only on stage routes, such as pass the home of your 'Ontario Man,' but on routes on concession lines, covering practically the whole of townships, thus giving this great service to nearly the entire population. If this man's locality is sparsely settled, and there is no prospect of obtaining the service as we are having it in this thickly populated district, he can still have his wish gratified by having the people living on the stage route he is on, petition the Post Office Department at Ottawa to make the route passing his home a rural delivery service. His Ottawa member should be advised of the action taken. He will greatly assist in every way possible doubtless.

The cost, my dear 'Ontario Man,' of this rural mail delivery is a bargain counter affair sure. You will be required to purchase—from Ottawa—a rural box at a cost of $3 and set it up on a post at your home gate, or in some other place with regard to your own convenience and that of your carriers and out of the one hundred and sixty-five and over million dollars yearly revenue, ever increasing as the years go by, that comes into the coffers of this great company, composed of all the people of Canada, and whose business headquarters are in Ottawa, the management there will deliver the mail packages into your mail box and to the post office without money and without price.' The fact of your being a partner in the great company noted and that a share of the profits should justly come to you the Government of Canada have instituted this priceless blessing.

GEO. WILCOX.

Springford, Ont.

Note.—We presume if the 'Ottawa member' has any say in determining whether a post office route is one for delivery, it will depend in some measure on considerations other than the density of the population and amount of mail matter; as, for instance, whether the said member supports the Government or not. It would be interesting to have a statement of mail routes, as compared with political color. The thing should be done according to definite rules. The amount of business should be considered, but we think the state of the roads should also be considered. It should be a reward for proper roads.

NATURE AND THE BIBLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—If you have any space in your 'Letters from Readers' columns besides that taken by those who seem to be regular contributors (whether paid or not, I do not know), I would like to have your opinion, or the opinion of some of your able correspondents, on the following: 1. God has written his record in two books, Nature and the Bible. 2. These two books never contradict each other. 3. The two books differ in style. Nature is absolute fact; the Bible is sometimes poetry, sometimes allegory, etc. 4. If our interpretation of the Bible does not agree with the plain facts of Nature, then we must revise our interpretation, because Nature's testimony is literal fact.

ARTHUR PETERS.

Colborne, Ont.

Note.—Our correspondence columns are an open forum. We print in them the letters on all sides that appear worth printing. Neither our correspondents nor we ever thought of pay. There are people in the world who do not measure everything in life by so much money. We remember a public-spirited man who wrote a letter on a purely public question to a Montreal paper, and who after its publication got a bill for it at advertising rates.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I think I am perhaps one of your oldest subscribers, having taken your good paper for nearly forty years, and can testify to the great power for good it has always been, certainly the greatest power for good in our great country. Among the many questions which you are asking your readers to vote on, and they may have an interest for many, you might ask one which has a vast interest to many, namely, old age pensions, which Mr. Burnham has introduced in Parliament, greatly to his credit.

If our country is so prosperous that it can spare its millions for war purposes it can surely see that the elderly people in the Empire, who have spent a lifetime in building up the country, should be properly cared for as some other countries do. Now, having studied the old age pension as we have it in Canada, good as it is, it does not, nor can not, help many. It simply is a system of investing money and having it added to from the public funds, a good thing for those that have money to invest, but useless for people just as worthy of assistance.

There are many people growing old to-day who have a home and a little property who are alone in the world. For some or many reasons they are left in that condition; perhaps their children, if they have any, are helping to enrich the country in other places, and pay small heed to the old folks at home. Now, an annuity when they reach the age of, say, seventy years, would lighten the outlook. Now, if the country's friend, the good, old, powerful 'Witness,' would give this matter its great influence and look into the matter it would please and be blessed by many old friends.

NOVA SCOTIA.

February 1, 1913.

Note.—The 'Witness' has strongly advocated this.

A SUFFRAGETTE CLAIM REPUDIATED.

Sir,—Your correspondent, Amy Duncan, has criticised an article from Mrs. Fessenden in a strange manner when she asks: 'Does she know that government was, to begin with, woman's work exclusively? That primitive society was ruled by a matriarchate?' Well, if she traces her history back to such a source as that, we should not wonder that the militant suffragettes are now acting like untamed savages in their homeland. We, the women of Canada, acknowledge no such origin but acknowledge God as our lawmaker, and find that He has set man to be the head and ruler over womankind, and moreover, can find no authority given by Him that such laws should be abrogated. We claim to be the daughters of Eve, and are no more fitted at this present day to have full privileges given than she was. And when the best, the head of the stream, was unfit, how can the corrupt daughter be given equal privileges? Man must be the head! Women are not reasonable nor logical in their demands. What wrong have they ever made right where they have been given the franchise? Therefore the women of this country should be very careful how they give heed to those who are sent over from a land of strife and misery to stir up any such a feeling of discontent in those who have come into this great free land to make homes here. Canada needs no such people. We have men who are fully capable to rule, and we the women feel proud to have it so. Any other order would be a shame to our country.

We have thoroughly appreciated articles from Mrs. Fessenden, and know that we have many more who think just as she does on this suffragette question. Rebellious women are a great menace to our home and national life, and should be severely dealt with. The whole trouble is that there has been too lax a rein given of late years, which has caused this disgraceful stampede.

We hear much from some quarters about a German scare, but to our mind England has cause for a worse scare in her own house. If anything will encourage an enemy to attack, it is to know that there is rebellion in the camp of the other party. A house divided against itself cannot stand.

The women of Canada are just going to mind their own business and

Chest Colds, Wheezing Cured Over Night

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Every mother knows how difficult it is to get a young child to take a cough mixture. Seldom will one help unless given in large doses, and the result is to completely upset the stomach and make the child sick.

Speaking of the promptest cure for chest troubles and children's colds, Nurse Carrington says: "In all my experience in nursing I haven't met any preparation so dependable as Nerviline. It is the ideal liniment. Every drop you rub on is absorbed quickly, sinks through the pores to the congested muscles, eases, relieves, and cures quickly. Especially for chest colds, pain in the side, stiff neck, earache, toothache, I have found Nerviline invaluable. In treating the minor ills of children Nerviline has no equal. I think Nerviline should be in every home."

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let the men do the ruling, as it is their right.

A. W. ANDERSON.

Burnaby Lake, B.C.

WOMEN AND MORALS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—G.W. Fleming, in the 'Witness' on February 1, looks at the woman suffrage question too much from a party standpoint. He says, although the vote would be doubled, the strength of the parties would not be changed one iota. I am of the opinion that women, as a rule, would think less of partyism and more of the great moral questions than the average man, not that women are more intelligent than men by nature. I think we must conclude that they stand on a level as to that, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that a very much larger proportion of men than women indulge in habits such as drinking strong drink and smoking cigarettes. Now these things dull the perception of either men or women, and so unfit them for decision on moral issues which mean so much to the home and to the national life. It does not matter so much as to which party is in power, but it does matter much how these other things are settled. Morals are only the foundation stones upon which true national greatness can be built.

Now, sir, I think we are safe in concluding that the women, as a rule, would ring true on these great questions of morality and righteousness. Let us ask why the liquor traffic stands so much opposed to women suffrage if not because it is afraid of that vote.

JOSEPH GOODWIN.

Palmerston, Feb., 1913.

THOSE PEOPLE CALLED HORNERITES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you please grant me the privilege, through the columns of your paper, of correcting an erroneous idea some good people have. To begin with, there are no Hornerites. This is a nickname given them by the agents of the devil. It is beneath the dignity of respectable people to use the nicknames and phrases of the street rabble. We expect nothing better from them, and consider it a badge of honor to be hooted at as Hornerites.

But, sir, I am convinced there are many good people in this city who call us Hornerites because they think it is our name and do not know any different. The name of our institution is the Holiness Movement Church. We were incorporated under this name by act of Parliament in Ottawa a few years ago. We have the same rights and privileges as all other churches in the Dominion of Canada. Our Ottawa Conference numbers in the neighborhood of one hundred preachers and evangelists. We also have a conference in Manitoba and one in Alberta. Our work reaches as far west as Vancouver. It is spreading rapidly in New York State. We have a conference in Manitoba and fifteen missionaries and thirty native preachers. We have four missionaries in China and a growing work in Ireland. We are moving on, and must be recognized as a factor in the great work of bringing a lost world to the feet of the world's Redeemer. Thanking you in advance.

T. H. BRADLEY.

Note.—The name Christian was at first a nickname given by outsiders to the followers of Christ, but they adopted it 'as a badge of honor.' The name Quaker was given, as our correspondent says, by 'agents of the devil;' but it has come into common use. Those to whom it is applied call themselves members of the Society of Friends, but often, in speaking for the public, have to add the name Quaker so as to be understood. The name Plymouth Brethren is strongly repudiated by the group of saints known by it. But it is the only name by which they are known. Where there is a thing, people will be sure to give it a name that those they speak to can know it by. It is well, however, that the public should know and use the official name by which this singularly zealous body of Christians desires to be known.—Ed.

JUDGES' SALARIES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I note that the people's representatives in the Federal House have decided that the services they render their fellow citizens call for a higher compensation that what they have hitherto been receiving. I presume that they feel that the dignity of their position and their responsibilities are such that $2,500 per session is altogether inadequate; hence the likelihood of an entente cordiale between the red and the blue, with the object of promoting their joint and several welfare.

It is also rumored that the members of the Cabinet will be prevailed upon to accept additional remuneration. That they are deserving of it no one will gainsay who is acquainted with the arduous labors of the average Cabinet Minister. He cannot demand the eight-hour day, but in the service of his country he must work as many hours as the work of his department may call for.

However, without in any way wishing to discuss the propriety of giving members and ministers increased compensation, I thought it advisable to take advantage of the opportunity to call attention to a state of affairs that exists in this city and that should long ago have been remedied. I refer to the paltry and altogether insufficient salary paid the Judges of our local Circuit Court. Why they have tolerated this for so long without complaint is more than I can understand, and I think that when all classes and professions are clamoring for increased pay on account of the high cost of living, the hard-worked and under-paid Judges of the Circuit Court should not be overlooked. Those who administer justice in this tribunal are called upon to adjudicate upon quite a considerable industry, and for their labor and learning they at present receive no more than what is paid in some cities of the United States to a high class plumber, and in Montreal to the manager of a department in a departmental store.

The Judges of this court are often called upon to, not only adjudicate, but protect litigants, inasmuch as in certain cases they decide according to equity and good conscience. It is, therefore, evident that they should be paid the highest salary that the responsibility of the position they hold calls for. They are appointed by the Federal Government and must be lawyers of several years experience, yet the Government thinks that they are deserving of no more than the salary which they are at present receiving. Our local Circuit Court is, from the average small merchant's and workingman's standpoint, a very important tribunal, seeing that it can decide cases up to $99, and has, with certain exceptions, powers similar to those of the Superior Court; yet its Judges receive less than one-half of the salary paid the Judges of the higher court.

I should like to further point out that the Recorders of the city of Montreal, who are appointed by the Provincial Government, receive $5,000 per annum, which is considerably more than what their colleagues of the Circuit Court Bench receive.

At the banquet the other evening one of Montreal's eminent lawyers in the person of Mr. J. E. Martin, K.C., a prospective batonnier, referred during the course of his remarks to our overworked and under-paid judiciary. I do not know whether he had in mind the Judges of the Circuit Court, but their claims on the score he mentioned are deserving of urgent and serious consideration. A well paid and highly respected judiciary is absolutely essential to the administration of justice, and I am of the opinion that, in view of the increase in the cost of living and of the position they hold, Messrs. Leboeuf, Purcell, and Dorion, to whom is entrusted the adjudicating of the thousands of cases that pass through the Circuit Court, should receive an immediate and appreciable increase in salary. What they receive at resent is a mere pittance. The question is one that might well be taken up by the local council of the bar, as well as the several commercial organizations of this city.

I have long expected that this matter would have been dealt with by others, but seeing that no effort has been made towards bringing the case of the gentlemen mentioned to the attention of the proper authorities I would perhaps have further delayed calling attention to it, but since the members of the House think that they are themselves entitled to the sum of $4,000 a year, I have taken it upon myself to speak a word on behalf of the overworked and under-paid section of the judiciary that has charge of the Circuit Court.

BERNARD ROSE.

Montreal, Feb. 6, 1913.

LITERARY REVIEW

DR. RYERSON AND THE ONTARIO SCHOOL SYSTEM

A critical and historical study of school legislation involves necessarily an account of the part played in its development by Egerton Ryerson. Accordingly the study published, under the title, 'Egerton Ryerson and Education, in Upper Canada,' by J. Harold Putman (Wm. Briggs, Toronto,), begins with a biographical sketch of that doughty champion of Methodism and education. 'At an early age, he was strongly drawn toward that militant Christianity preached by the early Methodist circuit riders.' Militant is an aptly descriptive term of the man who fought with tongue and pen as champion of British connection, of church disestablishment and, above all, of free education, throughout a long and arduous career. Opposition never daunted him, criticism, no matter how virulent, left him unmoved. He found the people in Upper Canada not only ignorant, but indifferent about education for their children. Schools were few, teachers were chiefly broken down tramps who could do nothing requiring physical vigor, trustees frequently could neither read nor write. District grammar schools had been established by the Crown, but these were in a sadly inefficient condition, and the struggle between the Legislature and the Church of England over the charter of King's College was hindering the beginning of university work. Ryerson's ideas were embodied in the educational section of Lord Durham's report, a remarkable document, incorporating almost every 'new idea' in the schools of to-day. With this ideal before him he accepted the position of superintendent of education from Lord Metcalfe, in 1844, in the face of a furious opposition from the Liberal papers, led by the Toronto 'Globe.' He tried to secure legislation embodying his views, but was too far in advance of public opinion. He then set to work to educate public opinion, and in 1846 took the first steps forward with a successful education bill, which utilized the Legislative grant as a means of controlling the school authorities. The opposition to free schools led by the city of Toronto and its newspapers was strong to obtain a general school tax, but he succeeded in having the districts given the option at least of levying a property rate. So great was the advantage of this found to be that in 1850, the 'Globe' had a long editorial entirely reversing its previous position and advocating free schools for the entire province. Dr. Ryerson held institutes, gave public lectures, issued pamphlets, throughout the length and breadth of the province, until he finally created a public opinion that endorsed the principles of free schools, uniform text books and school libraries, on all of which he had set his heart.

One chapter is devoted to the establishment and growth of separate schools, forced upon Upper Canada by a majority from Lower Canada in the joint Legislature. Dr. Ryerson recognized the rights of those whose principles forbade their sending their children to the public schools, although he deprecated division in the school system. He was a party to the various bills passed until the separate school ratepayers were on an equal footing with those supporting the common schools. When the church in question began to claim further concessions, he was led to wish for the abolition of all denominational schools whatsoever.

The relations between the people and the Grammar schools had become less intimate as years went by. They had become, in some cases, schools for the rich, in others they had gradually deteriorated until they lacked any standard at all. The efforts of Dr. Ryerson culminated in the law of 1871 which changed their name to High School; brought them into line with the common schools, and gave them a more satisfactory financial basis. In a short closing estimate of the man and his work, Dr. Putnam says:

He knew why the people needed and persuaded them to accept it. . . . On the other hand, he had no real sympathy with popular government, he could never have divested himself wholly of the character of priest and pedagogue. He worked like a giant. When he visited he came as a law-giver. . . . He appealed to a court beyond the legislature—the whole body of intelligent men and women in Upper Canada—and this court sustained him in his work for thirty-two years, during which time it is doubtful if any single constituency would have elected him to two successive parliaments. . . . In one department of work Ryerson stood in a class by himself. He was without peer as an administrator. . . . He gave us lofty ideals of the meaning and purpose of life, and he had an abiding faith in the power of popular education to aid in a realization of these ideals; he fought for free schools in Upper Canada when they needed a valiant champion. Let the present generation honor the memory of the man who wrought so faithfully for their fathers and grandfathers.

SONGS OF KIPLING.

Followers of the Kipling cult will welcome his latest collection called 'Songs from Books' (Macmillan Company, Toronto), though probably some of them will consider that the price, a dollar fifty, is at least fifty cents too high. For it is not as if the songs were new; they have all been printed before, as chapter-headings, or otherwise scattered through his books. It is good, of course, for those who collect Kipling to have this further separate volume to add to that section of their libraries; otherwise they might have been content to let these songs go as they were printed originally. The book-buyer, one presumes, is entitled to seek value for his money, and probably not even Rudyard Kipling himself would claim that there is anything very highly literary in these 'Songs from Books.'

THE KIPLING LILT HERE AND THERE.

Still, whilst they are of variable quality, and whilst some things might very well have been left to lie in their comparative obscurity in the books, there are others that are gems in a not altogether satisfactory collection. The Kipling lilt pops up in places, and when it is allied, as it mostly is, to the author's unquenchable patriotism, the result is good and probably lasting.

One is glad to have such pieces of real poetry as those from 'Puck' presented in this new dress. Many people saw in that fine fairy tale a nobler, truer Kipling than the author of militarist jingle in the 'yellow' press. The 'Children's Song,' for instance, is a hymn to patriotism that any good Britisher or Greater Britisher can sing with the best zest that is in him. Here are two stanzas of it:

Land of our Birth, we pledge to thee
Our love and toil in the years to be;
When we are grown and take our place,
As men and women with our race. . .

Land of our Birth, our faith, our pride,
For whose dear sake our fathers died;
O Motherland, we pledge to thee,
Head, heart, and hand through the years to be!

OLD ENGLAND IN THE TREES.

Also couched in this healthy, happy vein is another 'Puck' piece called 'A Tree Song.' Its spirit and theme are shown in:

Of all the trees that grow so fair,
Old England to adorn,
Greater are none beneath the sun,
Than Oak, and Ash, and Thorn. . . .
England shall bide till Judgment Tide,
By Oak, and Ash, and Thorn.

There is, too, the Kipling of pathos, not a very familiar Kipling perhaps, as he is in 'The Only Son,' taken from 'Many Inventions.' And may be more illustratively in 'The City of Sleep' ('The Day's Work'):

Over the edge of the purple down,
Where the single lamplight gleams,
Know ye the road to the Merciful Town
That is hard by the Sea of Dreams—
Where the poor man lay their wrongs away,
And the sick may forget to weep?

THE AUTHORITY OF THE SCRIPTURES.

It is rather unusual for a military man to devote his spare hours to studying the evidences of Christianity. That he may do so to some purpose is proved by the work of one good soldier who combines the winning of a D.S.O. in the Royal Engineers, and the publishing of a work of which the seventh edition has just appeared, in which a most exhaustive study is made of the claims of the Bible and the Christian religion to the respect and belief of intelligent men. The method of the old soldier is as direct as the title, 'The Truth of Christianity, Being an Examination of the more Important Arguments for and against Believing in that Religion,' compiled from various sources by Lieut.-Col. W. H. Turton, D.S.O., late Royal Engineers. (Wells, Gardner, Darton & Co., London; 2s. 6d.). He faces the subject with the most matter of fact common sense, subjecting the opinions of the higher critics to the same tests as he applies to the Scriptures themselves. The general result is that there is nothing new under the sun. The old ideas which were discarded by the unbaked theology of the early advocates of historical criticism, are emerging triumphant by a further application of their method to the ever-increasing knowledge both of ancient life and literature and of the workings of nature. For example, the supposed discovery that the Book of Acts was of much later date than that fixed by the early church fathers, was based upon the language used, and passages were considered spurious because of mistakes in terms which have since been discovered to be correct, but only so if written at the contemporary period usually accepted.

In the same way Gallio is correctly described as pro-consul of Achaia. For though this province was imperial up to A.D. 44, and independent after A.D. 66, it was senatorial in between, when the writer referred to it. And an inscription, recently found at Delphi, shows that Gallio was pro-consul in A.D. 52, which agrees very well with the chronology of the Acts. . . . Again, at Thessalonica the magistrates are called politarchs, translated 'rulers of the city.' This name does not occur in any classical author in this form, and, consequently, the writer of the Acts used to be accused of a blunder here. His critics were unaware that an old arch was standing all the time at this very place, the modern Salonica, with an inscription containing this very word, saying it was built when certain men were politarchs. The arch was destroyed in 1876, but the stone containing the inscription is now in the British Museum.

This is a good example of all the treatment of attacks on the credibility of the scriptures from the form in which they are preserved. There is no flank movement but 'forward, quick march!' whenever an enemy's smoke is seen. The amount of exact information which Col. Turton has compiled is most astonishing. In this edition he has added the latest facts brought to light by Oriental research. Much that has caused modern thinkers to stumble is cleared up by the application of common sense. When a difficulty remains inseparable, he states the fact and leaves it, holding that we cannot expect, without available information and limited powers, to know and understand everything in the Bible and religion any more than in other department of thought, and, further, that we should not refuse to accept what we may know, because we cannot know all. When he has a plate of fish he does not insist on choking over the bones and saying it is all uneatable. He deals as simply with the question of miracles. These are not to be refused as evidential because they are capable of scientific explanation of natural phenomena. God would naturally direct natural forces to the fulfilment of His will. A particularly interesting explanation is that of the much debated standing still of the sun in the Valley of Ajalon, at the prayer of Joshua.

The crucial word, 'stand still' is literally 'be silent,' and while this is very applicable to the sun's remaining obscured by clouds during the day, it could scarcely be used of its continuing to shine at night. Instead of its being a miracle of prolonged light, the sun remaining visible after it should have set, it was really one of prolonged darkness, the sun which had been hidden by thick clouds, being just about to shine forth, when Joshua prayed to the Lord that it might be silent, i.e., remain obscured, which it did during the day. Just before the miracle there had been a heavy thunderstorm, involving (as here required) thick clouds and a dark sky; and this is stated to have been the chief cause of the enemy's defeat. And, therefore, Joshua is more likely to have asked for a continuance of this storm, i.e., for prolonged darkness, than for light. . . . The moon is mentioned, and if Joshua wanted darkness both would have to be 'silent,' but if he wanted light, the mention of the moon was unnecessary. On the whole, then, the miracle seems to have been a superhuman coincidence between a prayer of Joshua and a unique thunderstorm, which caused the sun to remain 'silent' or invisible all day. And if the Canaanites were sun-worshippers there was a peculiar fitness in the sun being obscured, and it would naturally lead to their utter confusion.

This, Col. Turton points out, was advanced as an explanation by a Jewish commentator of the fourteenth century.

The intimate knowledge of the scriptures themselves and of modern critical writing is equalled by that of the early fathers, whose evidence is shown to strengthen the orthodox views held concerning the doctrines of scripture such as the Incarnation, the Resurrection and the Atonement, which is held to be a sacrifice in behalf of, rather than instead of, man. Altogether this book has appealed strongly to the straightforward, average man, who is not blinded by using any theory of the schools through which to view the Bible and Christianity. This edition has appended endorsements by leading men of every type of religious opinion, who unite in praising its clearness of thought and expression, its storehouse of facts, and its manly common-sense.

HISTORY HELPS.

A series of English History Source Books is published by G. Bell and Sons, Ltd., London, Eng. They cover the whole period of Britain's history from the coming of the Romans to the present time, numbering twenty volumes. They are intended for use with any ordinary text-book of English History. They provide teachers and pupils with material hitherto not readily accessible for school purposes, and may be used as the basis of many problems and exercises. They may be used by all grades between fourth form boys and university undergraduates. The extracts have been chosen from many sources, are of great variety and interest, generally lively in style, arranged in chronological order, and the authority given. Two volumes sent to us are 'The Age of Elizabeth, 1547-1603,' selected by Arundell Esdaile, B.A., and 'Walpole and Chatham, 1714-1760,' compiled by Katherine A. Esdaile. Other readers than students will derive much pleasure from dipping into many of these quaint old documents. They will realize afresh while perusing most of them that times have changed much, people have changed little. Some selections are curiously applicable to our own civic and national conditions. Our strongest advocate of local option of prohibition could pen no more vigorous indictment of the liquor traffic than was penned by the Grand Jury of Middlesex in 1736. Defoe's description of London in 1725 might be applied to of London, as to the Beauty of its Montreal to-day. 'It is the Disaster Figure, that it is thus stretched out in buildings, just at the pleasure of every Builder, or Undertaker of Buildings, and as the Convenience of the People directs, whether for Trade, or otherwise; and this has spread the face of it in a most straggling, confused manner, out of all Shape, uncompact and unequal; neither long nor broad, round or square.' These trenchant sentences concerning the abuse of wealth planned by Lilly more than three hundred years ago are even more widely applicable in the world of to-day. 'When parents have more care how to leave their children wealthy than wise, and are more desirous to have them maintain the name than the nature of a gentleman, when they put gold into the hands of youth, where they should put a rod under their girdle, when instead of awe they make them past grace, and leave them rich executors of goods, and poor executors of godliness, then it is no marvel that the son being left rich by his father's will, becomes reckless by his own will.' This harrowing description of football penned in 1583 would fit many a hard-fought match of to-day. 'Sometimes their necks are broken, sometimes their backs, sometimes their legs, sometimes their arms; sometimes one part thrust out of joint, sometimes another; sometimes the noses gush out with blood, sometimes their eyes start out; and sometimes hurt in one place, sometimes in another.'

GOOD AND BAD IN BERLIN.

Continuing, in the February 'Scribner's,' his illuminating series of articles on 'Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View,' Price Collier throws a lot of light on the capital city of the Kaiser's Empire, and es especially enlightening in his comparisons between Berlin and other cities of the Old as well as the New World. Mr. Collier has a way of making facts interesting, and while you are quite sure that he has got his statistics from blue books and other official sources, you do not yawn over his presentment of them.

The first thing about Berlin that strikes Mr. Collier, as it strikes most foreign visitors, is its remarkable cleanliness. He does not have to go beyond this for his first comparison to the disadvantage of the North American city. New York spends about eight times as much on its street cleaning as Berlin, and employs more than twice as many men at more than double the wages the Berliners receive. Berlin's street cleaning force is under the control of a technically educated man of wide experience, whose politics concern nobody. 'In our country,' says Mr. Collier, with truth that is patent to every ordinary observer, 'when a man can do nothing else he becomes a public servant; in Germany he can only become a public servant after severe examinations and ample proofs of fitness.'

In another place the writer says that Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne, Leipzig, Dusseldorf, and Munich keep their streets in such fashion that they are as corridors to the outside of Irish hovels as compared to the city streets of America. 'And the definite and all-including answer and explanation are contained in the two words: No politics.' Not only in civic cleanliness is Germany ahead of us on this side—Canadian cities being no better than more southern ones. In the great majority of German cities public utility services, gas, water, electricity, street railways, slaughter-houses, and even canals and docks, are owned and controlled by the cities themselves. And here, again, the rule of no politics is observed. 'There is,' says Mr. Collier, 'no loophole for private plunder, and there is, on the contrary, every incentive to all citizens to enforce the strictest economy and the most expert efficiency.'

It must not be supposed that the writer's approval is all one-sided and unqualified. He does not forget, for example, to decry the manners of the people in public. It is a matter of common repute that the son of the Fatherland is no dainty feeder, but Mr. Collier has his own quaint way of summing up the average German's table ways. 'He would perhaps prefer to lose a year or two of life rather than to nut and spinach himself to longevity.' Leaving out the military class, 'the inhabitants are almost grotesque in their dowdiness' is another of Mr. Collier's observations. Then 'there is better and cheaper food in the cities of Germany than anywhere else in our white man's world.' On the literary side this big, bountiful, handsome city of Berlin is backward. 'There is as yet no drama, no novel, no art, no politics born of the city.' The Berliner, to our idea, is often rude and boorish, and annoying to women alone on the streets. The city's statues, apart from one or two, are crude and inartistic. Though the streets are wide and well kept, the traffic is badly managed. But, always, as Mr. Collier insists, there is an absence of graft and other self-seeking in the on this side would do well to go to management of public affairs, and we Germany to learn in this direction.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'The Apostle's Creed and the New Testament,' by Johannes Kunze, Ph.D., Th.D., translated from the German by George William Gilmore (Funk and Wagnall Co., New York); 'The Question of Baptism,' by the Rev. Q. Madsen (The 'Spectator' Publishing Co., Melbourne, Australia); 'A Borrowed Plume of the 'Daily Mail,' by F. Hugh O'Donnell (Arthur L. Humphrey, London); 'An Outline History of English Literature,' by William Henry Hudson; 'The Book of Old China,' by Mrs. Willoughby Hodkson, (G. Bell and sons, Ltd., London); 'The Art of Skating,' by Irving Brokaw, (American Sports Publishing Co., New York); 'Annual Report of the Trustees of the World Peace Foundation,' by the Managing Director; 'Foreign Missions and World Peace,' by Samuel B. Capen (World Peace Foundation, Boston); 'Poems,' by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, (Oxford University Press, London.)

Literary Notes

In the February 'MacLean's Magazine,' Mr. Linton Eccles has an article dealing with the history of the Allans' connection with Montreal and St. Lawrence shipping. The story goes back to the adventures of Capt. Alexander Allan in the little sailing brig 'Jean,' nearly a century ago, when crossing the Atlantic was a much more serious, as well as romantic, affair than it is nowadays.

One of the last things to which Mr. Whitelaw Reid gave his attention before his death was the publication of his book, 'One Welshman: A Glance at a Great Career,' which has just been brought out in the United States by the Macmillan Company, New York.

Messrs. Methuen, London, are the publishers of a translation of the story of the mystical German poet and playwright, Gerhart Hauptmann, who has just been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. This work, entitled 'The Fool in Christ,' attempts to place the living human Christ before sophisticated twentieth-century eyes.

'The Everyman Encyclopaedia.' Edited by Andrew Boyle. (Dent, London. Vol. 1. 1s. net.) The first of twelve volumes which are to be uniform with the general volumes of Everyman's Library. The first volume consists of 628 pages, double columned and illustrated.

'A Housemaster's Letters.' (Smith, Elder & Company, London. 6s. net.) The author of this book has written a series of letters such as would arise naturally out of the life. Letters to boys, hopeful or going wrong, to parents, to old boys who come into his life, are included, and it is said to be a book of charm, humor, and character.

To his well-known and useful series called 'The Reformer's Bookshelf,' Mr. Fisher Unwin (London) has added two other timely volumes—L. T. Hobhouse's 'The Labor Movement,' and 'Work and Wages,' by J. E. Thorold Rogers. The cheapness of these little books (one shilling net) and the standing of their authors make them readily accessible to the student of politics and sociology.

'The Black-Bearded Barbarian.'—By Marian Keith. (Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, 439 Confederation Life building, Toronto. 35 cents paper, postage 7 cents; 50 cents cloth, postage 9 cents.) The story tells of a young man, educated at Toronto and Princeton, setting out as the first foreign missionary of his church, proposing to 'throw away his talents' and his life as a pioneer missionary to a strange and barbarous people on the other side of the world; learning the baffling Chinese language; preaching and winning converts within a few months; persecuted, stoned, chased from village to village, racked by fever, but persevering with never a word of complaint or a sign of discouragement; preaching, teaching, giving medical relief, and building chapels, schools and colleges; inspiring his Chinese wife, his native associates, and his students with his own dauntless spirit and pure devotion; strengthening the native churches as they grew to the number of forty; and it tells how when his summons came this intrepid adventurer was able to go to his Captain and report as his booty the souls of thousands of Formosans, who had forsaken their idols and bowed the knee to the true God.

How two Canadian girls fared as 'farm-school teachers' in South Africa is the subject of a sketch in February 'Canada Monthly,' by Nan Moulton, who deals with the boy who took care of their household gods in the tents where they lived, was officially called 'the picannin' and named the elegant English title of 'Charles.'

'Charles was a lovely treacle color and had temperament and ambitions, the chief of which latter was, one day bye-and-bye, to "work by Pretoria." He was protector, interpreter and business adviser in head transactions. His office, primarily, had been to wash up, to sweep, and to "cook" the kettle. The way I remember him oftenest is a golden-brown, slightly smoky little face at the tent-flap and a voice announcing, "Kettle cook, Missis."

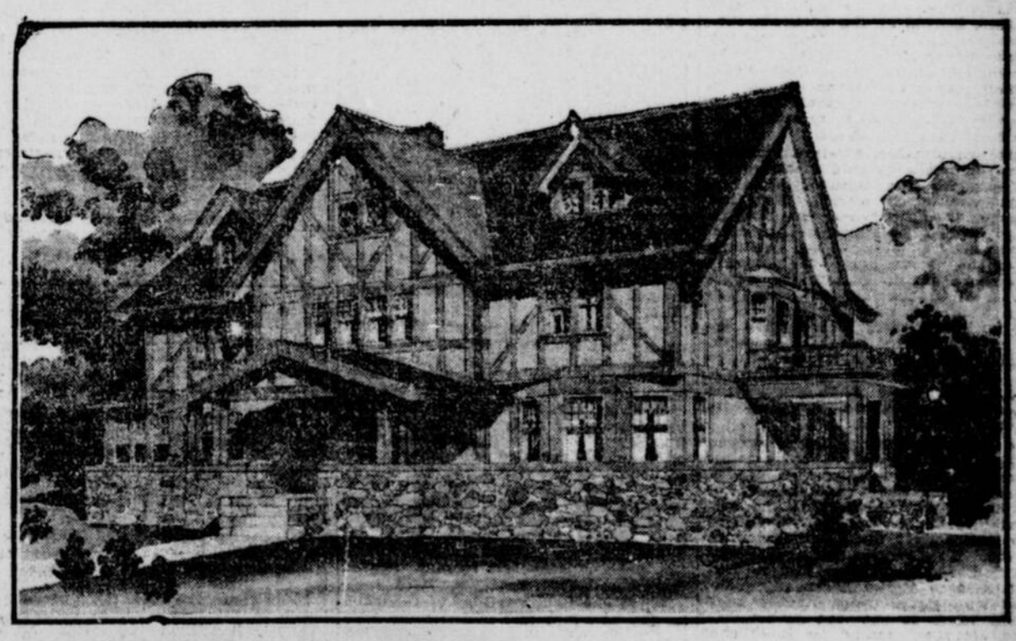
'It came about one day that slander touched his young life. The suave S. A. C. officer, in command at Schiedpad called at the farm house below on his weekly visit for the hearing and redressing of wrongs. Might he see our boy, he asked deferentially a few minutes later, and took Charles away with him. And Charles returned in a flame of indignation that lasted for days. Old Oom Goos had aroused it. "He say my steal," said Charlie.

'"What?" we asked.

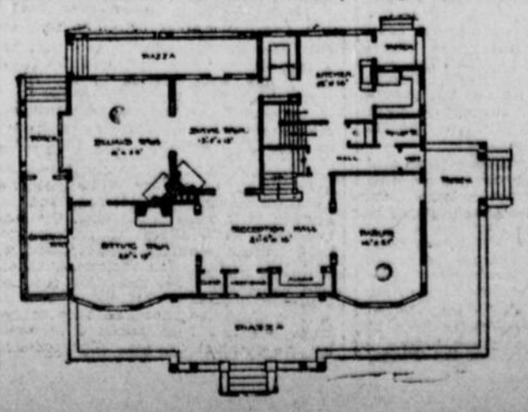
'"Perskiis (peaches), eggs," sobbed the aggrieved boy, "tabac, mealies,—all!" with a wave of his brown hand down to the farm below.

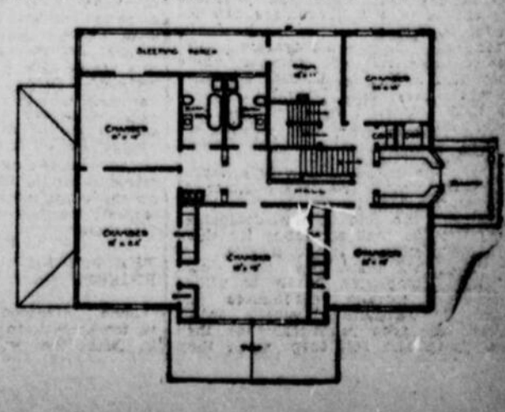
'"Never mind!" we said. But he did, for, at night, when Swartjong, Oom Goos's boy, came up as usual to skoff with Charles, and, incidentally, help wash the dishes, he was banished hungry, after Charlie had told him in lurid Dutch his (Charlie's) opinion of Oom Goos.'

A Modern Southern Home



The design is liberal in its appointments with a ground area of 59 ft. frontage by 4[illegible] depth, exclusive of piazzas and conservatory. Standing with the broad front to the street, it is built on the low English half timber style, with the walls cemented between the timbers with a 'pebble dash' finish, and all of the timber throughout left with a rough surface and stained brown, the roofs covered with red Spanish tile. The central front piazza is 26 ft. in length by 12 ft. in depth, the floor of which is extended each way with a broad terrace, the same being carried around on the right hand side back to a central porch, affording a side entrance. This piazza and terrace is surrounded with a native cobble stone wall with cement cap and steps at the entrance. the porches are built in timber style with heavy square timber posts and all the gables and cornices have wide projections with the timbers showing, and virge boards in the gables and two gabled dormers in the front roof treated in the same manner. The front of the house in the second story has an overhang of several feet covering over a projected window on each side, one coming in the parlor on the right side and one in the sitting room on the left side, the vestibule entrance is in the centre opening into a spacious reception hall and connected with the wide columned arch with parlor on the right and sitting room on left. A liberal staircase leading to second story opposite the entrance. At the rear of sitting room is a billiard room 16 ft. by 20 ft., and connecting through with sliding doors to dining-room, and thence to the kitchen at the right, and at the rear of side hall. The pantry, toilet rooms, rear stairs and numerous other conveniences are well arranged. At the left side of house and opening out of the sitting room and billiard room is a conservatory and porch connected together, and at rear of billiard and dining rooms is a large piazza carried up two stories high with sleeping porch on second floor. There are six rooms on the second floor, two bath rooms and ample closets. It is estimated to build this house complete for $14,000. The finish of the first floor is hardwood, and the second story is pine and painted. The finish is simple and plain, but everything about the house throughout is good.







The BOY SCOUTS

The Best Life Saver in Canada

S. M. Spurrier Takes the Award of Merit of the R.L.S.S.

Mr. H. W. Spurrier, S.M. of the 5th Montreal, has just passed his examinations at the Laurentian Baths for the award of merit of the R.L.S.S.

S.M. Spurrier is the first person in the Province of Quebec to take the award of merit, and he says that, although he is the world's champion, he found the test pretty stiff and not easy to pass. Mr. Spurrier is now working for the R.L.S.S. Diploma. At present there is only one Diploma in Canada.



S. M. SPURRIER.

In speaking of the examinations for the Award of Merit, S.M. Spurrier said in answer to questions put by the Editor:

'People do wonder why I did not take it before.

'I don't know myself, unless it is that I have been busy teaching swimming.

'However, I got through all right. It must not be imagined though, that because I managed to get through, that anybody can get through easily. The 600 yards swim in clothes is very fatiguing, and any one thinking of taking it will be well advised to practise well.

'The bringing of a subject 20 yards, fully dressed, by the second method is also very difficult.

'I have been swimming 16 years. Ten years I have been an active member of the R.L.S.S., and since I have been in Montreal I have assisted in numerous demonstrations; in fact, it was in connection with the R.L.S.S. that I came into touch with the Scout movement.

'I assisted in the demonstration given before His Royal Highness the Governor-General at the M.A.A.A. I have on several occasions been appointed to judge competitions.

'My record of life-saving competitions is good, having won the highest honors in England and in Canada.

'Yes, I have come out with highest individual points in both of the competitions for the Arthur Hersey Cup.

'Yes, I am preparing now for the Diploma, which is the highest award of the Society, and at the same time a very hard one to get. One person in the Dominion already holds it, Dr. Cochrane, of Toronto.

THE AWARD OF MERIT.

1. This award which takes the form of a silver medallion struck from a special die, is open to individual members of the Society who have passed the Bronze Medallion examination.

2. Candidates shall forward their full name and address together with particulars of awards held, when and where obtained; also the examination fee of 7s. 6d. (about $1.75), on or before the 1st September in each year. The central executive shall appoint the examiner and fix the date and place of examination.

3. Candidates shall present themselves for examination attired as follows:—Swimming costume or drawers, shirt, tie, collar, waistcoat, serge or flannel trousers and socks. The attire shall be of an ordinary character and properly fastened on to the body.

4. The examination shall consist of the six following tests:—

(a) To carry a person attired in bathing costume, by the second method of rescue, a distance of at least 20 yards.

(b) To swim continuously a distance of 600 yards by three different strokes, viz:—

(1) 200 yards breast stroke.

(2) 200 yards back stroke, using arms and legs.

(3) 200 yards, either by the side stroke, over-arm side stroke, the 'Trudgeon' or double over-arm stroke, or on the back without use of arms.

(c) To undress on the surface of the water.

(d) To dive from the surface of the water to a depth of at least 5 feet, raise and land an object weighing about 5 pounds.

(e) To dive neatly from two heights —(1) not exceeding 5 feet, (2) 8 to 10 feet.

(f) To perform any three of the following movements:—

(1) Motionless floating for 30 seconds, not necessarily horizontally; (2) Plunging, not less than 35 feet; (3) Sculling, either feet first or head first, using hands only, not less than 30 feet; (4) Propeller, not less than 20 feet; (5) Torpedo, distance 20 feet; (6) Two consecutive backward or forward somersaults; (7) Revolving on the surface without use of hands or feet; (8) Swimming on the breast feet first; (9) Marching on water, using legs only; (10) Imitation porpoise swimming—pushing off from the bottom not permitted; (11) Imitation of a submarine, sinking and rising at least twice; (12) any other swimming movement previously submitted to and approved of by the executive.

Candidates have the option of not more than one minute's rest between each of the six tests, which shall be performed in the order stated. Tests (d to f) shall be performed in swimming costume or drawers, as may be directed by the examiner prior to the commencement of the examination.

5. A maximum of 10 points shall be allowed for each swimming stroke, dive and movement. Any candidate failing to obtain five points shall be deemed to have failed, and cannot be re-examined, except by approval of the executive, and if re-examined the whole test must be performed.

The Silver Wolf and King's Scout Badges

Some Suggestions by English S.M.'s.

(From P. L. Helmn, 1st Longmoor Troop.)

A Silver Wolf's Suggestions.

I am a Silver Wolf under the old regulations, and I quite agree that 'the old regulations for the Silver Wolf encouraged badge hunting.' It undoubtedly did! A Scout would work hard for a badge, pass, and then commence, on another, totally neglecting the badges he had already obtained in his eagerness to obtain the remainder.

But, if I may be permitted to offer an opinion, I consider that the new regulations do not remedy the matter, for under them the 'Wolf' is to a great extent a badge for the lucky. The reason I term it 'a badge for the lucky,' is this: There are many Scouts in the country who have the necessary badge qualification, but who have not had the chance of saving life, and probably never will, consequently they can never qualify for the 'Wolf,' although they may be every bit as plucky and resourceful as those who have got it.

For instance, the Troop I am in at present is in a small country village twenty-two miles from the sea; there are no really dangerous swimming places within several miles of our headquarters; there are very few horses, except slow farm horses, to run away; and there have been no large fires here for years. What chance has a boy in a Troop such as this to save a life, however willing he may be? And I expect there are many such Troops. A boy may be well up in woodcraft, first aid, and other Scout subjects, he may do his good turns regularly, and he may carry out the 'Scout Law' to the letter, and yet cannot win the coveted 'Wolf' merely because he has never had the good fortune to come across a chance of saving life. I think the 'Wolf' should be kept as an honor for those Scouts who are real Scouts in every sense of the word, even though they have so far been unlucky and not had a chance to show their pluck. By adding the life saving to the test, the 'Wolf' is practically turned into an extra reward for bravery, rather than a sign of extra proficiency, which, I understand ,was the original idea. The tests would I think, be more adequate, and would be fairer all round, if they consisted of the present badge qualification, a specified camp attendance, twenty marks awarded for good turns, six twenty-mile tramps performed alone, and a service of at least three years, in addition to a good character from his Scoutmaster and any other persons (parsons, etc.), who had seen him often enough to observe his behavior during his three years' Scouting. Of course, this is merely a suggestion which could be easily improved upon by those who are better qualified to make these tests than myself.

(From Mr. P. White (Scoutmaster 7th Wallasey Troop.)

One Silver Wolf for Each District.

From what I can gather both in the 'Gazette' and from my Scout friends, if the 'Silver Wolf' qualifications remain as they are at present, then that which inspires a boy to work is gone, for it does not fall to the lot of most boys to perform an act of bravery or self-sacrifice such as is required.

No boy throws stones for the sake of it; he soon sets his mark before him, upon, which he centres his fire; so with his Scout work, if there is nothing ahead of either the 'all-round cords' or 'King's Scout,' when these are won he has no longer a wish to go further. To counteract this, I would suggest the Silver Wolf should have an entirely different purpose, namely, the honor of being the best Scout in the district—one 'Wolf' each year, for each Association, to be gained by examination of Commissioner or District Scoutmaster.

Then I would suggest that there be additional 'cords,' say, green and white, 6 badges; red and white, 12 badges; blue and white, 18 badges; gold and white, 24 badges; silver tinsel, 30 badges; gold tinsel, 36 badges. I think with these degrees every Scout would have an object in view.

(From Mr. Arthur E. M. Haes Scoutmaster, 4th Greenwich Troop.)

A Plea for the Poorer Boys.

I would sugest that some of gthe tests for 1st Class and King's Scout be brought more within the reach of the poorer element among the boys, and that a higher grade of King's Scout be created for those who can aspire to it. Let the first mentioned be graded as King's Scout 2nd Class (badge in worsted), and the latter as King's Scout 1st Class (badge in gold thread).

I do not think that any harm would result from what may possibly be termed the lowering of the standard of efficiency in the first case, and it would certainly offer a means of encouragement to a class of boy for whom the movement was very largely intended in the first instance, and one which is the most difficult to get at and keep when you have got him.

It is easy to say that it is the fault of the Scoutmaster if, once having got the boy, he doesn't keep him, but there is another side to the question; and here are many Scoutmasters who feel very keenly the loss of a dull boy, whom very often they have specially endeavored to keep interested in Scout work, but who fails to persevere long enough to pass his tests.

THE OWL JOTTINGS.

No news could have pleased the Scouts of this city and province more than the news that Mr. Russel Paterson had accepted the position of Provincial Secretary to the province.

His interest in the Scouts has extended almost since the formation of the organization, and the fact that he has commanded two troops in the city gives him all the practical knowledge that is so valuable to a provincial secretary.

The council can congratulate itself upon securing Mr. Russel Paterson's services.

We look forward for the continuance, in the coming year, of the good work that has been so well started in the past.

Just lately there seems to have been quite a lot of big game shooting in Westmount.

Or rather, I might say, that several bulls have been bagged.

Westmount need never fear a German invasion while she has so many marksmen to defend her fertile and happy country.

Lately I have noticed that quite a number of troops have been entertaining.

Possibly it would be just as well to have a social column on this page.

For instance, we have the 14th troop, who gave a pleasant entertainment in their home last week, where the decorations were carried out in green and white.

Professor Buckley's mouth organ orchestra rendered delightful music during the evening, whilst the guests enjoyed the bean supper in the library, which was converted into a perfect garden with flowering plants and ferns.

Last year we heard of a certain team that was anxious to put the scoutmasters to sleep at hockey.

What has happened this year, friends?

At the next scoutmasters' meeting there comes up the all-important post of D.S.M. for discussion.

The suggestion of asking a man not a scoutmaster, who has had some military training, to accept the position, has considerable argument in its favor.

Not only do you get a man who is capable of handling large numbers, but you add to those who are interested in the movement?

However, we shall see what we shall see.

THE OWL.

A RECORD IN SCOUTING.

A boy, aged fifteen, who had never been a Scout before, joined the 1st Holyrood Troop, Ottawa, as a tenderfoot on August 1. He won his 2nd class badge on September 12, and his 1st class badge on November 7, and became a King's Scout on November 25, and also won his all-round cords.

His Scoutmaster states the boy accomplished this by his own hard work and determination, without any special pushing, and all his examinations were carried out by qualified and independent examiners, without the boy's Scoutmaster being present.

THE SCROLL OF HONOR.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, in his capacity as Chief Scout of the Canadian Boy Scouts, has approved of the presentation of a scroll of honor to Scout T. Hibben, of Victoria, B.C., for the rescue of a companion named Harold Ryan from drowning in Foul Bay, near Victoria. Hibben, it seems, slipped off a log, and in doing so accidentally knocked Ryan, who was unable to swim, into the water.

The latter sank, and would probably have been lost if it had not been for Hibben's courage and knowledge of the proper methods of life-saving, which are taught to members of this organization. The scroll of honor bears the signature of His Royal Highness, and has been forwarded to the provincial headquarters for presentation to the lad.

SCOUT RANGERS.

A Letter from Toronto.

Toronto, Feb. 1, 1913.

Dear Sir:

The past few weeks have been busy ones with the Toronto Scouts, all branches of Scouting being very active.

Many surprises were sprung at the banquet of the Scout officers of the Toronto District, held last Saturday night in the club headquarters, Bloor and Sherbourne streets. There were about forty-five present, and all enjoyed the new progressive Scout game.

Questions relating to Scout work, especially that done by the boys, were laid in groups on the several tables, and each officer was required to name as many as he could. One table had slips from trees and another flowers. Another was represented by a question calling for the naming of the towns surrounding this city and their distance away. Bottles containing fluids, noxious and otherwise, were displayed ,and kept the players busy guessing their contents. Tests for feeling were made. It was surprising how many fell down at the table which called for the naming of certain lights carried by the street cars of the city.

The Sea Scouts of the Second Toronto Troop will soon be holding written examinations on sea scouting.

There have ben five new Troops organized in the city during the last week. The Rev. Addry Brown, of the Memorial Institute, organized one among the boys attending the Institute, and has divided it into three patrols—Beaver, Wolf and Cuckoo.

It is expected that the new district Scoutmasters will all be elected shortly, although the officials are having a hard time to locate men who can give their time to their troop and the district. It is through this difficulty that so many of the district Scoutmasters resigned last year. Two have already been elected.

RANGERS' RULES.

The laws of the Boy Scouts shall also guide the rangers, now being established by Secretary Hammond.

Each troop of Boy Scout rangers shall have a senior patrol when deemed expedient.

The officer of a troop is to be the senior ranger, and he will have charge of the troop. Patrols are to comprise eight scouts and a patrol leader.

The badges of rank shall be as follows:

Senior ranger—Fleur de lis in blue on each shoulder strap.

Junior ranger—Fleur de lis in red on each shoulder strap.

Patrol leader—Two vertical white straps on left breast pocket.

Corporal—One vertical white stripe on left breast pocket.

RANGER UNIFORM.

The ranger uniform is as follows: Stetson hat with fleur de lis, with words, 'The Scout Rangers,' interposed, to be worn on left side of hat; shirt, khaki woollen; breeches, semi-riding khaki; puttees, khaki; belt, brown leather; haversack, military pattern.

Staffs are carried when doing scouting and axe of good quality with pouch.

This uniform can only be secured through the Ontario council, and the registration of patrols is the same as that in the junior. The uniform is standard for the province.

S. M.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

First Annual Bean Feed.

The troops of the Central District will meet on Tuesday evening, February 11, at 8 o'clock sharp, at the corner of Pine avenue and Peel street, and march up the mountain for the first annual bean feed of this District. All Scouts please bring 'Billy' a fork and wood for a fire.

EARL ROSEBERY AND SCOUTING.

The Earl of Rosebery has kindly consented to be president for the London Boy Scouts. Addressing the Boy Scouts at Midlothian last July, Lord Rosebery said:

'If I was to form the highest ideal for my country it would be this, that it should be a nation of which the manhood was exclusively composed of men who had been, or who were, Boy Scouts, and who were trained in the Boy Scout theory. Such a nation would be an honor to mankind.'

FROM THE 'BLOWHARD.'

'Where are the Scouts this winter?'

This was a question asked by a gentleman interested in the movement.

He added, 'Surely they don't get fed up with Scouting in the summer and then go to sleep in the winter, like so many animals.

I answered, 'No; but they do more indoor work in the winter, the weather not being so suitable as in summer for outdoor work.'

'I sincerely hope you fellows are not going back on my word by being slackers this winter. Get busy.'

One of our city troops would do well to go in heavily for the Pathfinder's Badge.

But before going for the tests they might look up the location of the 'Pines,' Mount Royal.

The 11th Montreal seems to pursue the cluinary art with great persistence.

They carried off fifteen cooks' badges in the latest 'test.'

They would make a good football team.

And might practice using their own home-made tea biscuits as balls—and not be afraid of breaking them ! ! -

The recent Kensington concert should have satisfied everyone—there were artists of all degrees taking part —from a 'Penny' to a 'Nickel.'

Some hard hitters at Kensington. One Scout got 'one on the jaw,' and they had to bandage his foot.

Some lightning bandaging, too.

The Turks could do with a few of the Kensington 'Poultice wallahs.'

THRILLING DEEDS OF DARING LIFE SAVERS.

(The 'Sun,' New York.)

Through the bleak February night a storm was raging up the Atlantic seaboard. All along the coast the lifeguards were out, hunching into the gale, patrolling the beaches, alert for signs of disaster. Just before midnight one of them east of Bellport station on Long Island saw a schooner floundering in the gray spindrift off shore. It was the Benjamin Cromwell, and as the alarm swept down the beach the crew of three stations hurried to the scene. Their work was to take seven men from the rigging of the wrecked vessel.

All efforts through the night and the forenoon following failed. The wind was too high. Then at noon the schooner's masts, except the foremast, on which all of the crew save one had taken refuge, clashed overboard. This man went down in a welter of wreckage and to those on shore it seemed as if he must surely be battered to death; but as the breakers raced in they saw him clinging to a plank that had been swept away with him.

A furious surf was running and timber with which the 'Cromwell' had been laden was pitched up on the beach. To add to the danger thick icecakes, heaved by the breakers, lifted their jagged ends high in the air and crashed down, splintering one upon the other. And always the awful drive of snow and sleet, ripping the onrushing waves into tatters of foam and spindrift. Surely no man could live in that.

Instinctively the life savers moved nearer the edge of the surf and peered ahead for some sign of life. The beach was fringed with skim ice, sharp and pointed, that cut through rubber boots and clothing as if through parchment. Helpless to aid the man whom they knew must be plunging somewhere out in that angry water, they huddled together as men will when a lifeless body is about to be cast up before them. They heard ice and wreckage grind harshly; scattered debris washed up to their feet. Brave men all, yet they saw nothing to do. They knew not to what lengths the ocean would go before giving up its victim.

At this juncture a figure sprang from among them and wrapping a line about his waist ran to the edge of the surf. He was Frank Rayner, of the Blue Point station, and he was about to commit what the other surfmen instinctively told themselves was suicide. The service demands courage, not foolhardiness. For a moment Keeper Rorke hesitated, undecided whether to order Rayner back to the beach or not but he couldn't find it in his heart to do it. It was a venture too heroic, too splendid.

They watched Rayner as he stood in the whirl of icy spray awaiting his chance. He was half naked; his clothes he had thrown off as he ran. The cold bit into his flesh, tortured him. Still the chance held off. Then it came—the bit of wreckage, the clinging sailor, crashing into the boiling breakers—and Rayner dashed forward.

Foot by foot through that roaring tumult of water, of plunging beams and timber, dodging the splintered spars that leaping from giant combers made as if to pin him. Rayner worked toward his man. To those in shore he was hidden the greater part of the time. Finally they saw his head bob above a big billow. Near him floated the wreckage bearing its stiff motionless burden. The next instant Raynor vanished, swept under by a tremendous wave.

From the huddled group on shore men started forward, but Albert Latham, also of the Blue Point station, was the first to plunge into the tumbling seas. Tearing through them, he reached Rayner, who, just cresting a breaker, snatched at the sailor, now unconscious. And together these heroes of the coast hauled their man through the rearing timbers and ice to the beach and to safety.

Not ten minutes later the 'Cromwell' broke in pieces. From shore, the life savers saw men fall from the rigging—five of them, who fell, one by one, like black plummets into the sea. One remained aboard. Then he went too—a dark form clinging to the wrecked mast now adrift. And again Rayner and Latham plunged into the surf.

Now, weakened by their efforts and the cold, they faced an even harder task. The man torn from the mast nearly drowned them with his frenzied struggling. For twenty minutes the uneven fight between the sailor and the surf on one side and the two weakened life savers on the other was waged. Then a great green comber lifted beneath them and bore all three through the foaming sea to the shore.

For weeks Latham lay abed and Rayner never performed duty again. Subsequently commended by Washington, they considered that honor sufficient.

Such is the typical lifesaver. He's a part of a wonderful system.

It is surprising how little the average person knows about the Life Saving Service. If in summer you've wandered along the beaches until you've encountered one of their isolated stations you know a little of their life. Perhaps you were allowed to peer at the apparatus—the beach guns, the surf boats, the breeches buoys, the signal rockets—by which the shipwrecked persons are saved.

Maybe you've even passed through a shipwreck. Doubtless you've pictured it vividly again and again—the rope that spun round the mast, the stout cable that followed, the rigging of the breeches buoy, the wild ride with the surf hissing below you and the strong arms that bore you to a place of shelter on the beach. And possibly at some time or another you may have wanted to give more thought to those men who saved you; but the vagueness of their organization had left you floundering.

Let me tell you about another wreck, another life saver. It has been said of them that they are nerveless, and although not wholly ignorant of fear understand it only in graduated degrees. Yet these men have been known to break down and cry at the sight of some particularly pitiful wreck. The man I mean is Capt. Goddard, a veteran of the service, and the time was when the 'Louis V. Place,' a three-masted schooner, went ashore at Lone Hill.

It was one of the fiercest February nights that they've ever had along the Atlantic seaboard. There was a raging blizzard, the wind blew seventy miles an hour and so cold was the air that flying spray dropped as ice. The black hours of early morning turning into a red dawn of lashing seas and bitter cold revealed off shore the schooner 'Place'—an apparition in white. Her mast tops and hull were crusted with ice, her rigging frozen solid, her sails stiff and unmanageable, hard like sheets of metal. Into her bows bit huge masses of ice where the washing seas had frozen; beachward she drifted, a helpless hulk.

When she struck and lay hammering on the bar, just east of the Lone Hill station the life savers were ten miles down the coast. They were assisting the men of the Blue Point station in landing the crew of another schooner, the 'John B. Manning,' which had stranded during the night. Only one man was at Lone Hill, and seeing the 'Place' he instantly telephoned the Blue Point station and sent another call to the Point o' Woods station.

Five minutes later the Lone Hill and Blue Point men, finishing with the wreck of the 'Manning,' were fighting their way back through the hurricane, while from the other direction the Point o' Woods forces, helped by the gale at their backs, were hurrying along the sands, dragging their gun and lifeboat on sleds. When they reached Lone Hill they saw the 'Place' three hundred yards from the beach, gripped by the outer bar with the giant gray seas sweeping half way up her masts as they broke astern. Often the storm drew a dark curtain of scud and rushing snow, hiding the vessel for minutes at a time. Then the element-, as if gathering power for fiercer attacks, would lull and the life savers caught glimpses of the crew—eight black forms in the mizzen rigging, clinging for their lives.

Even with the station men fresh and untired it would have been impossible to launch a boat in that surf. Huge cakes of ice and wreckage ground in the swells washing up to the foot of the dunes. The Blue Point and Lone Hill men who had raced up the beach from the wreck of the 'Manning' were worn out. The faces of some were cut and bleeding from the driving sands. Others had frozen hands. Yet all were eager for the tremendous work of saving the crew of the 'Place.'



This section of large photo shows the situation of the winning table. (2nd Y. M. C. A. Troop.)

Club banquet at Central Y. M. C. A. Boys' Department. Each of the 15 clubs represented decorated its own table, and the 2nd Y. M. C. A. Troop of Scouts (school boys) were awarded the first place by the judges.

The beach gun was loaded, but before it could be fired a cry—almost a wail—went up from the beach. A great wave churning high into the rigging had swept two of the black figures into the sea. There were six left aboard.

Then the gun was fired, but the line was carried across the foretopmast stay, out of reach of the men in the mizzen rigging. Another shot, another—shots within arm's length of the sailors, shots that almost brushed them.

Yet always the whipcord fell into the seas. Stiffened from the intense cold, the sailors were unable even to grope for the line.

Noon came, the snow flung along the beach in blinding drifts, concealing the 'Place' until later afternoon. About 3 o'clock, when the next lull broke through, it was seen that two forms had vanished from the rigging. Only four remained.

Night descended, an awful night that piled the seas through gullies in the dunes, tore tons of sand from one hill and hurled them on another, and snatched at the huddled heaps of men crouching on the beach. And always there were signal fires burning fitfully and always the mountainous surf was tumbling over the doomed schooner, tearing it timber from timber. For forty hours the seas continued their grim play and to the exhausted lifesavers the physical pain was as nothing to the mental. Tortured by the sight of those on the 'Place' being swept overboard one by one, the surfmen raged at their inability to save them. Always they thought of the men dropping from the rigging—how eight became six; six became four—then two.

Came another day, and still the two dark forms were visible in the rigging. Those were trying hours for the life savers. They had no food except buckets of coffee brought down from the Lone Hill station. Yet they did not mind. Many of them dropped to their knees and prayed—prayed out loud. Others broke down and sobbed. And back on the beach they found gray Capt. Goddard, the veteran of the coast, who had seen wreck after wreck strand and smash. He was on his knees, his head in his hands, and when somebody touched his shoulder he said brokenly:

'I saw them droppin'—always droppin'—jes' like frozen apples!'

Then the gale died and the sea became lower. Two men remained in the rigging. Frantically the life savers launched their boat, and after a hard battle with the surf it swung alongside the shattered schooner. Above on the deck they saw two figures totter to the rail, sway uncertainly and topple over into their arms. They were the two men, the last of the 'Place.'

Later in the station, when Capt. Goddard, covered in blankets, was told that the two sailors had fought off the fatal drowsiness of freezing by beating each other's faces with their fists he broke down a second time, repeating:

'An' the rest o' them jes' dropped—dropped like frozen apples!'—The 'Sun,' New York.

A FIRE-LIGHTING DISPLAY.

One of the scout displays that B.P. is always particularly interested in, is the fire lighting display that was done by a few picked patrols before the King at the Windsor rally.

For this display the patrols in the troop must be trained individually by the patrol leaders, and the correct procedure to be adopted for giving the display is as follows:—

The patrols fall in line in single rank with the patrol leader in front of his patrol. Pegs should be placed on the ground where the fires are to be lighted and each peg should bear the name or number of the patrol. On the command 'To fire places, quick march!' the patrol leaders march their respective patrols opposite to and about 20 yards in rear of the pegs indicating where the fires are to be lighted.

MAKING THE TRIPODS.

Patrol leaders should then give the command 'Halt'; 'Stand at ease,' and place themselves two paces in front of the centre of their patrols. On the patrol leaders sounding three short notes on their whistles patrols run out in line 20 yards to the front, halt, and stand at the 'alert' in line behind the pegs facing the audience.

On the whistle sounding one note the second in each patrol, who should be on the right, will advance one pace and lay down his staff and get the loop out of his billy. (For loop, see page 207, 'Scouting for Boys.') Scouts 3 and 4 (the patrol is numbered from the right, the patrol leader being No. 1, the second No. 2, and so on) lay down their staves on each side of the second (see page 207, 'Scouting for Boys'). The second then slips the three loops over the heads of the staves (one loop over each head) and assisted by scouts 3 and 4 he swings his staff over two or three times to tighten up the loops. The second then stands the three staves up as a tripod, and scouts 3 and 4 rejoin the patrol.

Directly the tripods are up the whistle will sound one note and all patrols will immediately come to the 'alert' and form a circle round the tripod, facing outwards and stand at ease. On the whistle sounding two notes all patrols will turn inwards and stand at ease.

The second will then take matches out of his billy and sticks and paper from his haversack; the billy he hangs on the hook attached to the cord hanging from the tripod, and keeps the matches ready to light the fire with.

When the fires have been laid scouts Nos. 3 and 4 rejoin the circle and the patrols come to the 'alert.'

The whistle will sound three notes and on the last note the second will strike his match and light the fire, and the scouts sit down smartly in a circle around the fire.

The alarm whistle will sound and No. 8 will rise, move five paces to the front and act as though fainting. All scouts will immediately spring to the 'alert' and take off their neckerchiefs and hand them to No. 3. The patrol leader will attend to the patient. The second will take his billy off the hook, Nos. 3 and 4 will dismantle the tripod, hand the loop back to the corporal and make a stretcher with their staves and neckerchiefs. Scouts Nos. 5, 6 and 7 will stamp out the fire and collect all rubbish. Then fall in at the 'alert' five paces in rear of the patient, facing the flagstaff. When Nos. 3 and 4 have completed this stretcher they should place it on the ground two yards in front of the patrol and fall in with the remainder of the patrol.



KORP AND KELL, OR THE LON- PATROL



ENGLISH

Manxmen Reject Bill.

The Manx House of Keys has rejected the Workmen's Compensation Bill by twelve votes to ten.

Fatal Orange.

An inmate of the Sheffield Workhouse Hospital died after eating an orange, a piece of which lodged in the windpipe.

Peer's Gift for Blind.

Lord Howard de Walden has given £5,000 to start the fund of £100,000 to endow the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind at Upper Norwood.

Twins of Seventy-Five.

Dr. Leigh, Dean of Hereford, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday with his twin sister, the Hon. Mrs. Leveson-Gower, at her home at Limpsfield, Surrey.

Body Found in Cavern Pool.

'Suicide while insane' was the verdict returned at the inquest on Zephaniah Hunston, whose body was found in a pool in one of the Wren's Nest caves, Dudley, Staffordshire.

Died While Preaching.

Mr. William Beardsley, a lay preacher, attached to the staff of Lady St. Mary's Church at Wareham for the past twenty years, dropped dead while conducting service at Stoborough.

West Conntry Lumbermen's Task.

Lumbermen in hundreds will shortly invade the timber lands of Devon, Dorset, Somerset, and Cornwall, and begin the work of felling trees and getting them ready for emoval during the summer.

Deputy Recorder's Record.

In discharging the grand jury at the Birmingham Sessions the Recorder, Mr. Dugdale, referred to the retirement of his deputy, Mr. T. S. Soden. He had never missed a sitting for thirty years.

Newcastle's Lord Mayor.

Sir Joseph Baxter Ellis, the first Lord Mayor of Newcastle, is to be presented with the freedom of the city, the parchment containing the freedom being enclosed in a gold casket.

Tragedy of Fog.

It was said at a Camberwell inquest recently on Sarah Oxley, of Camden-grove, Peckham, that she left home during a dense fog to purchase food for dinner, and was afterwards found drowned in the Grand Surrey Canal. An open verdict was returned.

Victim of Duty.

As a London policeman was walking in the middle of the raod with extended arm to hold up the traffic at Ludgate Circus he was knocked down by a motor-bus and killed.

Interrupted Funeral.

While a funeral was approaching a cemetery at Eccles, near Manchester, the roadway collapsed, and three of the four horses drawing the hearse fell into the cavity and were suffocated.

Doubly a Veteran.

The death occurred near Plymouth of Abel Marks, a veteran of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, at the age of eighty.

Died at 100.

The death is announced at the age of 100, of Elisha Webb, the oldest resident in Nottingham, who for many years had lived at Mapperley Plains.

New Dock a Mile Long.

The new Hull joint dock, which is being built by the North-Eastern and Hull and Barnsley Railway Companies, adjoins the Alexandra Dock, and has a frontage on the Humber of about one mile.

Most Meat From America.

During Dec., 1912, 37,247 tons of meat were sent to the London Central Markets for sale. Of that quantity 12,417 were British, 5,499 foreign, 13,382 American, and 5,949 from Australia and Canada.

Diamond Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bates, of Stalham (Norfolk), have just celebrated their diamond wedding. Mrs. Bates, who is eighty-four years old, has lived in her present house for seventy-eight years.

Venerable Sisters.

Mrs. Emily Phoebe Wenhams, of Upper Richmond road, Putney, celebrated her 100th birthday recently. She was visited by her twin sisters, aged ninety-five, who had travelled many miles to see her.

Too Many Girl Clerks.

According to the report of the Birmingham Education Committee, the market is terribly overstocked with girls who ask for situations as shorthand and typewriting clerks in offices. It is not unusual for from 200 to 300 girls to apply for one office post.

Cigarette Smoker's Fate.

Syncope from degeneration of the heart set up by excessive cigarette smoking, was given as the cause of death at an inquest on the body of a private, aged 23, in the Coldstream Guards.

$355,000 for Workpeople.

At Sir W. P. Hartley's Aintree jam works $23,250 was distributed among 710 workpeople in connection with the profit-sharing scheme, under which, since its establishment 28 years ago, $355,775 has been distributed.

Loss Led to Fortune.

Mr. John Plant, Peterborough's largest ratepayer, has just died. In his younger days Mr. Plant, who was 83 years of age, lost his right arm through meeting with an accident while working as a laborer in the Great Northern Railway locomotive sheds at Peterborough. On receiving compensation from the company he invested the money in house property, and this proved to be the foundation stone for his building up a fortune.

Humble Artists.

The first prize for oil paintings at an exhibition in the Leeds district has been awarded to a deaf and dumb bricklayer and the second to a collier. Both are pupils of Police Sergeant Jones, who is the Leeds civic macebearer.

Honor for Miner's Son.

Mr. Joseph Cousin, of Little Hulton, has obtained the diploma of Fellow of the Royal College of Organists. The son of a miner employed at Lord Ellesmere's Colliery, he showed marked musical ability at an early age, and obtained the L.R.A.M. diploma for pianoforte playing when a boy.

Granary of Fleeces.

Messrs. T. W. Mays & Sons, Limited, of Bourne, South Lincolnshire, wool merchants, have purchased over 10,000 fleeces, the property of the late Mr. Sam Gooseman, a farmer of North Lincs, who died last autumn. The clips date back nearly fifty years, and the fleeces were in splendid condition, having been stored in a large granary.

Deputy Lieutenant Dead.

Mr. Edward Webb, of Studley Court, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, a deputy-lieutenant and former high sheriff of the county, and senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Edward Webb & Sons, seedsmen, of Wordsley, died suddenly in Paris, at the age of sixty-eight, on his way to the south of France for his health.

Inhuman Father.

For cruelty to his baby, aged eighteen months, whom he injured in the mouth and badly bruised on the face and hands, a Bath laborer was sentenced to six months hard labor, and to an additional three months for neglecting three other children. When arrested he said he supposed a man had a right to correct his own child.

Cat for White Slavers.

Under the 'White Slave Traffic Act, Mr. Justice Darling, at the Old Bailey, sentenced a man to eighteen months' hard labor and thirty strokes with the 'cat.' For a similar offence he sentenced another man to 12 months' hard labor and twenty-four strokes. He gave the first man leave to appeal as he had been arrested before the act was passed.

Nearly Half Million Emigrants.

In 1912, 476,762 British subjects emigrated, and of these 186,185 went to Canada, 83,199 to Australia, 61,753 to other countries under the British flag, and 117,354 to the United States. As compared with 1911, the emigration to Canada decreased by 1,234, and that to Australia increased by 12,351.

'Fighting Parson' Killed.

The Rev. Albert Knight, a Leeds vicar, was testing a new camera by taking flashlight photographs of the cliffs on Flamborough Head in the fog, when he fell 200 feet and was killed. During his curacy at Burnley, Mr. Knight 'knocked out' a reputed prize-fighter, who afterwards became one of his most earnest church workers.

Bill to Bar Racing Tips.

Amendments to be moved by the Bishop of Hereford to the Betting Inducements Bill will extend the restriction and penalties to any one 'who writes, prints, publishes, or circulates any betting coupon or list of odds,' and to 'the proprietor, manager, or publisher of any newspaper which prints or circulates any betting tip.'

Having a Look Round.

Two men were remanded at Gravesend on a charge of burglary at the offices of Messrs. Nettlingham, corn merchants, of West street. It was stated that they were found by Detective Harris in the counting house with burglars' tools, including electric appliances, and said they were 'having a look round.'

Daggers and Masks.

When arrested at Godalming on charges of theft and burglary, Arthur Smedley Fearn, aged 16, of H.M.S. 'Royal Arthur,' and Arthur Huish, aged 15, errand boy, of Landport, were found with daggers and masks in their possession.

Baby Gets Damages.

Damages of $250 were awarded a baby against a Hungerford (Berks) chemist who served morphine suppositories in mistake for glycerine suppositories. After administration of one of them the baby became ill from morphia poisoning and shock. The judge, who remarked that it was the first case he had heard on behalf of a baby, in giving judgment, said it remained for him to congratulate the baby that it had not been killed.

Colonial Society's Preacher.

Dr. David Smith, author of 'In the Days of His Flesh,' has agreed to preach the Colonial Missionary Society's sermon on Tuesday, May 6, at the City Temple. Dr. Smith is genuinely interested in Colonial missions. He was in Canada last autumn, and was greatly impressed by the magnificent opportunities afforded for service in the Dominion—opportunities which, he says, daily grow greater and more appealing.

Link With Waterloo.

Mrs. Ruth Roberts, of Folkestone, received a visit from the Archbishop of Canterbury on her 100th birthday. He was surprised to find a framed sketch of himself above her mantlepiece, and inquired how she came by it. The old lady said it was a gift from the daughter of a late vicar. Mrs. Roberts is one of twenty-two children, and her father and two brothers fought at Waterloo. One of her memories is of her mother buying, as a luxury, an ounce of tea at $1.50 a pound.

University Founder Dead.

Mr. J. W. Arrowsmith, a well-known publisher, died at Bristol recently, at the age of 73. He was a prominent Liberal and Non-conformist, and a few years ago succeeded Mr. Birrell as president of the Bristol Liberal Club, of which he was one of the founders. Mr. Arrowsmith was an active educationist and helped to found the University of Bristol.

Minister's Plight.

Answering a judgment summons at Edmonton, a man said he was a Baptist minister who had been out of a pastorate for two years. He came to London, and, with an initial capital of $15, traded in fruit and flowers until he obtained a situation bringing him $5.00 to $6.25 a week. He had a family of eight children. The judge refused to make an order.

What Burglars Left.

Burglars unsuccessfully attempted to open a safe containing pearls valued at $400,000 on the premises of a Holborn (London) merchant. Apparently they were surprised at their work, for they fled, leaving behind a tent, rubber gloves, twenty gas cylinders, blowpipes, a patent appartus for cutting steel with a fierce flame, an electric battery, and other appartus of a highly technical and scientific nature. The tent was light-proof, and was evidently used to prevent light getting to the windows.

Servant Girl Libels Vicar.

A servant girl named Minnie Smith, aged 18, was bound over at Suffolk Assizes, for a criminal libel against the Rev. C. A. Morgan, vicar of Winston, Stowmarket. She apologized and withdrew charges made against Mr. Morgan, by whom she had been employed, in certain letters which she had written.

Determined Suicide.

A verdict of 'Suicide whilst of unsound mind' was returned at the inquest at Hull on the body of Valentine Evans, 24, an iron moulder, whose mutilated body was found on the railway. Dr. Croke said that in addition to the injuries received by the man through being run over by a train his throat was cut, the wound having obviously been self-inflicted and would have caused death. Death, however, had not ensued before the man was run over.

Judge and Jury Disagree.

When John Cook was put on his trial at Worcester Assizes for the attempted murder of Harry Gardner, County Councillor and Justice of the Peace, the question was whether he was of sound mind. The prison surgeon took the positive and the jury the negative view. The judge held that it was a clear case of madness. The jury failing to agree, his lordship discharged them. A second jury found the prisoner 'Guilty, but insane,' and he was ordered to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure.

Graveyard Outrage.

The mortuary chapel at the new cemetery at Bawtry, south-east of Doncaster, was found to have been broken open, the service book and a surplice torn up, and the fittings of the door broken. The cemetery gates had been damaged, the tool-house broken open, several tombs damaged, glass covers of wreaths smashed, and two feet of earth had been removed from a grave.

Costly Accusations.

Several gentlemen who had been accused by Mr. W. Evetts, of Tackley Park, of shooting pheasants on September 13 (whereas the pheasant season does not begin till October 1) were awarded damages as follows against Mr. Evetts at Oxfordshire Assizes: Mr. Castle, £20; Mr. Margetts, £10; Mr. Osborn and Mr. Bulford, £5 each. The jury found that the allegations were untrue, and the jury thought it a great pity that the defendant did not take the opportunity of apologizing.

'Larking' With a Revolver.

A verdict of 'Manslaughter' against a youth named Albert Davies was returned at the inquest at Ranshaw, Durham, on Bartholomew W. Walker, who was shot dead. The evidence showed that while youths were amusing themselves in the billiard-room at te Ralley Fell Colliery Institute, Albert Davies showed a revolver, and explained the working of it. Later he said to a youth named Cox, 'Hands up!' and Cox told him to 'give over.' Shortly afterwards Davies shouted to Walker, and the weapon went off, the bullet entering Walker's head.

SCOTTISH

Drunkenness in Aberdeen.

One of the features of Chief Constable Anderson's 1912 report on crime in Aberdeen is the increase of drunkenness, the figures having jumped up from 1,188 last year to 1,341 this year.

Shooting Cormorants.

Seventy-four cormorants have been shot on the Tweed and tributaries since October, and in each case the reward of 50c. per head offered for the killing of this voracious fish-eater has been paid by the Tweed Commissioners.

Licensing Pdebiscite.

A postcard plebiscite taken by the Glasgow Corporation on the question of liquor licensing showed the following result: For reduction of license, 59,435; for increase, 15,234; for no change, 36,645. Only 55 percent of the electorate voted.

Hering Haul in Harbor.

The unusual sight was witnessed of seine net crews shooting their nets within Campbeltown Rarbor, where herring were found to be plentiful. The herring were evidently driven into the loch by the recent stormy weather, and both on Dalintober and the town side, as well as in Kilkerran Bay, good catches were secured. In all 350 boxes were landed.

Remarkable Longevity.

The registrar's returns for the parish of Nairn for 1912 show that there is little diminution in the longevity of the Nairn inhabtants, referred to by Shaw, the historian. During the year 94 deaths were regisetred, an increase of two over the previous year. Of these three were 90 years of age, one 89, one 88, and two 87. Of the 94, 68 gave an average of 67 years, of which 16 were over 80, and 35 over the three score years and ten.

White Robin.

Some time ago a pair of pied blackbirds were seen in the neighborhood of Comrie, Perthshire, and now a pure white robin has been secured on Dunira estate, in the same district. Local opinion differing as to what species the bird belonged, it was sent to a meeting of the British Ornithologists' Union, held recently in London, and after examination, the bird was pronounced to be a robin.

Mystery of the Sea.

The Danish brigantine 'Willie,' of Marstal, Norway, was picked up ten miles north of Uist, Shetland, by the Aberdeen trawler 'North Star.' No crew were on board, but the ship's papers, log, and the men's clothes remained, and the cabin clock was going. The vessel was loaded with wood bound for Rochester, twelve days out from Copenhagen. The sails were stowed, and two boats were on deck. The vessel, which was waterlogged, was towed to Lerwick, and berthed there.

Lucky Fishermen.

A small line fishing boat belonging to Portknockie, Banffshire, created a record for their week's earnings at the haddock fishing. The crew comprised four men. They had four shots of haddock, which yielded a total sum of $4310, or over $100 per man. Their outlay was $2 for a barrel of herring guts for baiting the lines. The famine prices prevailing for fish, and good catches have combined to produce this record result. The fish were got several miles off and landed at Portknockie.

Living With Their Cattle.

The Marquis of Tullibardine, presiding at the annual dinner of the Glasgow Celtic Society, of which he is the chief, referred to the report on medical service in the Highlads. He said the authorities knew more about Turkey and Bulgaria than about the conditions prevailing at their own doors, through no fault of the people save, he was sorry to say, their poverty. In some parts of the Outer Hebrides there were people living in houses without either chimneys or windows, and where the only division between the people and the cattle was a four-post bed.

Woman Swallows Pins.

An extraordinary case has come before the Aberdeen Infirmary surgeons. A married lady residing in the vicinity of the infirmary was taken ill, and her trouble could not be diagnosed. The case was very puzzling, and a skiagram revealed a state of matters which required operation. The cause of the illness was found to be due to no fewer than seventy-three ordinary pins, eleven hairpins, and a small piece of steel, all embedded in the bowel. The surprise is how this dangerous assortment found its way into the woman's body. The only explanation is that for a considerable period she had been in the habit during sleep of extracting a pin from her nightdress and swallowing it.

IRISH

Limerick Centenarian.

The death has taken place of Margaret Buckley, a resident of Lynecrompane, at the age of 103.

Twelve Year Old Voter.

Robert McCreight, Hillman street, Belfast, though only 12 years of age, voted in the Belfast municipal elections.

Youngest Barrister.

Mr. Arthur Burke Kelly, eldest son of Mr. Wm. P. Kelly, solicitor, Athlone, who was recently called to the Bar, has the distinction of being the youngest member of the Irish Bar, having only celebrated his 21st birthday on the previous day.

Something Like a Flood.

The inhabitants in the flooded area surrounding Athlone can only reach that town by sailing or rowing boats over the fields, and they have to swim their live stock when moving them from place to place.

Good Price for Land.

A farm at Latnadronagh, near Ballyjamesduff, co. Cavan, comprising 6a. 1r. 15p., which was sold at public auction by Mr. W. J. Holden, Dublin, realized $1,300 and commission, being equal to $340 per Irish acre.

Judge on Strike.

Judge Curran has intimated that he will hold no further sessions in Athlone until a new court house has been erected. The existing building has been condemned as insanitary and unsuitable, but owing to differences between the Westmeath and Roscommon County Councils as to the payment of a proportion of the cost, the matter of erecting a new court house has been under consideration for some years.

Prominent Land Leaguer Dead.

The death has just taken place at the age of ninety, of Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, Lower Tinakelly, Pilltown, co. Kilkenny, who took a prominent part in the '48, '67, and Land League movements, and was for many years a popular member of Carrick-on-Suir Guardians.

High Sheriff's Divorce Action.

In the Dublin Probate Court Judge Madden fixed $15 per week as the alimony payable, pendente lite, by Alderman J. J. Kelly, High Sheriff of Dublin, who is seeking a divorce from his wife on grounds of misconduct and cruelty. The wife cross-petitions for a divorce on similar grounds. The applicant in an affidavit stated that the husband's income was over $7,000 a year, but the latter denied that he had even $1,250 a year.

Committee Resigns.

The Rev. M. O'Connor, P.P., at a meeting of the co. Kerry Old Age Pension Committee, explained that the Ardfert sub-committee had resigned because, after it had taken every possible pains to inquire into each case before it, the cases were rejected by the Local Government Board, on the representation of the pension officers. Mr. Humphreys, pension officer, absolutely denied that he or his colleagues gave misleading information. It would, he said, be 'a public disgrace' to give a pension in one case which he cited.

Cottage Rents.

The high price of land and the difficulty in providing cheap cottages for laborers formed a subject of discussion at Athy Rural District Council. Mr. John Conlan said employment was scarce during winter, and it was almost impossible for some of the poor tenants to pay 42c a week and maintain families. The clerk said that the council paid $3,070, or nearly $250 a site, for cottage sites in the Castledermot district. The expenditure on the houses was $12,515, and the council thought the rent fixed was fair. In No. 1 Rural District the loss on the cottages amounted to $3,000 yearly.

Girl Weavers Wanted.

A sensation has been created in Naas by the announcement that the directors of the thriving local carpet factory, in view of the insufficient number of weavers, are considering the necessity of securing a factory in or near a larger town. The Countess of Mayo has issued an appeal, in which she states that the directors have promised to retain the factory in Naas if it be brought up to a weaving capacity of 100 girls, and asks for a committee and subscriptions to aid in opening a hostel in Naas for country girls learning to weave. Sixty girls are at present employed.

WELSH

Judge 'a Sport.'

'I am glad to see you are a "sport," my lord,' said a master of foxhounds to Mr. Justice Avory at Carmarthen Assizes on getting exemption from serving on the grand jury to attend the hunt.

An Ancient Family.

The death is announced of Mrs. Jones, widow, Llwyncoedwr, Resolven, a member of one of the oldest families in Glamorganshire, which traces its descent in the Vale of Neath to the fifteenth century.

Cottage Collapses.

A thatched cottage, known as Spring Gardens, Newcastle-Emlyn, occupied by Miss Mary Thomas, suddenly collapsed on a Sunday evening. About a dozen fowls were buried alive, and Miss Thomas narrowly escaped a similar fate.

Football Player Killed.

When playing in a football match at Swansea, Albert Jones, twenty-three, of the Plasmail Excelsior team, which was playing Morriston, struck his head against another player, and died from concussion of the brain. 'Accidental death' was the verdict of the inquest.

Pastor for Australia.

The Rev. T. J. Williams, pastor of Station-road Church, Treorchy, has accepted a call from Sydney, Australia, and will sail in the course of a month. Since Mr. Williams went to Treorchy, four years ago, he has been able to double the number of worshippers at his church.

Village Without Poor.

The officers of the Wesleyan Connexion, charged with the distribution of a local charity, have failed to find a single poor person in the village of Llangwm, Pembrokeshire, and the money has, in consequence, been forwarded to a Children's Orphanage Home. Every occupier in Llangwm is a freeholder, and there is not a single public-house in the village.

Fatal Haste for Train.

Late for her train at Cefn, Denbighshire, Miss Elizabeth Stockton, who though only sixteen was well known in the district for her fine voice, jumped from the platform to enter on the wrong side, when an express train came up and killed her.



Do Your Hands Chap?

Zam-Buk Will Heal in One Night

For badly chapped hands, cold cracks, frost bite, etc., Zam-Buk is the best known balm. Wash the hands or part affected in water as hot as can be borne. Dry with a soft towel, and then smear the Zam-Buk well over the part. If it is the hands, wear a pair of old gloves overnight. By morning the pain will be gone. Then use Zam-Buk a few more times and the cracks will be healed. Mrs. A. F. Phillips, of Ayers Cliff, Que., says: 'I suffered terribly from chapped hands. At times my hands were so sore that I could almost have cried with the pain. I tried Zam-Buk, and in a very short time my hands were cured.'

Mrs. W. M. Ballient, of Port Hawkesbury, N. S., writes: 'Some time ago my hands were very badly chapped. Ordinary ointments did not heal them, and I was advised to try Zam-Buk. To my great delight it healed my hands completely.'

Zam-Buk will also be found a sure cure for piles, ulcers, blood-poison, varicose sores, cuts, burns, bruises, and skin injuries generally. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, on receipt of price.

Local Wholesale Depot, 144 Craig St. West.



9485. A COMFORTABLE FROCK FOR THE GIRL.

Blue serge with self-covered buttons, and a black patent leather belt for trimming is here shown. The design is comfortable and practical for the growing girl. It may be finished with a deep cuff, or with a turn-over cuff on the shorter sleeve. The fronts open over an underwaist that may be of lining and over-laid with self or contrasting material. The pattern is cut in four sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires four yards of 36 inch material for an eight year size. inch material for a 38 inch size.

9462. GIRL'S COAT AND CAP.

Blue velvet was used for this model, with fancy buttons for trimming. The coat may be of serge, cheviot, or corduroy, and the cap of the same material or of silk. The designs are easy to make and pleasing in development. The pattern is cut in four sizes, 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. It requires one yard of 20 inch material for the cap, and 2 1-8 yards of 44 inch material for the coat for a two-year size.



9469. A PRACTICAL COMBINATION UNDER GARMENT.

Ladies' Corset Cover and Drawers Combined.

Lawn, nainsook, dimity, crossbar, muslin, or silk may be used for this design. It may be finished with square or round neck edge. The pattern is cut in three sizes, 34, 38 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 3 1-2 yards of 36

9455. A STYLISH DESIGN SKIRT

For Misses and Small Women.

Corduroy, poplin, velvet, charmeuse, taffeta, serge or wool mixtures are most suitable for this design. The pattern is cut in five sizes, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 3 3-8 yards of 44 inch material for a 17-year size.



9438.—AN UP-TO-DATE MODEL.

(Ladies' skirt, in raised or normal waistline.)

Gray serge with self covered buttons and stitching for a finish is here shown. The pattern, which is suitable for velvet, taffeta, broadcloth, and other seasonable fabrics, is cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 6 yards of 24 inch material for a 24 inch size.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, and it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

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

'Weekly Witness' Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents.

Name .....

Street and No.....

P.O. .....

Prov. .....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address: Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' Witness Block, Montreal.

Says Income Tax Threatens Ruin

Fine Point Raised by American Appeal Against Payment in England.

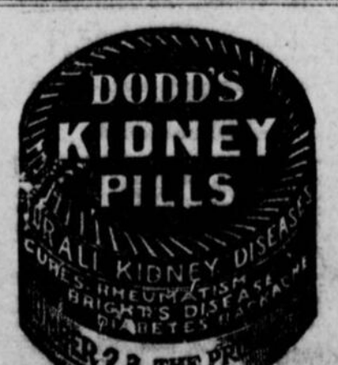
London, Feb. 4.— In the House of Lords yesterday a hearing was commenced on the appeal by the American Thread Company against the income tax levy.

Mr. Danlekwerts, K.C., for the appellants, expressed the fear that unless his arguments for the American Thread Company were held to be good the income tax would become an intolerable nuisance to such foreign companies, seriously hampering the foreign trade of this country, and bring ruin to a number of commercial undertakings.

The question at issue was whether the appellant company was or was not a person resident in the United Kingdom, so as to be liable to be assessed. His cotention was that the company was not such a resident, and did not exercise trade here though it was true that an extraordinary meeting of the board of English directors was held in this country.

CARDINAL NAGL, VIENNA'S ARCHBISHOP, DIED TO-DAY

Vienna, Feb. 4.— Cardinal Franz X. Nagl, Archbishop of Vienna, died here to-day. He was created Cardinal at the Consistory of November 27, 1911, and received his red hat from the Pope only in December, 1912.





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VOTES THAT TELL

What the People Think and Desire.

Often people have to vote at a political election when they do not know which way to cast their vote so as to bring about such legislation as they want. Generally they have to decide how they will vote on one single issue. In the plebiscite taken by the 'Witness' every one of our readers has had a chance to say what he wants done by the government on most of the large issues that are agitating the country. It is notoriously hard to get people to vote even in a heated campaign, and the vote that has been secured in this plebiscite is an unusually large one. At present there are about three thousand six hundred ballots counted, another five hundred have been received since the count, and we both hope and expect that the total vote will run up to five thousand before the last count begins on January eighteenth.

Every question in the list below and count explains itself except question No. 1 in the count, which does not appear in the list. This question only occured on the very first issue of the ballot, and it was identical in wording with question No. 1 (a). After the first issue of the ballot papers had been sent out it was found necessary to add question No. 1 (b) so as to allow of an alternative vote on the navy question.

THE THIRTEEN QUESTIONS:—

(1) (A) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A CONTRIBUTION OF GREAT BATTLESHIPS TO THE NAVY OF THE EMPIRE?

(1) (B) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A CANADIAN NAVY?

(2) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF INCREASING THE PRESENT PREFERENCE GIVEN TO BRITISH GOODS ENTERING CANADA FROM 33 1-3 TO 50%?

(3) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF GRADUALLY REDUCING THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ON GOODS ENTERING CANADA FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE EMPIRE AND SO INAUGURATING IMPERIAL FREE TRADE?

(4) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF FREE TRADE IN NATURAL PRODUCTS WITH THE UNITED STATES?

(5) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF FREE TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS WITH THE UNITED STATES?

(6) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF BEING REDUCED GRADUALLY SO AS EVENTUALLY TO BRING ABOUT FREE TRADE?

(7) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A CHEAP PARCEL POST AS ALREADY ESTABLISHED IN ALL OTHER CIVILIZED COUNTRIES?

(8) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF REMOVING THE TAX AT PRESENT PLACED ON IMPROVEMENTS AND PUTTING IT ON THE LAND VALUES?

(9) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF HAVING ALL RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE PUBLIC?

(10) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF EXTENDING THE FRANCHISE TO WOMEN ON EQUAL TERMS WITH MEN?

(11) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF PLACING ALL APPOINTMENTS TO THE CIVIL SERVICE UNDER A COMMISSION?

(12) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A STATED NUMBER OF VOTERS HAVING THE RIGHT BY PETITION TO HAVE ANY BILL THEY MAY SIGN SUBMITTED TO THE ELECTORATE FOR THEIR APPROVAL AS A LAW?

(13) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF THE ABOLITION OF THE BAR?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am sending you my ballot with my marks thereon showing forth my stand in this controversy and I firmly believe this navy question should be submitted to the people. It is the worst thing that could happen our country. If Borden trys to saddle such a thing on the country without their consent. Why, it is absurd, they would not get a man to volunteer to man their ships. This is a free country and we want free trade. We are loyal of our own will. But no compulsion by Borden. I was a volunteer for over twenty years. Went to the Red River in '70, under Wolseley. I went of my own free will and I am sure the boys of to-day would obey their country's call. But no compulsion. Borden is overstepping our liberty. Let him withdraw his bill, and go to the people. He will be doing more for the welfare of our country and our loyalty to our mother country.

H. R. BENNETT.

Danville.

Note.—No compulsory service has been hinted at in connection with any naval policy, except by the faction now represented in the Cabinet by Mr. Pelletier and Mr. Nantel, both of whom are supporting Mr. Borden's policy.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—To have a great and united Empire, we must have one king or emperor, such as now have, and one all powerful navy under one head. Each dominion must contribute in cash according to population. The above is what I would vote for if I got the chance.

D. LEWIS.

Escuminac, N.B.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am enclosing herewith a few ballots, hoping that many more may reach your office, especially on 'Banish the Bar,' for I am deeply interested in this work.

I remain,

S. H. NICHOLSON.

Monteagle Valley, Ont.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I would be more in favor of settling national questions by arbitration and try the spread of Christianity for war. An army and navy are expensive things to keep up.

J. A. C.

Parry Sound, Ont.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.)

Sir,—I notice that you are opposed to the public ownership of public utilities, alleging that the public is served with greater honesty and efficiency under the present system. If that is the case, are you not inconsistent in advocating the institution of a parcels post. It appears to me your argument against public ownerships of railways, etc., is equally applicable to public schools, post offices, etc., yet no one wishes to revert to the old system.

H. C. HANBROTHER.

Hilton, N.S.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Note on questions 1 and 2, Canada should build up an aerial navy, and thereby assist in developing a science, which will eventually make war impracticable, instead of giving millions (to the special interests) for building up a navy which may be sunk and certainly will be obsolete in a few years' time, and which will continually need to be replaced and enlarged at ever-increasing cost. This does not mean that Canada should not assist in defending the Empire, but that battleships are not the best way—except for the contractor.

A. Y. ARNOTT.

Roblin, Man.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Mr. Editor, I would give the women the franchise, 'Votes for women' is an epidemic, the sooner they all get it the better, the ultimate result for good or evil will about balance. I do not wish to meet a Canadian Suffragette. 'Let us have peace.'

The franchise—universal suffrage, or nearly so—is not an unmixed blessing. Democracy gone to seed burrs, a great variety of the 'Apples of Sodom.' Subsoiling is usually good farming. It brings up dormant matter that has been filched and squandered by the tillers in days past from the surface. It lets in light—which is force—to a greater depth, and thus vitalizes whatever nitrates are present, but its an extremel slow and expensive process, especially if the subsoil is stoney. I fear the Franchise Act now before Parliament in England is primiture. It is putting too much power into the hands of the vicious elements of the Socialist and union labor elements.

I have recommended them to him as the best papers published in Canada.

A. F. MORTON.

Clementsport, Que.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Canada owes much to the 'Witness' for its independent, safe and sane attitude in public matters that agitate the country. Particularly let me say in regard to the reciprocity treaty, anti-German craze, and liquor traffic, in the loss of reciprocity Ontario has lost millions; but worse than any monetary loss is the apathy and discouragement that has settled like a pall upon Ontario agriculture. We find proof of that in reduced production from farms and in reducing farm land values.

H. C. E.

Galt, Ont.

Mr. Editor,—

Some claim, some of the members of Saskatchewan Legislature, for instance, that they cannot grant a woman a vote because a sufficient number do not ask for it, and would not exercise their privilege if it was granted that the question was not discussed when the franchise was extended to the workingman, and are we, who feel the fetters and humiliation, to be sacrificed on account of those who are indifferent or ignorant or controlled by the sterner sex? There was no distinction made in the case of the men between the ignorant and the intelligent. Why should that hue and cry be raised now by our male friends. I don't see the sense of burning buildings or breaking glass to show our anxiety for a vote, the conditions in England are different, but we want a vote just the same.

Another thing I would like to see is homesteads, open for single women. I fought that out with Mr. C. Sifton, twelve years ago. I was told if I had been a widow or the mother of a child there would have been a homestead for me. While I was pleading for a homestead there was a bachelor who had drank the price of his first homestead and had just received papers for another. I cited this case to Mr. Sifton and also another where a widow was left with six small children and a mortgaged farm. She raised both. I asked Mr. S. which of those two he considered the best citizen? He bade me then pick out a homestead, and he would let me have it at a dollar an acre, but I must do all the duties the same as a man, who only paid an entrance fee of $10. I accepted his offer, borrowed money to pay off the land. It is true I neither plough nor harrow, I hire this done. That is what some claim is a drawback against us, but how many of the bachelors bake their own bread or make their own butter? They all come a-begging to me for that. I am not finding fault with them. They have all been most kind in assisting me with my crop, but this I do claim, not one of them have a home like mine. They have a place to sleep in that is about a" you can say about it. Nearly all the carpenter work I have done myself. I did not put the roof on my house, but I shingled the roof of my lean-to kitchen and shingled sides, lathed and plastered my house. I did not put on the putty coat. I tore down a stair. I employed a carpenter to make and put in a turned stair myself. My fireplace has a basket grate, I cemented the fireplace and did all the papering and painting and my home is cosy. Not so the poor forelorn bachelors, they get sick eating their own cooking. I tell you a woman on a homestead makes it a home fit to live in and comfortable. I presume I am among the first to receive a homestead, even on those terms. When I applied for my deed I was told that I was the first single woman who had done so in the Yorkton office. I want a vote, and I am telling you all this to show you a woman is as capable as a man in any capacity where she is placed. I demand a vote, not with a club would I ask it, nor with tears, but with womanly dignity and due reverence to those in power.

A WOMAN.

Saskatchewan.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In regard to your request for votes, when I first heard it spoken about I did not intend to vote. To the first I marked 'No,' and to the second 'Yes.' If Canada has money to build great battleships and thinks it necessary, let her man them, and then, if the Empire needs help, say here I am, ready and willing to help. 10. Are you in favor of extending the franchise to women on equal terms with men? I always said, and would say now if father was alive, that mother and my sisters have as much right to say how anything should be as he or I. And I often thought when our beloved Queen was on the throne, that it was strange that people pretending to be Christians would be so blind as not to allow women to vote. I do not believe that King Edward ever said he was a better ruler than his mother had been. Q. 13. Are you in favor of the abolition of the bar? Yes, and the distilleries. How can any one pretend to be a Christian and uphold anything that causes as much misery as it does in this world, to say nothing of God's promise that no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven.

W. M. McKAY.

Straiton, B.C.

NUMBER OF VOTES FROM EACH PROVINCE

PROVINCE	Male	Female	Total
Prince Edward Island	98	46	144
Nova Scotia	300	107	407
New Brunswick	136	44	180
Quebec	176	53	229
Ontario	951	435	1386
Manitoba	283	83	366
Saskatchewan	352	79	431
Alberta	214	52	266
British Columbia	127	38	165
Outside Canada	9	6	15
Totals	2646	943	3589

GRAND TOTALS.

No.	MALE For	MALE Against	FEMALE For	FEMALE Against	TOTAL For	TOTAL Against
1	192	358	37	73	229	431
1a	360	1248	106	474	466	1722
1b	1251	669	413	288	1664	957
2	1970	485	602	173	2572	658
3	2385	128	794	36	3179	164
4	2248	303	762	108	3010	411
5	2139	389	709	119	2848	508
6	2074	375	698	98	2772	473
7	2555	36	913	3	3468	39
8	2080	331	701	86	2781	417
9	1707	609	632	122	2339	731
10	1599	831	700	175	2299	1006
11	2019	258	600	70	2619	328
12	1662	514	559	115	2221	629
13	2493	79	919	10	3412	89

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	7	11	1	2	8	13
1a	11	51	8	24	19	75
1b	64	11	31	11	95	22
2	76	16	36	4	112	20
3	88	6	42	2	130	8
4	86	8	40	5	126	13
5	84	11	33	8	117	19
6	75	15	34	6	109	21
7	96	1	46	0	142	1
8	75	12	37	6	112	18
9	59	25	32	9	91	34
10	47	41	35	8	82	49
11	63	16	29	7	92	23
12	46	24	28	7	74	31
13	94	3	46	0	140	3

NOVA SCOTIA.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	11	34	5	9	16	43
1a	34	166	7	51	41	217
1b	208	34	59	16	267	50
2	223	56	67	13	290	69
3	262	25	90	1	352	26
4	273	23	88	7	361	30
5	239	45	76	13	315	58
6	236	43	75	10	311	53
7	284	7	100	0	384	7
8	178	79	60	13	238	92
9	167	84	50	23	217	107
10	132	142	64	31	196	173
11	188	65	47	17	235	82
12	127	96	37	22	164	118
13	273	10	102	1	375	11

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	11	37	3	2	14	39
1a	28	55	7	20	35	75
1b	87	22	28	9	115	31
2	102	22	25	12	127	34
3	112	15	31	5	143	20
4	98	36	33	10	131	46
5	100	20	35	8	135	38
6	95	31	26	10	121	41
7	134	1	44	0	178	1
8	86	29	30	5	116	34
9	84	31	34	5	118	36
10	68	57	27	11	95	68
11	93	21	28	6	121	27
12	77	33	27	7	104	40
13	132	2	43	1	175	3

QUEBEC.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	3	14	0	4	3	18
1a	20	96	6	24	26	120
1b	89	55	22	24	111	79
2	111	50	35	15	146	65
3	148	15	45	5	193	20
4	150	17	43	7	193	24
5	143	26	43	6	186	32
6	143	20	42	7	185	27
7	164	4	52	1	216	5
8	119	43	35	14	154	57
9	74	74	25	22	99	96
10	92	68	37	14	129	82
11	129	25	31	9	160	34
12	77	63	26	14	103	77
13	159	10	53	0	212	10

ONTARIO.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	56	122	15	36	71	158
1a	103	481	39	201	142	682
1b	437	265	173	141	610	406
2	653	209	251	89	904	298
3	846	45	350	15	1196	60
4	811	94	340	53	1151	147
5	733	169	304	62	1037	231
6	714	142	311	46	1025	188
7	910	14	417	1	1327	15
8	749	108	314	38	1063	146
9	575	233	288	38	863	271
10	563	300	318	81	881	381
11	687	85	265	23	952	108
12	570	184	242	45	812	229
13	911	16	424	5	1335	21

MANITOBA.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	28	46	4	4	32	50
1a	47	114	13	73	60	187
1b	80	108	24	35	104	143
2	240	35	64	12	304	47
3	271	4	73	3	344	7
4	252	25	70	6	322	31
5	254	21	75	6	329	21
6	239	20	70	6	309	36
7	278	5	81	1	359	6
8	248	21	69	5	317	26
9	210	53	61	9	271	62
10	213	51	75	6	288	57
11	260	7	64	2	324	9
12	241	23	65	5	306	28
13	264	10	80	1	344	11

SASKATCHEWAN.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	38	49	5	6	43	55
1a	55	137	10	35	65	172
1b	134	90	31	27	165	117
2	287	42	56	10	343	52
3	330	7	75	1	405	8
4	306	41	74	3	380	44
5	309	31	71	4	380	35
6	297	37	63	3	360	40
7	346	1	79	0	425	1
8	313	18	70	3	383	21
9	284	46	63	1	347	56
10	237	92	65	12	302	104
11	300	19	63	3	363	22
12	277	36	63	7	340	43
13	323	18	77	1	400	19

ALBERTA.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	20	34	0	5	20	39
1a	34	91	11	25	45	116
1b	84	57	24	14	108	71
2	160	35	32	13	201	48
3	205	3	48	1	253	4
4	185	22	45	6	230	28
5	190	18	46	3	236	21
6	181	27	43	4	224	31
7	209	2	51	0	260	2
8	200	8	49	0	249	8
9	168	27	41	5	209	32
10	150	54	43	9	193	63
11	184	12	39	1	223	13
12	160	28	37	5	197	33
13	207	4	52	0	259	4

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	16	9	2	4	18	13
1a	27	54	5	19	32	73
1b	65	26	20	10	85	36
2	102	19	32	4	134	23
3	114	8	35	3	149	11
4	79	36	26	9	105	45
5	82	35	27	7	109	42
6	88	28	31	5	119	33
7	125	1	37	0	162	1
8	106	10	32	2	138	12
9	80	33	33	1	113	34
10	91	24	30	3	121	27
11	100	6	31	2	131	8
12	81	24	29	3	110	27
13	123	4	37	0	160	4

OUTSIDE CANADA.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	2	2	2	1	4	3
1a	1	3	0	2	1	5
1b	3	1	1	1	4	2
2	7	1	4	1	11	2
3	9	0	5	0	14	0
4	8	1	3	2	11	3
5	5	4	3	2	8	6
6	6	2	3	1	9	3
7	9	0	6	0	15	0
8	6	3	5	0	11	3
9	6	3	5	0	11	3
10	6	2	6	0	12	2
11	6	2	3	0	9	2
12	6	3	5	0	11	3
13	7	2	5	1	12	3

LORD HERTFORD OWED $90,000 TO MONEY-LENDERS

New York, Feb. 7.— According to a cable from London to the 'Tribune,' the affairs of the Marquis of Hertford were considered at a meeting of creditors of the Bankruptcy Court yesterday. The Marquis, who succeeded to the title in 1912, and who at the time the proceedings were instituted was still known as the Earl of Yarmouth, married in 1903 Alice Thaw, who obtained a decree of nullity against him five years afterwards.

Lord Hertford's liamibities were stated to amout to £20,000, more than £18,000 being due to professional money lenders. A scheme was proposed to pay all unsecured creditors seven shillings and sixpence on the pound, on all probable debts, and this was agreed to without discussion.

BOMB EXPLODED BY STRIKERS

New York, Feb. 7 — A mob demonstrating in the interest of the garment makers on strike from shops in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn employed a bomb as a weapon in their renewed warfare that the police tried to check yesterday. Edward Hartman and John Hopp, two special officers guarding a shop affected by the strike, were seriously hurt by glass and scrap iron contained in the infernal machine, and were taken to the hospital. They were knocked senseless when the explosion wrecked the front of the building, precipitating a panic among the operatives.

A police sergeant and five patrolmen were beaten by the mob. Reserves arrived in a patrol waggon, and dispersed the strikers after a struggle in which five men and two girls were made prisoners.

A thousand operatives returned to work in a number of shops throughout the city to-day, after remaining on strike for more than a month. All their demands, including better pay and shorter hours of work, were granted, their leaders said.

CANADA'S VAST FISHERIES

Fishermen of To-day Too Well Off to Prevent Waste of Resources.

The enormous value of the Dominion fisheries, the large waste which goes on in the industry, and the vast resources still undeveloped, formed the chief features of Professor E. E. Prince's lecture on 'The Canadian Fisheries,' delivered as the first of the Somerville Course, held under the auspices of the Natural History Society, at the Y. M. C. A. last night.

Prof. Prince, who is Commissioner of Fisheries at Ottawa, and Canadian representative on the International Fisheries Commission, speaking of the character of the fisheries of Canada said they were those of a continent, not of a country. Canada had one-third of the total fresh water area of the globe, possessing 140,000 square miles, in addition to the hundreds of thousands of square miles of marine area. Yet the total annual value of Canada's fisheries, though now between thirty-six and thirty-seven million dollars as compared with six and a half million forty years ago, was only about one-half that of the United States.

The great features in Canada's favor were her very cold and very pure water, both fresh and marine, and her possession of the best kind of fish from a commercial point of view.

She also was abundantly supplied with sporting fish. Her resources were enormous. For five centuries her fisheries had been exploited—by the fleets of Spain, Portugal, France, the Netherlands, Scandivania, Britain, and more recently by those of the United States. Yet the fishery resources remained mainly the same, and a large and valuable catch was annually made. In addition to the figures for Canada given, there must be taken into account the catches of the St. Pierre and Miquelar French, and of the Newfoundlanders.

As an indication of the status of the Provinces as regards fishery values, Prof. Prince quoted the figures of the annual catch. They were: British Columbia, $13,000,00; Nova Scotia, $10,000,000; New Brunswick, $4,886,000; ntario, $2,208,000; Prince Edward Island, $1,106,000; Manitoba, $1,104,000; Alberta, and Saskatchewan, $250,000; Yukon, $112,000. Not more than 25 percent of the salmon caught was eaten in this country, the remainder being caned and exported to European countries. But the time was quickly coming when the rising population would consume more fish, necessitating large development in the industry if exporting were to be continued.

The present condition of the fishing industry was that the fishermen were too well off to trouble about conservation; consequently there was great waste of good fish in using the product as fertilizer. There was lack of appreciation of the true value of existing resources, and ignorance of what the great lakes and rivers of the north held for the fishing industry. That was a condition that much change, and change soon. What the industry lacked so far as popular appreciation of the value was concerned, was much made up by the careful attention accorded to it by the Government. Canada and Japan were the only countries having separate fishery departments ,headed by a cabinet minister.

HOW GOVERNMENT HELPS FISHERIES.

The Dominion Government was helpthe fisheries in every way—by issuing orders and regulations as to fishing, by maintaining at a cost of $100,000 per annum fishery protection cruisers to see that regulations were carried out, by systematic scientific investigation of fish life carried out at three biological stations, and by the establishment of 50 hatcheries, which cost nearly $25,000 per annum to combat overfishing. Bounties amounting to nearly $160,000 per year were also being paid to Atlantic fishermen as compensation for fishing rights accorded the United States, some years ago, that sum being the interest on the $4,000,00 paid by the Republic.

As to the development of the fisheries, some great change would be seen very soon, for despite their affluent position, some of the fishermen were beginning to realize the need for, and to co-operate with, the Government in their scheme for fishery conservation. The value of the biological stations was fully recognized and an increase in that work might be expected. Altogether Prof. Prince thought the outlook for the fisheries of Canada was particularly hopeful. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides showing various fish, and methods of fishing.

The subsequent lectures in the Somerville series will be held on Thursdays.

EXTRAORDINARY FRAUD ALLEGATION IN PARIS.

Paris, Feb. 8. — A man named Herriot Bunnoust, said to have once been a missionary, and his wife were arrested on a charge of having obtained control of and misappropriated $400,000 belonging to a young matron named Jusserand.

Mme. Jusserand told a remarkable story to the magistrate. She said that Bunnoust made the acquaintance of her parents a few years ago and soon gained extraordinary influence over them and induced them to confide her to his care. Bunnoust then, she charged, succeeded in estranging her from her parents by circulating malicious reports concerning her character. These reports, Mme. Jusserand said, also caused the death of her mother.

At her death, however, the mother left her daughter $1,000,000, of which Mme. Jusserand said Bunnoust through coercion, obtained control and misappropriated $400,000. The young woman declared that eventually she escaped from Bunnoust and married a stone mason named Jusserand, who, hearing her story, communicated with the authorities.

The magistrate, after hearing the explanation of Bunnoust and his wife as to how they were able to buy a large chateau in the country and also keep an establishment in Paris, not deeming it satisfactory, signed an order committing the couple for a further investigation.

SON KILLS HIS WIDOWED MOTHER IN NOVA SCOTIA

Windsor, N. S., Feb. 8.—A shocking murder was committed at Belmont, near Windsor, yesterday, when Mrs. Sanford, a widow, was killed with an axe by her son Hery, who is supposed to be of unsound mind.

Three hours after the murder, the man, who is only 21 years old, was arrested on Water street.

FEBRUARY SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers whose address labels are marked **FEB.** are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Nothing I sever lost by renewing a little in advance, as extension invariably dates from the expiry of present subscription. On the other hand, an overdue subscription will mean interruption in the service and vexatious delay in replacing the name on the mailing list. A word to the wise, elsewhere in this issue, or write for particulars.

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

MR. ROCKEFELLER SUFFERS COLLAPSE

His Examination Furnishes no Information to Money Trust Committee.

Jekyl Island, Pa., Feb. 8.—A spasm of the throat that left William Rockefeller a strangling, trembling old man, on the verge of nervous collapse, abruptly terminated his examination by Mr. Pujo and Mr. Samuel Untermyer, of the House Money Trust Committee yesterday.

Mr. Rockefeller was asked four questions, all practically immaterial, before the attack forced conclusion of the hearing. The aged Standard Oil magnate was closeted with the committee for only twelve minutes. At the end of the time he was assisted on to his couch by Dr. Walter F. Chappelle, his physician, who declared his patient exhausted.

In Mr. Rockefeller's apartment in the Apartment House Sans Souci, on the island that forms the estate of the exclusive Millionaires' Club of Jekyl Island, the seventy-two-year-old Standard Oil magnate submitted to the questions.

There ended the six months' search of the government process servers, who sought the relunctant witness fom New York to the Bahamas, and who laid siege to his New York home. The net result of the examination, so far as the money trust investigation was concerned, added practically nothing of value to the record. It did demonstrate to the satisfaction of Mr. Untermyer and Mr. Pujo that Mr. Rockefeller was hardly a fit subject physically for a gruelling examination on the details of his financial career. Members of the Jekyl Club and Dr. Walter F. Chappelle to-night shook their heads doubtfully when asked about Mr. Rockefeller's physical condition.

'Mr. Rockefeller is in a very serious state,' said Dr. Chappelle. He said that a new growth of a malignant nature recently had formed in Mr. Rockefeller's throat and that serious developments were to be expected at any time.

Contrary to the expectations, the Jekyl Island Club interposed no objection to the invasion of its private domain by the congressional inquisitors .The club launch met Mr. Pujo and Mr. Nntermyer at the Brunswick dock and carried them with their retinue of clerks and stenographers to Mr. Rockefeller's apartment which is in the same building with those of James J. Hill and J. P. Morgan. They were accompanied by John A. Garver and A. J. Cravatt, counsel for Mr. Rockefeller and Dr. Chappelle.

Power Scheme is Endorsed

Vancouver, Jan. 30. — A civic committee which for some months has been in operation as a 'Smoke and Sawdust Abatement Nuisance Committee,' to consider ways and means to obviate these two evils in the city, yesterday came to the end of its labors by recommending to the council a proposal of the Public Utilities Corporation to supply electric light, heat and power to consumers in the city, utilizing for this purpose the waste of the sawmills.

One of the more notable real estate deals which have been consummated during the first part of this week was the purchase of eight lots by officials of the Roman Catholic Church for the use of the Order of Servites. The property in question comprises a frontage of 330 feet on Slocan street and 132 feet on Pender and Turner streets. The consideration is given as $16,000.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

CAESAR — At 26 Elora street, Guelph, on Feb. 5, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Caesar, a daughter.

HOOD — At Avonmore, Ont., on Feb. 2, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hood, a daughter.

HOLDEN — At Napanee, Ont., on Jan. 27, 1913, a son (Ivan Virgil) to Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Holden, formerly of Sutton, Que.

HONEY — At the Methodist Parsonage, Bobcaygeon, Ont., on Jan. 30, 1913, to the Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Honey, a son.

McGOWAN — On Tuesday, Feb. 4th, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McGowan, Lachine, a daughter.

TRESIDDER — On Feb. 2, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Tresidder, 20 Wilton Crescent, Ottawa, Ont., a daughter. Both well.

WHITE — At Dalesville, on Feb. 1st, 1913, a daughter to the Rev. A. E. and Mrs. White.

MARRIED.

CRUTCHFIELD — WOOD — At 'Renfrew Brae,' the home of the bride's parents, on Jan. 29, 1913, by the Rev. J. M. Macalister, William Archibald Crutchfield, Anderson's Corners, Que., to Margaret Mabel,eldest daughter of Mr. John Wood. St. Chrysostome,Que.

DAMPIER — ENGLISH — At the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Strathroy, Ont., on Feb. 1, 1913, by the Rev. L. F. Robinson, Rural Dean, Lawrence Henry Dampier, manager of the Bank of Commerce, Strathroy, to Edith Isabel,eldest daughter of the late Colonel English, Strathroy.

HUTCHINSON — WATERS — On Feb. 6, 1913 at 415 Mount Pleasant Ave., Westmount, by the Rev. Dr. Bruce Taylor, of St. Paul's Church, Margaret Evelyn, eldest daughter of Geo. Waters, to W. Scott Hutchinson, of Montreal, eldest son of Mr. Justice Hutchinson, of Sherbrooke, Que.

LEWTHWAITE — BROMBY— On Jan. 30, 1913, by the Rev. Mr. McCall, Richard Lewthwaite to Amelia Wilcox (widow of the late Wm. W. Bromby).

LOBDELL—WINSLOW — At the home of Henry Winslow, Eaton Corner, Que., on Jan. 29, 1913, by the Rev. Donald Nicholson, of Sawyerville,Mae Ethel Winslow to Reginald E. Lobdell, of Sawyerville.

MacKENZIE — MILLER—At the home of the bride's parents, Agnes, on Dec. 23, 1912, by the Rev. Mr. McLeod, of Marsboro, assisted by the Rev. J. R. Douglas, Isabel, third daughter of Andrew Miller to John MacKenzie, second son of the late Rev. John MacKenzie, of Lake Megantic.

VICKERS — ALMOUR — At the home of the bride, 329 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, N.Y., by the Rev. A. C. McGilton, S.T.D., D