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and Canadian Homestead.

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Hurricane at Honkgong Proved Most Disastrous —The Harbor and Streets Strewn With Wreckage and Debris.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS DAMAGE REPORTED TO SHIPPING AND PROPERTY.

Manilla, Sept. 18.—Cable reports from Hongkong state that a typhoon which sprang up suddenly at 10 o'clock this morning, did enormous damage to the shipping in that port. The German steamer 'Johanne' and the British steamer 'Sen Cheung' were sunk.

Manilla, Sept. 18.—Advices from Hongkong state that one hundred lives were lost and millions of dollars worth of damage was done during the typhoon.

Although the barometer was low this morning, there was nothing to presage a hurricane. Under ordinary precautions, the usual harbor work was in progress when the storm struck the shipping without warning. Vessels pitched ashore along the water front, and the docks and sea walls were strewn with wreckage. Ocean liners, junks, sampans and ferryboats were piled up in the streets, and the flooded highways blocked with the wreckage.

The greatest loss of life was among the natives. Pearl river was crowded with boats, and the storm sent hundreds to the bottom. It is impossible now to estimate the number who perished.

Among the few ships in the harbor which escaped is the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's 'Empress of Japan,' which was saved by the Dock Company's tug keeping her steady.

The typhoon was of a local nature. It came suddenly and without warning. The observatory had predicted moderate winds. Half an hour after the gun signal had been fired, the storm was at its height. It lasted two hours. Most of the damage done was wrought on the Kowloon peninsula. The losses are estimated at several million dollars. Over one thousand sampans and junks are missing from Hongkong alone. Wharves were swept away, and houses collapsed. The military barracks are in ruins.

The British torpedo boat destroyers 'Moor Hen,' 'Robin' and 'Taku' were damaged. The 'Sir William Jervois' was sunk. The guns of the French torpedo boat destroyer 'Troude' were saved, but three petty officers and one seaman lost their lives. A Chinese revenue cruiser is ashore, and several Indo-China and Manilla liners narrowly escaped disaster.

One launch that was capsized had 130 Chinese on board. They were all drowned.

The river steamer 'Fatshan' drifted into collision with the French mail steamer. The entire Chinese crew climbed aboard the French steamer, and left Captain Thomas, who was injured, one officer and the engineers to navigate the 'Fatshan' to Shelter Bay, where she was blown ashore.

The Bishop of Victoria, Dr. J. C. Hoare, was on his way to visit some neighboring islands when the storm broke, and is reported missing. His launch has been found floating bottom upwards.

Hundreds of Chinese boatmen and their families were saved by the bravery of the police and civilians, but several thousand of the Chinese water-dwellers must have perished, many within short distances of the shore. The losses in lives and property among the Chinese were appalling. To-day the police stations in Hongkong are surrounded by Chinese identifying their dead. The families of the Hongkong boatmen live night and day on the sampans, and thousands of these people are now homeless. The Chinese take the disaster calmly, and show no manifestations of grief.

Many valuable steel lighters have been lost. Some of them were hurled ashore. Channels will have to be dug to permit some of the vessels ashore to be re-floated. The force of the wind and waves was such that some vessels were landed high and dry.

The Japanese steamer 'Sada Maru' rescued sixty-six natives and one English pilot as she was approaching Hongkong. The English mail steamers 'Delhi' and 'Poona' escaped damage.

The British cruiser 'Terrible' entered port yesterday afternoon, and reported fine weather up to the harbor.

Sir Matthew Nathan, Governor of Hongkong, and the authorities are doing everything possible to render assistance.

Reports of fresh disasters are arriving every hour. Only a few Europeans are missing. No reports are on hand to show how the fishing fleets and the ships outside the harbor fared.

Public opinion is incensed at the Observatory for not reporting the approach of the typhoon. An inquiry has been demanded. For years past the Observatory has been subjected to adverse comment, but on this occasion it is not believed to be blamable.

An unknown steamer collided with the British steamer 'Strathmore,' seriously damaging the latter.

The British steamer 'Leung-Sang' collided with the British steamer 'Chip Sing,' with slight damage.

The river boat 'Fatshang' fouled the French mail boat 'Polynesian.'

The C. P. R. steamer 'Montcalm,' the German steamer 'Signal,' the German steamer 'Emma Luyken,' the British steamer 'Changsha,' the German steamer 'Sexta,' the 'Kowloon' ferryboat and a waterboat were driven ashore.

The American steamer 'Sorsogon' and the German steamer 'Johanne' are awash.

A Japanese steamer is stranded on Kelet's Island.

The British river gunboat 'Moorhen' is leaking badly, one French torpedo boat destroyer is ashore, and two others dragged their anchors the entire length of the harbor.

The American ship 'S. P. Hitchcock' was driven high and dry on shore.

The river steamers 'Kwong Chow,' 'San Chung' and 'Sun Lee' foundered.

The French steamer 'Chas. Hardouin' was damaged.

The little Chinese steamer 'Wing Chai' was beached.

Numerous steam launches and lighters foundered and most of the wooden piers on the water front were demolished.

The military quarters and temporary buildings were demolished.

Nineteen deep-sea junks were beached on Stonecutter's Island.

A tramp vessel collided with the French torpedo boat destroyer 'Troude,' and it is reported twenty Frenchmen were killed. The French destroyer 'Francisque' is ashore, the steamer 'Apenrade' is badly stranded on Stonecutters' Island, and the British steamer 'Radnorshire' is damaged.

London, Sept. 20.—Sir Matthew Nathan, governor of Hongkong, has sent the following cablegram to the Colonial Office: 'There is strong evidence that Bishop Hoar, of Hongkong, was drowned. The loss of life among the Chinese probably will amount to seven thousand.'

BISHOP HOARE.

DROWNED IN THE HONGKONG TYPHOON.

Hongkong, Sept. 24.—News comes from Macao that the body of Bishop Hoare, who was drowned in the recent typhoon, has been recovered.

Washington, Sept. 24.—A cablegram received at the Navy Department this morning from Commander Cutler, of the cruiser 'Galveston,' at Shanghai, China, announces the safe arrival at that port of the United States gunboat 'Elena.' It was reported that the 'Helena' had been lost in the great hurricane which recently swept over the China Sea.

LEVIS SALOONS.

MOVEMENT TO HAVE THEM CLOSED ON SATURDAY NIGHTS.

Quebec, Sept. 24.—There is a movement now on foot in Levis to have the council pass a by-law similar to the one recently put into force by the Council of Quebec in regard to the closing of all bars and drinking places at seven o'clock on Saturday night.

JAPANESE CUSTOMS.

NEW REGULATIONS WILL BE STRICTLY APPLIED NEXT MONTH.

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—The Japanese customs authorities have issued notice to the effect that on and after Oct. 1, the regulations respecting certificates of origin will be strictly applied with regard to imports under the conventional tariff. This notice is of interest to Canadian exporters requiring to take advantage of the minimum tariff rates to which certain classes of Canadian goods are entitled.

All goods not accompanied by the necessary certificates of origin upon the invoice will hereafter be liable to the maximum tariff. The certificate of origin is designed to furnish proof that the goods to which it is applied are the produce or the manufacture of the countries to which the Japanese conventional tariff applies, but postal matter, and goods, the dutiable value of which does not exceed 100 yen, are excepted.

POACHING IN LAKE SUPERIOR.

TEN MILES OF NETS CAPTURED AND MORE SUNK.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 24.—One of the most important seizures of the nets for illegal fishing ever made on the Great Lakes has just been carried out under the direction of the State Game Warden, Mr. Chapman. Over eight miles of nets, worth ten thousand dollars, were seized. The deputy became exhausted on the work and cut a large quantity of other nets and let them m to the bottom. They belonged to Marquette men, who had placed them in Au Train Bay, which is closed to commercial fishing, but from which it is alleged thousands of pounds of fish have been taken and placed on the market. The deputies pursued many of the fishermen, but they escaped.

OVERCHARGED A SETTLER

SUB-AGENT OF DOMINION LANDS SENT TO PRISON FOR TWO YEARS.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 23.—At McLeod, Alta., recently, Chief Justice Sifton sentenced Wilson, a sub-agent of the Dominion Lands Department there, to two years' imprisonment for overcharging a settler for a homestead entry.

ELECTION APPEALS.

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—Four election appeals have been inscribed for hearing at the Supreme Court term opening on Oct. 2. These are the appeal of Mr. D. Gallery, of St. Ann's Division, Montreal; the reference to ascertain whether the Nova Scotia courts were within their jurisdiction in the recent hearing of proceedings against Messrs. Roche and Carney, M.P.'s, of Halifax. The fourth appeal is from the judgment of Justices Weatherbee and Russell on the trial of the petition against the Hon. W. Fielding. These cases will be heard at the opening of the term.

THE DUTCH THRONE

Republic Thought Preferable to German Succession

ENGLAND'S MYSTERIOUS RAILWAY CATASTROPHE.

(Cable Dispatch to the New York 'Evening Post.')

London, Sept. 22.—The 'Times' correspondent at Brussels quietly calls attention to a notable pronouncement in the 'Amsterdammer' on the necessity of settling the succession to the Dutch throne, a question in which nothing less than Dutch independence is involved. It repudiates various suggestions made in the German press that the succession should pass to a princely German family, and states that Dutch leaders of opposite views have declared a preference for a republic rather than a monarchy under German influence.

There has been almost a repetition of the Salisbury railway disaster this week at Grantham. The night express for Scotland, fortunately not very full, ran through Grantham station, where it was due to stop. The signals were against it, as the points were turned off the main line on a sharp curve of a branch line. Round this curve the express dashed at full speed, and left the rails, to be precipitated into the street below, with great loss of life. Intense human interest clings round the disaster, as, owing to the death of the engineer and the fireman, no reason appears why the express should have failed to stop at Grantham. Wild stories are current of spectators who saw a fight between the two men on the locomotive, but these are hardly accepted; and unless some tell-tale mechanical fault appears, it seems probable that the mystery will remain forever unsolved.

Various incidents point to a revival in France of a Gallican movement towards a national church. Here and there isolated associations are being formed by deprived priests and others, which, though without episcopal sanction, may become entitled to possession of ecclesiastical property under the new law, unless the French bishops give way and allow the formation of canonical associations. Another symptom is the attempt, this week, to found a Liberal Catholic League, which is nothing less than avowed Gallicanism. That the French bishops still preserve their much-strained loyalty is proved by their pastoral letter published Wednesday, in which they reaffirm their allegiance to Rome. The letter, however, concludes rather lamely with an appeal to all faithful Catholics to contribute to the support of the martyred church. Unless the Vatican can find some circuitous path to a compromise, trouble for the French Church seems coming nearer every day.

The continued agitation against the abuse of vivisection licenses has resulted in the appointment of a royal commission on which the opposing schools are both fairly represented. It is instructed to enquire into the existing medical practice.

NORTH BRUCE VACANCY

MR. JOHN TOLMIE CHOSEN AS LIBERAL STANDARD-BEARER.

Tara, Ont., Sept. 21.—At the North Bruce Liberal convention held here today Mr. John Tolmie of Kincardine was nominated as the candidate to contest the riding for the vacancy caused by the death of the late Conservative member Mr. L. T. Bland. Mr. Tolmie was the unanimous choice, no other name being mentioned. The convention was largely attended from all parts of the riding. The following officers were elected: President, G. Kastner, Wiarton; vice-presidents, James Struthers, Port Elgin, and William Brown, Underwood; secretary, W. J. Taylor, Tara.

CANADIAN ACTUARY HONORED.

International Congress of Actuaries Held at Berlin

ELECTS MR. T. B. MACAULAY, OF THE SUN LIFE, MONTREAL, AS VICE-PRESIDENT FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The fifth International Congress of Actuaries, which convened at Berlin on Sept. 10, and closed on Sept. 15, was one of the most largely attended of the congresses yet held. Some 600 delegates, representing 21 countries, were present. The sessions were held in the Chamber of the Reichstag or Imperial House of Commons. The Emperor, recognizing the importance of the gatherings, sent greetings. Every important country is entitled to a vice-president and secretary. The United States and Canada are in this connection considered as one, the actuaries of the two countries being internationally organized. To Canada has been given the honor of a voice in the administration of the congress, for Mr. T. B. Macaulay, F.I.A., secretary and actuary of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, was elected vice-president for the United States and Canada, and Mr. F. L. Hoffman, of the Prudential Insurance Co., of Newark, N.J., secretary. Dr. Hahn, of Magdeburg, is the new president, and Dr. Alfred Manes, of Berlin, the general secretary. Mr. F. B. Wyatt, F.I.A., of London, president of the Institute of Actuaries, is the vice-president for Great Britain.

FEDERAL IMMIGRATION POLICY.

Special Laws May be Required to Meet Certain Conditions

BRITISH IMMIGRANTS ARE CONSIDERED THE MOST DESIRABLE.

The Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, who returned by the Allan liner 'Virginian,' on Saturday, from a trip to Europe for the purpose of making a personal investigation into immigration matters affecting the Dominion, had some interesting statements to make in this connection. 'Not much effort is being made in the direction of immigration from the Continent,' he says. 'Great Britain is the chief scene of activity, it being the right class of British settler who is wanted most of all in Canada. 'The class of men we wish to induce to come to Canada,' he observed, 'is the farm laborer, and the sons of tenant farmers. At the present time these men are drifting into the big cities, which are already overcrowded, and where work is hard to obtain. These men make excellent settlers in Canada, and are preferable to the immigrant from the big cities, such as London, Leeds and Manchester, who knows nothing of agricultural life.'

Mr. Oliver continued: 'From my observations on the Continent and in Great Britain during my visit, I am convinced that if we can get the right class of British immigrants from the old land, they are preferalbe as Canadian citizens to immigrants from the Continent. The Englishman, Irishman and Scotchman comes to Canada practically a ready-made citizen, he is of the same race and speaks the same language as Canadians. Therefore he is preferble.'

Regarding steerage accommodation for immigrants coming to Canada, Mr. Oliver said that in some cases it was distinctly good, and in others distinctly bad, but that efforts would be made to bring it up to a good standard all round.

Questioned with regard to East Indian immigration, Mr. Oliver observed that the fact that a man was a Hindoo did not necessariiy mean that he would make a bad Canadian citizen: but, if it were found that Hindoos, as a class, were undesirable, special legislation could be passed to deal with the matter. The present Immigration Act was not intended to be used as prohibitory legislation, or to keep out of the country any particular nationality.

DUTCH IRONCLAD SINKING

SEA-COCK OPENED, AND CANNOT BE CLOSED—BOILERS UNDER WATER.

Amsterdam, Sept. 22—A dispatch from Nieuwediep declares that the Netherlands coast defence ironclad 'Piet Hein' is sinking because of the opening of a sea-cock which it is impossible to close. The boilers of the vessel are already submerged.

The 'Piet Hein' was built in Rotterdam in 1894. She is 282 feet long, and has an indicated horsepower of 47.36. Her largest guns are three 8.2 inch.

POPE'S PHYSICIAN ILL

Rome, Sept. 21.—Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's physician, is seriously ill. Dr. Mazzoni diagnoses the trouble as cancer of the stomach, and possibly he will perform an operation. The Pope is greatly concerned over the illness of his physician.

OPPOSE MIGRATION

The Hon. Robert Drummond Objects to Maritime Laborers Being Induced to go to the West.

DECLARES THAT SHORTAGE OF LABOR MAY RESULT IN RISE IN PRICE OF COAL.

'I have every reason to believe that the mining companies of Nova Scotia will petition the Dominion Government against the practice of the railways encouraging the people of the Maritime Provinces to migrate to the west.'

This statement was made by the Hon. Robert Drummond, of Stellarton, N.S., in an interview with a 'Witness' representative, on 'Change, this morning.

'The mining industry, especially in my own province,' Mr. Drummond said, 'is progressing steadily; this year will show an increase of seven hundred and fifty thousand tons output over any previous season. I may say that these figures would even be larger but for the scarcity of labor, and in this connection I have no hesitation in saying that eastern Canada is not being treated fairly by the federal authorities in respect to the cry that we must populate the west. In doing this they are robbing the east by periodical cheap excursions. I claim that the Intercolonial Railway should not take part in such a scheme for it leaves our mines short of labor and places our mining companies in a desperate position.

'Already this summer the Dominion Coal Company has lost over five hundred men while, possibly, twelve hundred laborers have left Nova Scotia for the North-West. I say that there is no part of the west, outside the Winnipeg district, that distributes as much money as three sections of Nova, Scotia, with a population of only thirty thousand people. In these sections, embracing the works of the Dominion Coal Company, the Dominion Iron & Steel Company and the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, about $850,000 are paid in wages monthly. I would like to call the attention of the Hon. Mr. Oliver to these circumstances, when he speaks of bringing our own people from the British Isles and fewer foreigners, for the Canadian west.

'I can safely say that the price of coal is likely to advance unless some relief is obtained, so that the mines can be supplied with labor to keep all the departments busy as it is well known that the cost of coal depends largely on the output.

'It is a serious situation, and the only remedy is to stop taking our people away and send us good, healthy men who are anxious to earn an honest living at fairly good wages.

'The demand for coal,' concluded Mr. Drummond, 'is increasing and next year it will be necessary to open up a number of new mines. There are at the present time about twelve thousand men engaged in mining in Nova Scotia and altogether business throughout the Maritime Provinces is, if anything, encouraging.'

THE SAN FRANCISCO DISASTER.

Twenty More Bodies Found.

IN A BUILDING WHERE ONLY SEVEN OUT OF FIFTY HAD BEEN ACCOUNTED FOR.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—Another tragedy of the great fire of April 18 was brought to light through the finding of a score of human bodies in the ruins of a lodging house at Fifth and Minna streets. The lodging house, which was a four-story frame building, was tossed bodily into Minna street in a heap by the earthquake, and immediately took fire. It is said that the fire south of Market street originated in the house.

Fifty persons were in the place at the time of the earthquake, only seven of whom have been accounted for. Mrs. Murray, the landlady, has never been heard from by friends, and it is thought that her body is among those found. She is said to have a wealthy daughter in New York city.

WATERS OF THE GREAT LAKES.

QUALITY TO BE THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED BY UNITED STATES LABORATORY.

Washington, D.C., Sept. 22.—The hydrographic office of the Geological Survey is preparing to begin the work of investigating the quality of the water carried by the great lakes, the amount and kinds of mineral matter held in solution and suspension, its fluctuations with different seasons, and the changes which the water undergoes in its journey from the head of Lake Superior to the St. Lawrence River. A monthly collection of samples of water from each of the lakes will be made and shipped to the laboratory at Washington where a complete mineral analysis will be made.

This is the first attempt to examine systematically the water of the Laurentian system and it is expected that the results will prove most interesting and valuable. The work will be carried on for a year.

THE CZAR IN DANGER

Terrorists Formally Sentence Him to Death

THEY AIM AT WIPING OUT THE WHOLE DYNASTY.

London, Sept. 23.—English correspondents at St. Petersburg send many rumors of the plot against the life of the Czar, the discovery of which has delayed the Czar's return from his yachting trip. According to one account, the terrorists, who had hitherto not plotted against the Czar, believing him to be the tool of others, have now formally sentenced him to death, their aim being to wipe out the entire dynasty, including the Czarina and the imperial children and the grand dukes. They are not only awaiting opportunities at Peterhof and Tsarkoe-Selo, but have sent desperate agents to Finland in the hope of carrying the sentence into effect during one of the Czar's short visits from his yacht. Another story of similar tenor adds that despite the extremest vigilance, the police have lost touch with several of the most desperate members of the so-called Maximalist section of the revolutionists. Consequently, there is great anxiety regarding happenings in the near future. Altogether the problem of protecting the imperial family is now troubling the government more than the question of combating the revolution. The automobile accident, related in despatches the other day, and since confirmed, led to the closest scrutiny of the motor cars in the capital and in the neighborhood of the imperial residences. The latter are swarming with secret service agents. Many suspected servants have been dismissed or arrested. There is a story of M. Diedulf, who is himself marked for execution, encountering a group of palace servants and others in a garden discussing means of entering and leaving the palace. Some of the group fled, while others were arrested for refusing to answer inquiries, and papers found in their pockets are said to prove that they were in communication with conspirators outside.

It is stated that the Czar, at the ministers' advice, will prolong his cruise.

Arrests in connection with the plot against the Czar continue. The number of persons imprisoned is already large, and others are being sought. The 'Bourse Gazette' says that searchlights have been installed at Peterhof, and are being used seaward and landward after dark to prevent surprises.

FUNERAL OF NICKOLAIEFF.

Warsaw, Sept. 22.—The funeral of General Nickolaieff, who was assassinated on Wednesday last, was held here to-day. Fearing the throwing of bombs, the authorities prohibited all traffic on the principal streets, and other extraordinary precautions were taken during the funeral. The burial passed without incident.

SOCIALISTS HAD DYNAMITE.

Stockholm, Sept. 22.—Two Socialists and a number of Finns have been arrested here in consequence of the discovery of a quantity of dynamite in the house of the Socialists. The Finns were refugees who had taken lodgings with the Socialists.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA

LITTLE HOPE THAT IT WILL LESSEN THIS WINTER.

(Correspondent of the Associated Press.)

St. Petersburg, Sept. 19.—The official report just issued gives but little ground for expectation that the famine, which has already got a grip on many provinces in Russia, will be less this winter. Although the winter wheat harvest was generally above the average, spring wheat proved a disappointment. The rye and oat crops also were unsatisfactory, especially the latter.

The Zemstvo coffers are empty, through the failure of the peasants to pay taxes, and all the work of relieving the famine falls upon the central government.

GEN. NICOLAIEFF ASSASSINATED.

Was Surrounded by Five Revolutionists on the Street and Shot.

Warsaw, Sept. 19.—General Nicolaieff, of the artillery, was assassinated here to-day. He was walking along the street, when he was surrounded by five revolutionists and shot dead. The murderers escaped.

Gen. Nicolaieff was erroneously thought to be a member of the Field Court Martial.

TREPOFF'S FUNERAL.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 19.—Gen. Dmitri Trepoff, who died last Saturday, was buried to-day at Peterhof. Contrary to expectation, the Emperor was not present at the funeral. His Majesty is still cruising in Finnish waters on board the imperial yacht 'Standart.'

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Long Step Forward in the Direction of Church Union at Friday Evening's Meeting.

CHURCH DOCTRINE AND CHURCH RULES REMAIN INTACT—CHANGE IN MISSION METHODS.

A long step in the direction of church union was taken by Methodism on Friday night, when the General Conference adopted the report of the committee on church union, save one clause. The report provoked a debate extending over a period of nearly two hours, but towards the close the spirit of the meeting became more of one accord, and the motion for adoption was passed almost unanimously. It was the following clause that failed of adoption: 'That it is our desire that this proposal (the extending of an invitation to the Anglican and Baptist Churches in Canada to take part in the further work of negotiations toward a larger union), shall not unduly interfere with existing negotiations with the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, but that, on communication of our proposal to the Anglican and Baptist Churches, reasonable opportunity be given before the next meeting of the joint committee for them to declare their desire to enter into such negotiations or otherwise; and in no wise shall this new phase of union interfere with the present progress in the present negotiations.'

After the report had been presented by the Rev. W. J. Cooley, of Grimsby, Ont., it was first discussed by the chairman of the committee, the Rev. Dr. Potts, of Toronto. He thought that all were not only prepared to receive, but to adopt the report, which he believed fairly expressed the sentimnt of the conference. In his opinion the time had come when it would be very imprudent for anyone to oppose the matter of organic church union, and he hoped the conference would adopt the report as a whole.

The Rev. Dr. Sutherland followed. At the present stage he did not deem it advisable to enter into a discussion of the details; in fact, the matter had not yet reached a stage when it had become a burning question in the churches. They were feeling their way, and seeing if they could reach a tentative basis of union upon which the churches to the negotiations would be fairly agreed. After that would come the real time for discussing the matter in real earnest.

Principal Shaw, in speaking to the motion, expressed his belief that so important a measure should not be pushed through the conference too rapidly, lest it might give rise to a tendency to minimizing its importance. A mistake would be made if it were urged in favor of the movement that organic union was a necessity. He had heard that doctrine preached ever since the movement began. It was not a merger arising from sense of limitation and poverty. He had heard the mean imputation cast upon Methodists that they were seeking the union as a refuge. Of course the man who said that was marked by ignorance as well as by bigotry. He also remarked that it was the older men and college professors who were at the head of the movement.

The Rev. J. H. Oliver said the young men were closely following and supporting the older men. 'This was the young men's age. Any three churches uniting to advance Christianity in this country could conquer the land for the Master.

The striking out from the report of the clause quoted above was then moved by Mr. Joseph Gibson, Ingersoll, Ont., who thought that it might possibly prove hurtful to the negotiations in progress.

It was seconded by the Rev. Chancellor Burwash, but as the committee accepted it without demur, there was no reason to put the matter to a vote, and the clause was at once striken out, and the report as amended was thereupon adopted.

PRESBYTERIAN DELEGATION.

A delegation, representing the Presbyterian Church in Canada was on Tuesday morning introduced by the Rev. Melvin Taylor, president of the Montreal Conference, who remarked that sometimes an institution or organization doing important work was small, weak and unknown, but the Presbyterian Church, in Canada, was doing an important work in this country, and was neither weak nor unknown.

The Rev. Principal Scrimger, in bearing the greetings of the delegation said the Church they represented was not an inconsiderable one in the land, though the figures might appear small in comparison with other churches. But in proportion to the population of the country, theirs was, in fact, second only to the Methodist Church among the Protestant denominations of the Dominion. It had congregations and mission stations in the Dominion to the number of 2,830, an increase during the four years of 1,024, and it had 1,529 ministers, an increase of 164 in the same period. Its communicant members numbered 241,311, an increase of nearly 20,000. The money raised for all Church purposes last year was a little over $3,000,000, an increase over the preceding year of a little more than $1,000,000. The total amount raised for all purposes during the quadrennium was nearly $11,000,000. The money raised for missions, including benevolent works that were reported through the Church, last year, was $740,000, and the total during the quadrennium was nearly $2,500,000.

The mission of the Presbyterian Church might be said to extend round the world. They had not confined their attention to their own land, but had missionaries in Japan, Formosa, China, Corea, India, the Islands of the South Seas, and in the West Indies. These missions were rapidly being extended at all points. During the course of the next month, a party numbering fifteen would sail from Seattle for China.

With regard to Church union, that was a question there was not now time to discuss; but, whether such union was effected or not, the speaker thought the two churches would continue, as heretofore, to be able to co-operate in Christian work.

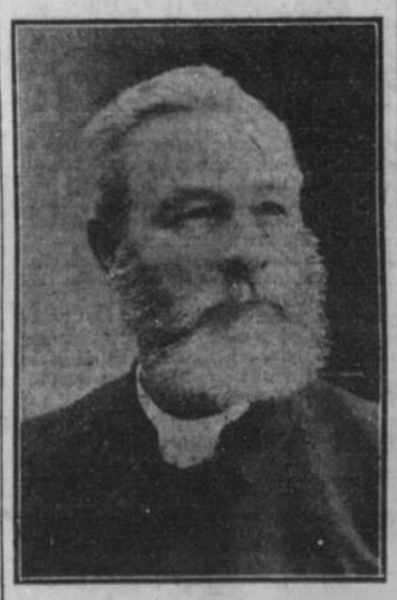
Mr. Justice Archibald, who conveyed the greetings of the lay element, said that laymen did not appreciate the differences which existed between the Methodist and Presbyterian bodies as, perhaps, they should be appreciated. They had not had the chance of that long theological training which probably would be necessary to enable them to find that there was any read difference at all. (Laughter.) He thought the line, which had been spoken of, and which was said to be very delicate and difficult to get over, was similar to that line spoken of in geometry as 'an imaginary line.'

The Rev. Dr. Sparling, of Winnipeg, then moved the following resolution of appreciation, which was seconded by Mr. Alexander Mills, of Toronto, and unanimously adopted:

'During the past decade and more there has been a marked increase in the practical sympathy between our own denomination and the denomination represented by our visitors this evening. There has been a special and rapid rapprochement in our spirit and methods. It has come to be widely recognized that the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches stand shoulder to shoulder in the preaching of a direct evangelical gospel, in the inculcation of Christian citizenship and in the promotion of great public moral causes. If, consequently, the time comes, as we sincerely trust it may, when organic and complete union between us becomes an accomplished fact, that union will simply represent the natural culmination of the spontaneous and genuine advance in comradeship and sympathy.'

Further fraternal greetings were given and appreciatively received at the conference session Thursday evening. They came from the Lord's Day Alliance, from the Congregationalists and from the Baptists of the city.

The first delegation consisted of the Rev. Dr. Potts, of Toronto, president;



THE REV. DR. POTTS.

and the Rev. T. A. Moore, Toronto, one of the secretaries of the Lord's Day Alliance. They were introduced by the Rev. J. Talman Pitcher.

'There is an understanding between Mr. Moore and myself,' said Dr. Potts, 'that the bulk of the representation of the Alliance shall rest on his shoulders, because he is an expert in the work of the organization. The chief feature of the Alliance during the past year has been our work in connection with the Lord's Day Act, and I think I may say in general terms that there is no country on the face of the earth that has as good a Lord's Day act as the Dominion of Canada. For this we are indebted in a great measure to the Premier of the Dominion, Sir Wilfrid Laurier; to the former Minister of Justice, the Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, and, after him, to Mr. Aylesworth. The act is a striking illustration of the importance of the Lord's Day Alliance. No one province could have taken it up as it was taken up, and no one province could have carried it through to the wonderful victory achieved both in the House of Commons and in the Senate. If it had bee na private bill it would never have succeeded. For the success achieved we are greatly indebted not only to the gentlemen I have already named, but also to Mr. Shearer and Mr. Moore, as secretaries of the Alliance, and to the solicitor of the Alliance, Mr. McPherson, of Toronto.

'The Alliance had the support of the archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church from ocean to ocean; the labor unions from ocean to ocean, and all the Protestant churches, and so we were able to make out a good and strong case before the government. From that hour the Premier and the Minister of Justice gave us their judgment and sympathy. This conference is proud to know that no church in the Dominion has taken a stronger ground on the question than our own, and no church has contributed more to the funds of the Alliance than the Methodist Church.

CONGREGATIONAL DELEGATION.

The Rev. Dr. Burwash, of Toronto, introduced the Rev. Principal Hill and the Rev. Hugh Pedley, representing the Congregational Church in Montreal.

The Rev. Principal Hill, speaking, he said, for the educational side of his church, congratulated the Methodists upon the work they are doing, and wished them every success. The church he represented had about 7,500 members in Canada, and was in very close fellowship with about 750,000 across the border and with about the same number in the Old Country.

The Rev. Hugh Pedley said that the delegation stood before the Conference as representing one of the three Christian churches seeking to come together in union. He thought the Congregationalists were a little bit afraid of the Methodist organization, and he thought the Methodists were somewhat afraid of his church's congregationalism. That was, they were afraid there might spring up a spirit that would spoil the esprit de corps the Methodists now possessed and break up the church into a number of litlte bits without coherence and without unity of action.

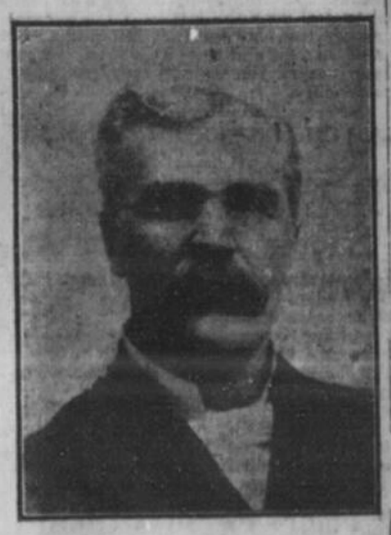
Concerning Congregationalism as it had stood for that extreme individualism so far regarded as an individual church, he said there was a time in Christian history when somebody should pay the penalty of prison, fire and death to proclaim the fact that where two or three were gath-

PRINCIPAL HILL.

ered together in God's name, there he is. That fact was not questioned now. One of the greatest discoveries of modern days was this: that it is possible for organization and freedom to exist together. Russia was trying to find her way to that, but has not yet progressed very far. Several European nations were on the way. Great Britain, largely by the testimony of our ancestors, has achieved that idea so that we have a British Empire organized and free in the political realm. And that which has been so grandly and liberally achieved in the political realm we should seek to work out as fully and grandly in the religious realm. When we shall have learned our lesson as fully as we would wish, then Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregationalist could stand under one roof and be united in one great church.

THE BAPTIST GREETING.

The Rev. Dr. Gordon, of the First Baptist Church, and the Rev. A. L. Therrien, of the French Baptist Church, Montreal, conveyed greetings to the conference of the Baptist denomination.



THE REV. DR. GORDON.

The Rev. Dr. Gordon said, taking the figures of such a trustworthy organ as the Montreal 'Witness,' his denomination numbered no fewer than 6,576,788 members. They had 134,600 communicants in Canada and one thousand regularly ordained pastors, two universities, one fully-equipped college, and one in prospective, towards which one man had given forty thousand dollars to start it in the Okamagan valley. They had the heartiest sympathy with the Methodists, and the proposals towards church union had his sincere support. No trifle should be allowed to keep the children of God apart. But they could not afford to be in a hurry for great things. Great things grew slowly. Nowadays few people were so blind and so daft that they refused to see that other denominations than their own particular one had their advantages. That conference had decided advantages over anything the Baptists possessed in relation to it. Recognizing that, they had decided to appoint a representative committee in order to see if they could not have a Dominion conference that would correspond to or harmonize in some way with the character of the Methodist Conference or with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. They realized the necessity and importance of being able to meet and touch elbows, and have some organization through which the independent churches, while retaining their independence, might recognize their solidarity. The Baptists were in sympathy with the Methodists, and they wished them God-speed.

Resolutions of appreciation of the greetings conveyed by the different delegations were passed, and the meeting closed with the singing of the Doxology.

TWO HEADS, ONE BOARD, ONE FUND.

Dr. Sutherland and Mr. Rowell Reach an Agreement on Missionary Administration

MOTION FOR TWO SECRETARIES FOR TEMPERANCE WORK DEFEATED.

At a general meeting of the delegates on Tuesday, it was stated that an agreement had been reached with regard to the proposal to divide the mission work into two departments—home and foreign—with two general secretaries of equal authority, under one board, and with one fund; also that two field secretaries be appointed.

This was the original recommendation of the missionary committee and it was now unanimously adopted by the conference, on the motion of Mr. Rowell, K.C., seconded by Dr. Sutherland.

Thursday afternoon's session was opened by Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., of Toronto, who resumed the discussion on the division of the Home and Foreign missions and he also dealt fully with the reorganization of the two boards. It having been decided to allow the preamble to lie on the table for the present the clauses recommending that the work of the Missionary Society be divided into two departments—home and foreign—with two secretaries having co-ordinate jurisdiction, were taken up. Mr. Rowell, in the course of a vigorous speech, which was frequently applauded, said that the main criticism of the proposition was that it was imperfect that there was no head. The settled and determined policy of the conference had been that the members of the board controlled. It had been found, in the course of time by a custom which had grown up, that the mission board, instead of spending its time in framing policy and determining the lines on which its officers should act, spent its time in settling matters of administration, which should be attended to by its executive officers.

As to there being no head to the work, the mission board was the head. (Applause.) It had been said there might be difficulty in the management of the office staff, but did not the conference think that any two ministers it selected to take charge of the work could agree together and settle the details of the office staff. The alternative proposal by the Rev. Dr. Sutherland was one general secretary, as at present, an under secretary, appointed by the board, to look after details, under the direction of the general secretary, and two field secretaries who would be appointed by the conference. The speaker then moved the adoption of the clauses in the report to which he had been speaking.

The Rev. Dr. Ryckman, of Almonte, Ont., seconded the motion for the adoption of the clauses. He was of the opinion that each of the two secretaries would be supreme in his own department, as had been the general secretary hitherto with regard to the whole. There could be no possible conflict unless one sought to invade the department of the other. The general secretary must at times be absent from his work for weeks and months, and this, it had been felt on the Mission Board, was a great hindrance to those who were trying to carry on the work. Indeed the work had to be left undone. With two departments, one secretary might be absent and his work be in efficient hands. But it was only one department anyway.

The Rev. Dr. Sutherland, of Toronto, then rose to reply. He said that beyond doubt authority rested with the board of missions and a certain delegated authority rested with the executive committee. He supposed that in a broader sense it rested with the General Conference; and when the conference outlined a policy, the boards had nothing to do but to go on and carry it out. He was not so sure that there was vested in either board or executive committe the authority to go on perpetually tinkering at policy so that it was not known for a year together what the policy was going to be. A secretary had no right to dictate to a board or a committee; but when the board or committee had decided upon the line of action, it had no right to interfere with the administration of its officer, when he was within the limits of his delegated powers. It had been said that the Mission Board was supreme; but if the secretary was to be interfered with in his work, not only by the board, but by the members of the committee, the situation would become intolerable. He had stood on the board to administer its affairs and discharge the duties of his office, even when his salary was cut down by $500, although he had a position open to him at double the salary if he had chosen to accept the post. But he loved the work and stayed by it to the limit of his power. But there must also be a limit somewhere to interference if the secretary was to do, efficiently, the work to which the conference appointed him. If, in the judgment of the conference, the secretary could not be trusted to carry out the work without constant interference, he would say 'Take back the commission you gave me thirty-two years ago, for I would not consider it an honor, under these conditions, to hold it for a single hour.'

As to the secretary being frequently away, and difficulties arising as a result, he had pleaded, for fifteen years, for an assistant; had this been given him before, there would not be complaints about the work having to wait. There should always be, at the mission room, someone to attend to matters which came up every day.

Dr. Flavelle.

Mr. J. W. Flavelle, LL.D., of Toronto, said he favored the committee's recommendations. Their adoption would mean more authoritative dealing and more prompt dealing with matters before the Mission Board than would be the case under Dr. Sutherland's proposal. What was recommended by the committee amounted to just ordinary every-day attention to business matters.

Dr. Allison, principal of Mount Allison University, of Sackville, N.B., said that as he understood the committee's recommendation it was to have 'two autocrats instead of one.' Even those who most strongly espoused the changes were, so far as he could interpret their remarks, in favor of the Rev. Dr. Sutherland being elected to one of these positions, and being an autocrat for another four years, or longer. He moved in amendment to the motion for the adoption of the committee's recommendations, that the whole matter of the reorganization of the Missionary Society, together with the committee's report, be referred to a commission for consideration, and report to the next General Conference. The fundamental issue was: What effect was the change going to have upon contributions to the funds by which the home and foreign missions were supported. It would appear that one secretary was going to scour the country for the home missions and the other for the foreign. Were the members of the Church to divide their subscriptions? After the money had been collected, it was to be tumbled into one fund, controlled by one board. There could be nothing but endless confusion. It was about the most illogical, unthought-of and unthought-out thing he had ever heard of. It would paralyze the contributions throughout the whole country.

Dr. Allison

The Rev. Dr. Crothers, of Peterborough, Ont., seconded the amendment, after which Mr. Thomas Hilliard, of Waterloo, Ont., moved in sub-amendment that the General Conference elect one general secretary of missions, who shall be the executive head of the institution; also an under-secretary for the department of foreign missions and an under-secretary for domestic missions.

This was seconded by Mr. John George, of Port Elgin, Ont.

The Rev. Dr. Young, of Montreal, said there seemed to be some confusion as to the authority to be exercised by the two secretaries recommended by the committee. Dr. Allison seemed to think they would go about the country canvassing for different funds. Possibly if a little more of that kind of work was done, church people would have clearer conceptions of the importance and magnitude of the missionary enterprise. It was impossible for a congregation made up of men and women of average intelligence to get in one service in the year a clear and comprehensive view of the whole mission field. He submitted that the secretaries had a well-defined course before them. As to the funds, the General Conference never yet delegated to any missionary board the right to distribute the funds. It was distinctly laid down that forty-two and a half percent of the whole should be devoted to home missions; and the mission board acted under that authority. When the whole question was studied and brought down to the point where it settled itself, it was, after all, a question of supremacy. He was sufficiently democratic to believe that the supreme authority of the missionary enterprise rested in the General Conference and the board appointed by it, and to that board of missions all matters must be referred, and the secretary should be guided entirely by the policy enunciated by that board.

UNANIMITY RECOMMENDED.

The Rev. Dr. Sparling, of Winnipeg, caught the spirit of the meeting by stating that there was not enough difference between the two sides to quarrel about. He thought that, in the light of what had been said, the proper way to proceed was for Dr. Sutherland and the committee to get together and bring in something unanimous. They did not want to lose the great influence and the source of knowledge they had acquired. They needed Dr. Sutherland at the mission room, if not to guide the policy, to give information regarding the work. They did not want any policy which would cause Dr. Sutherland to feel that he was being forced out.

Rev. J. J. Rae.

The Rev. J. J. Rae, of Picton, Ont., one of the members of the Mission Board, said that it had become more and more evident to him that for the harmonizing and effective carrying out of the mission work of the Church, there must be a change; there must be departmentalizing of the work. This would have the effect of impressing upon the people that the responsibility, as well as the glory of the work rested not upon one, but upon all.

Then the Rev. Dr. Sutherland submitted a proposal that he thought might settle the whole question. He suggested that there be two secretaries, who, in consultation with the Mission Board or the executive committee, should arrange the work between them, as circumstances might call for; and that one of them be designated as secretary-treasurer of the Mission Fund and be authorized to execute all legal or other documents as might be required. Also that there be two assistants or field secretaries to assist the secretaries in their work and visit the churches in the interest of missions, as the board might direct. He made the suggestion, he said, with the simple hope of reaching a unanimous decision on the matter.

Mr. Joseph Gibson expressed the opinion that to have two heads in connection with the missions would create a distrust in the minds of the people which would not be productive of good.

The Rev. Dr. Antliff, of Galt, Ont., moved that the committee's report, the amendment and the sub-amendment be laid on the table in the meantime, explaining that he did this so that the report might be referred back to the committee, with a view to considering the Rev. Dr. Sutherland's suggestion and harmonizing it with the report, if practicable.

At 5.30 the chairman put this motion, which was adopted.

The Mission Committee submitted a report drawing attention to the great development of mission work at home and abroad, and recommending:

1. That the work of the Missionary Society be carried on under the direction of one board, and that there shall be one fund, as at present, administered by that board.

2. That the work of the society be divided into two departments, to be known as the home department and the foreign department, the home department to comprise the work of home missions, the French work, the work amongst foreigners in Canada other than Chinese and Japanese, and such other work as the board may assign; the foreign department to comprise work in the foreign field, work among the Chinese and Japanese in Canada, the Indian work, and such other work as the board may assign.

3. That the General Conference elect two secretaries, one to have charge of the home department, and the other to have charge of the foreign department of our mission work.

4. That there be two assistant or field secretaries appointed by the board, one assigned to each department, and that a layman be appointed as honorary treasurer, with an assistant treasurer, to perform the clerical work.

CHURCH FUND HAS DEFICIT.

Alarming Report Presented to Delegates of the Methodist Conference.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS SHORT, AND NO ALTERNATIVE BUT MAKING IT GOOD.

'The total liability is approximately, $2,317,000, and this amount should now be on hand, invested to earn at least three percent. The amount actually invested is, I believe, but $270,000, so that there is a deficit of over $2,000,000.

'The fund is, therefore, insolvent, and while nothing short of making good the deficit mentioned will place it upon a

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sound actuarial basis, something can be done to check its rapid depletion, by providing for interest upon such deficit and by reducing the annuities as already mentioned.'

The above is the opinion of the Church's insurance expert, Mr. George Wegenast, of Waterloo, on the superannuation fund of the Methodist Church. It is printed in the minority report of a special commission, and was placed in the hands of the delegates.

In the majority report a table is given showing the average annual increases during the past twenty years. It illustrates the abnormal increase of annuities as follows:—

INCREASE.

Population of Canada..	1½ percent
Adherents of Methodist Church	1½ percent
Ministers of the Methodist Church..	1½ percent
Income of Superannuation Fund..	2½ percent
Claims on Superannuation Fund..	3½ percent

This disparity between income and expenditure is caused, the commission thinks, by premature superannuation, and the question is asked, 'Why do our ministers retire before they are worn out?' Increased longevity has something to do with it, and the commissioners say they cannot close their eyes to a growing sentiment on the part of the Quarterly Official Boards against elderly pastors, and in favor of young men.

But apart from these causes, the commission is reluctantly compelled to the conclusion that the crowding of ministers in the central conferences, consequent upon the union of the four Methodist Churches is the principal cause of premature superannuation on the one hand, and of inadequate income on the other.

If the present scale of annuities be maintained the liabilities will be increased to over $3,000,000. At the same time, since the radical changes of the last Conference a succession of deficits has been turned into a succession of surpluses, though in this connection it is pointed out that the connexional funds are benefiting by a period of unprecedented commercial prosperity.

Mr. Thomas Hilliard

Mr. Thomas Hilliard, who is also one of the church's insurance experts, submits with the entire concurrence of Mr. Wegenast, a minority report recommending that the fund be placed on an actuarial basis. The other members of the commission, consisting of Messrs. A. Carman (chairman), W. S. Griffin, James Woodsworth, Thompson Ferrier, W. J. Robertson, Frank Denton and Wm. Kettlewell (secretary), convinced that an actuarial basis of finance is not necessary for the stability of the fund and would be a serious injustice to present beneficiaries, and a disadvantage to future claimants. On the other hand, they are convinced that if no readjustment be made in the financial provisions there is a possibility, if not a probability, that our annual surpluses may be turned into deficits. This tendency is guarded against by the proposal to form a special reserve fund, and to discourage the tendency to premature superannuation by readjusting the scale of payments in such a manner that

(a) The aggregate annual payments shall remain proportionately as at present.

(b) The annuities of those who have rendered more than 35 years' service shall be increased by twelve or thirteen dollars each year, instead of by nine dollars as at present.

(c) The annuities of those who have rendered 23 years' service and less than 35 years' service shall be decreased by the uniform amount of thirteen dollars a year, instead of irregularly, as at present.

THE LORD'S DAY ACT.

The Rev. T. Albert Moore followed with a vigorous speech, in which he related the history of the Lord's Day bill from its conception and drafting until it was carried as an act, and referred with enthusiasm to the ready co-operation they had from all Christian denominations. During their early work they addressed many labor meetings, and not one man had held up his hand to say he wanted Sunday work even for double pay. What they said was: 'We want our Saturday afternoons for recreation and we want the Lord's Day for rest.' He was glad that was the cry of the labor classes on this question. It was their duty (and they had done it) to consider the interests of the laboring, the manufacturing, and the mercantile classes. The Lord's Day Act was a good act, and meant much for the country's good.

There were those who said that if they compared the bill as it was drafted with the act as it passed, the latter would be found to be no nearer related to the former than a forty-second cousin. That, however, was a mistaken view. The passing of the measure meant no Sunday trading, no Sunday labor except such as was deemed of necessity and mercy; no Sunday excursions for pleasure; no Sunday theatres or theatrical entertainments, and he thanked God the Sunday newspapers were prohibited.

Mr. Moore also referred to the growth of the Alliance in the Dominion. Four years ago there were 391 branches and 18,000 members; to-day there are 650 branches and 37,000 members.

Both Dr. Potts and Mr. Moore referred in the course of their remarks to the sympathy of Archbishop Bond with the Alliance, and Mr. Moore read a letter from His Grace in which the latter expressed regret that he could not act on the deputation that evening representing the Lord's Day Alliance.

'It is not,' said Archbishop Bond, 'that my interest is in the least weakened, but in the providence of God I have been stricken with a serious illness, and am precluded from every public duty. Please give my warmest regards to Dr. Potts, and say I shall always be rejoiced to work with him in our good work, now, as ever, when permitted by God, and to join in his prayers.'

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Lambly, a motion was carried by acclamation expressing satisfaction with the work of the Alliance in carrying through parliament the Lord's Day Bill, and assuring the Alliance of the continued support and sympathy of the Methodist Church.

'OLD ADAM' IN THE CHILDREN.

Some Methodist Ministers Say There is, and Others as Emphatically Say No.

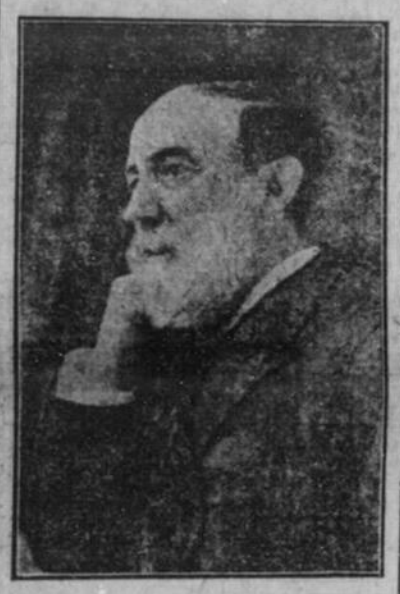
GENERAL CONFERENCE DECIDES TO RETAIN PRESENT FORM OF RITUAL.

Ought we to pray God to 'bury the old Adam' in children that are being baptized?

Such was the interesting question which came before the Methodist General Conference at Friday afternoon's session, and the discussion showed a marked division of opinion. The subject was brought up in a report from the committee on Discipline. The report recommended that in the service for the baptism of infants the following three prayers be omitted:

'O merciful God, grant that the old Adam in this child may be so buried that the new man may be raised up in him. Amen.

'Grant that all carnal affections may



THE REV. W. H. WITHROW, D.D., F.R.S.C.
Editor 'Methodist Magazine.'

die in him, and that all things belonging to the Spirit may live and grow in him. Amen.

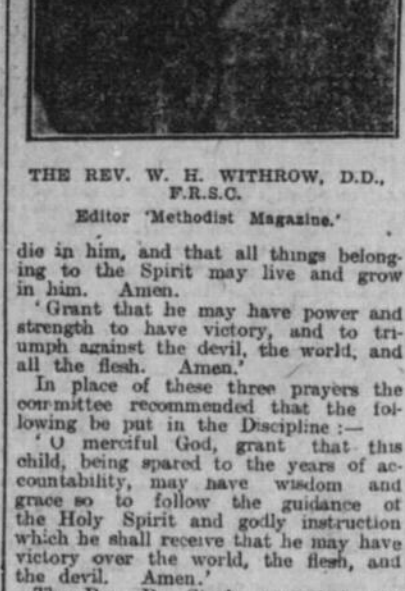
'Grant that he may have power and strength to have victory, and to triumph against the devil, the world, and all the flesh. Amen.'

In place of these three prayers the committee recommended that the following be put in the Discipline:—

'O merciful God, grant that this child, being spared to the years of accountability, may have wisdom and grace so to follow the guidance of the Holy Spirit and godly instruction which he shall receive that he may have victory over the world, the flesh, and the devil. Amen.'

The Rev. Dr. Steele supported the recommendation of the committee, saying it seemed to him a great pity that this portion of the service of baptism should be so contrary to Methodist theology as those three prayers made it. If the prayers were continued in their present form it would mean the disuse of the Discipline.

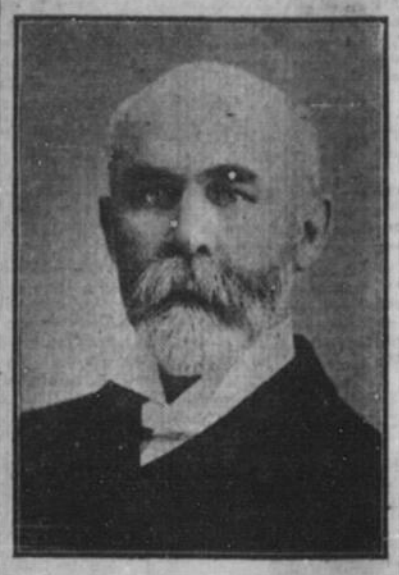
The Rev. Dr. Gundy, of St. Thomas, hoped that the delegates would stand



THE REV. W. B. CREIGHTON,
Editor 'Christian Guardian.'

by the old ritual. It looked to him as if the old Adam was going to be eliminated altogether. They could not, however, destroy the old Adam by theory, but by the power of the Holy Spirit.

The Rev. James Livingstone, of London, Ont., said he was present at a baptism where the baby's great-grandfather was named Adam, his grandfather Adam, his father Adam, and himself Adam, and the minister, whose name was Adam, was praying that the old Adam might be destroyed in the



REV. D. W. JOHNSON,
Editor 'The Wesleyan.'

child. (Laughter.) And then another minister, whose name was Adam, pronounced the Benediction. That finished it, and from that time he had ceased to read these three prayers. If they thought about it they would find it practically impossible to read them.

The Rev. Dr. Manly Benson, of Perth, Ont., also supported the committee, saying he did not believe there was any 'old Adam' in a little child.

VIEWS OF DR. WORKMAN.

Professor Workman, too, was in favor of the proposed change, contending that the doctrine of baptismal regeneration ran through the three paragraphs referred to. In what way, he asked, was baptism going to cause the old Adam, or sinful nature, to be buried? There was no such thing as burying it in a child. It might be buried in an adult who had the will to co-operate, but it could not be buried in a child. He would like to say, further, and say very earnestly, that he did not consider he was born in sin. For himself, he could not, and never should, read one of these three prayers.

Mr. Joseph Gibson took the opposite view, and argued very earnestly that the prayers be maintained in their present form, saying that as far as his own family was concerned he was sure they had the old Adam in them. (Laughter.)

The Rev. Dr. Burwash could not see that there was, in these three prayers, anything necessarily of the doctrine of baptismal regeneration. John Wesley certainly did not think so. On the other hand there was in them one of the fundamental and essential doctrines of Methodism, of the 52 sermons and of the New Testament, as he understood it—the doctrine that every man must be born again.

DR. JACKSON FAVORS OLD VERSION.

Professor Jackson concurred in this view, remarking that in the discussion, as far as doctrinal points were concerned, there had been a strange confusion of the words 'depravity' and 'demerit.' That the child was depraved he thought the Book of God taught; that the child had demerit he did not believe the Bible taught. He added that there was a general tendency in these days to preach a doctrine of evil instead of the sacred doctrine of sin. The doctrine of evil was common to all religions; the doctrine of sin was peculiar to the Bible. He hoped the discipline would stand just as it was.

The Rev. Dr. Curtis, of St. John's, Nfld., also hoped that the prayers would not be interfered with, saying he felt satisfied the members recognized the great truth of the divine law that except a man be born again he could not see the kingdom of God.

On being put to the vote the committee's recommendation to amend the prayers was lost by 114 votes to 88.

WAS SOME HAIR-SPLITTING.

Another proposed amendment by the committee was to leave out the word 'elect' in the words 'thy faithful and elect children' of another prayer.

'I should like to know what is the matter with the word 'elect'?' asked Dr. Sutherland.

'It happens to be the Scripture, brother; that is the trouble,' replied Dr. Carman.

The proposed amendment was outvoted.

Still another amendment, proposed by the committee, was to omit from the service for the baptism of infants the following passage from Ezekiel:

'The Lord hath by his servant Ezekiel (chap. xxxvi., 25) said: 'Then will I sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean from all your filthiness, and from all your idols will I cleanse you.'

The majority of the members, however, were in favor of retaining this passage, and Dr. Carman announced as a result of the voting that 'Ezekiel stands.'

Other amendments to the ritual had been suggested by the commission on ritual, the chief alteration recommended being in connection with the administration of the Lord's Supper, where a full morning service, quarterly, for this sacrament was proposed. The passages of Scripture to be used during the offering for the poor were quoted uniformly from the Revised Version. The commissioners pointed out that in revising the ritual, they had felt under obligation to retain, with such changes only as seemed highly expedient, the forms which have come down by inheritance from the early Church. With this conviction they had considered and dealt with all suggested amendments in a conservative manner. In regard, however, to portions of the ritual of a more recent date, and somewhat denominational in their character, they allowed themselves greater latitude; as, e.g., in the covenant service an entirely new form being suggested.

The committee on Discipline, reported unfavorably on these recommendations, and Conference supported the committee

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

The Rev. Dr. Chown proposed a resolution drawing attention to the terrible and destructive evil of the opium traffic in China, and to the responsibility of the British nation in regard to the same, and that therefore the Conference earnestly supported the efforts of all good men, and especially of the parliament in Great Britain, to put an end to this most serious blot on the good name of the Mother Country as a Christian nation.

Chancellor Burwash seconded, and the motion was carried nem con., it being further decided to send copies of the resolution to the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the Secretary of State for India.

PASTORS' SALARIES.

The Rev. Dr. Sutherland introduced the motion, which was brought before the Conference on Wednesday, to the effect that in consequence of increased cost of living within the past generation, a commission be appointed by the Conference to consider and report upon the whole question of ministerial stipends and any other question closely related thereto.

On being put to the meeting the resolution was lost.

PASTORAL TERM UNCHANGED.

Proposal to Bring Out Independent Prohibition Candidates is Dropped by Committee.

RESOLVED, AFTER WARM ARGUMENT, TO RECOMMEND A CHURCH PAPER IN WINNIPEG.

The temperance, prohibition and moral reform committee had another long discussion on Thursday on the proposal esther to refrain from voting or to bring out an independent candidate at parliamentary elections, providing neither party had a candidate publicly committed to destroying the liquor traffic. This proposal, however, was outvoted, and the committee simply agreed to urge Methodists to attend primary meetings, and to put forth every legitimate effort to secure the return of the candidates they favored.

The same committee decided to embody the following clauses in their report to Conference:—

'We declare that compensation to the liquor trade out of public funds is both unjust and indefensible, and we hereby call upon the Legislatures, Dominion and Provincial, not to enact any legislation which might be construed as giving ground for compensation out of such funds.

'We declare that every municipality should have power to rid itself of this evil traffic by a simple majority of the votes cast by the electors. An institution that is morally wrong should not be perpetuated and imposed on an intelligent and conscientious majority by a minority representing the vice-fostering elements of the community.'

GAMBLING BY WOMEN AND AT RACES.

'The committee regrets to be assured that the spirit and practice of gambling has increased in Canada during recent years. A notable instance of this is found in the prevailing custom of ladies spending much time playing games of chance under unhealthy excitement, to the loss of money and other valuables, and to the serious neglect of home life.

'The mania for money has also stimulated a kind of stock speculation carried on under conditions of so great risk as to justify the use of the term gambling in respect to it.

'We find also that while most forms of gambling are under the ban of the law, yet the Parliament of Canada has not seen fit to enact legislation condemning beyond dispute the practice of keeping common gaming houses on the race tracks of the country.

Your committee requests this Conference to renew its conviction that the Parliament of Canada should at its next session so legislate as to leave no doubt as to the illegality of keeping a gambling place on any race course in the Dominion, and to petition the Parliament of Canada so to do."

A BREEZE RE TEMPERANCE.

Mr. Joseph Gibson, of Ingersoll, proposed that an additional agency of the Department of Temperance, Prohibition and Moral Reform, be established, and that an associate secretary be appointed to assist Dr. Chown, also that the board be empowered to employ additional agents whenever in the opinion of the board the circumstances require it, and the financial conditions permit.

Dr. Watson.

The motion having been seconded, an amendment was proposed by Mr. Alex. Mills, seconded by Dr. Watson, to the effect that the conference authorize the board to appoint one or more field secretaries when the circumstances require it, and financial conditions permit.

An animated discussion took place on the subject. Mr. Joseph H. Carson said he thought it was not necessary that field secretaries should be appointed. He considered it quite possible to find laymen to go out and do the work without saddling the conference with the continual expense of paid officers. He added that he was quite satisfied to let the work go on as heretofore under the guidance of their honored brother, the general secretary, and he wanted him to have a perfectly free hand. He could easily understand that if they appointed an associate secretary he might not always be in entire harmony with the general secretary.

The Rev. Dr. Williamson pointed out how much better it would be for an associate secretary if such were needed, to be appointed by conference, because then he would feel he had the call of the Church.

Mr. Joseph Tait, of Toronto, did not see the necessity for appointing such a man, saying that there were not offices seeking for men, but men seeking for offices, who wanted offices created for them.

Mr. Gibson made a forcible reply in defence of his motion. He said the delegates, in voting, were in front of a crisis which would test their moral stamina. He declared that he did not know any layman competent to go out and advocate the cause of prohibition. He ridiculed the idea that there would be financial difficulties in the proposal, and appealed to them to support the men who had sacrificed so much in the great interest of temperance.

'Are you one of them?' asked a delegate.

'I am,' replied Mr. Gibson.

'You never sacrificed anything in your life,' replied the delegate.

'No personalities, gentlemen,' said the General Superintendent. 'You are too much alike for that.'

'Yes, we are too much alike,' was Mr. Gibson's ready response. 'That is my serious misfortune.' (Loud laughter.)

A division being called for, 131 voted for the amendment and 118 against.

ITINERANCY TO BE UNCHANGED.

The Itinerancy Committee, which has been considering the suggestion to extend the time limit, has decided to recommend that no change be made, but will probably add a proposal to extend the time limit for ministers in special cases.

ALTERATIONS IN SUPERANNUATION.

The Superannuation Committee has decided to recommend Conference to decrease the superannuation allowance for ministers who have served under thirty-five years, and increase the allowance for ministers who have served over fifty years. The decrease that will be proposed is $9 per year for every year of service, and the increase of $13 a year for every year of service.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The Rev. Dr. Wallace, of Victoria, B.C., moved, the Rev. Principal Shaw seconded, and it was agreed, that the Conference adopt the recommendation of the Education Committee to authorize the board to secure such additional assistance to the general secretary as, in their judgment, might be required to give effect to the important movement of education.

REVISION OF CHURCH RULES.

In response to memorial from several conferences asking for a revision of the rules, and particularly that of the clauses respecting fasting and the wearing of gold be struck out, the Conference appointed a commission consisting of ten ministers and ten laymen to revise the rules, and report at the next Conference, four years hence.

FIGHT FOR WINNIPEG PAPER.

One of the biggest fights of the Conference took place at the morning's meeting of the Book and Publishing Committee, over the question of a church organ for Western Canada. There are advocates for church papers for Winnipeg, Calgary, Victoria, and other places, but as these western advocates could not agree upon the city in which the required paper should be published, they came to an agreement yesterday to support a proposal for the improvement of the 'Guardian,' now published in Toronto, and it was thought that yesterday they would proceed to move the appointment of a western man as assistant editor. Instead of that, however, one of the Manitoba delegates brought in an amendment to the effect that a church organ be established in Winnipeg (it is understood that such an organ has already been started there by private enterprise), and he got sufficient support for it from the Eastern delegates to carry this amendment, which the committee will now recommend for adoption to Conference.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following nominations were made for the offices of lay and clerical treasurers of the Superannuation Fund for the ensuing quadrennium: Clerical, the Rev. W. S. Griffin, D.D., Toronto, and the Rev. Wm. Kettlewell, St. Thomas, Ont.; lay, Mr. E. Gurney, Toronto, and Mr. W. E. Willmott, D.D.S., Toronto. On a ballot being taken, the Rev. Dr. Griffin and Mr. E. Gurney were declared elected, the former by 169 votes to 68, and the last named by 148 votes to 82.

The Rev. Dr. Griffin, in returning thanks, said he was glad to have this renewal of confidence in him. During the many years he had occupied the office he had the loyal support. 'In fact,' he said, 'everybody loves me (laughter), and I love everybody, friend and foe. I had thought of giving up the work when I was seventy, but on looking all round, I cannot find anybody who I think should take my place, and I am therefore compelled to take the ground again myself.'

EDITORS OF THE CHURCH PAPERS.

Considerable interest was shown in the election of an editor of the 'Christian Guardian,' in the place of the Rev. G. G. Bond, B.A., who has been obliged to give up the work owing to ill-health. There were about a dozen candidates for the position, but the voting showed that interest was divided principally among the following four:—The Rev. W. B. Creighton, B.A., B.D., the present acting editor; the Rev. Dr. A. C. Crews, the present editor of the 'Epworth Era,' and secretary of the Epworth League; the Rev. A. C. Courtice, D.D., of Toronto; and the Rev. Dr. Chown. After several ballots had been taken, the Rev. W. B. Creighton was declared elected.

Rev. Dr. Maclean.

The Conference also had to elect an editor for the 'Wesleyan,' in the place of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, who was retiring. The ballot resulted in the election of the Rev. D. W. Johnson, M.A., of Windsor, N.S.

The Rev. Dr. Withrow, of Toronto, was re-elected editor of the Methodist magazine and Sunday-school periodicals.

In substitution for the recommendations previously made with regard to the appointment of an immigration chaplain, the following resolution, which had already been accepted by the committee, was submitted to Conference and unanimously adopted:—

TO HELP IMMIGRANTS.

'That suitable and adequate provision be made, first for opening up communication with Methodists intending to emigrate to Canada; secondly, for meeting immigrants on their arrival and offering a helpful and sympathetic right hand; and, thirdly, for introducing them by letter to ministers at the point where they intend to reside. Further, that the General Board of Missions be authorized and requested at its first session to take the necessary steps for the purposes aforesaid.'

MISSIONARY SECRETARIES

An election which caused the greatest interest during Friday afternoon was that of two general secretaries for missions, and the result of the balloting, which was received amid the deepest silence, showed that 237 votes had been cast; necessary for election, 119. In favor of the Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Toronto, 166 had been cast, and in favor of the Rev. James Allen, Toronto, 148. These gentlemen were thereupon declared elected.

During the evening further elections of officers were announced.

For secretary of education 208 ballots were cast, 105 being necessary for election. The Rev. Dr. Potts, Toronto, obtained 176, and was declared elected. He has held the post for twenty years.

Rev. Dr. Crews.

For gen. secretary of Sunday Schools and Epworth League, 201 ballots were cast, 101 being necessary to election. The Rev. A. C. Crews, Toronto, obtained 170, and was declared re-elected.

Rev. Dr. Chown.

For general secretary of temperance, prohibition and moral reform 209 ballots were cast, 105 being necessary to election. The Rev. Dr. Chown obtained 198, and was declared re-elected.

WILL GO TO VICTORIA.

The Conference unanimously resolved to accept the invitation to hold the next General Conference in Victoria, B.C., providing expenses for transportation can be kept within reasonable bounds.

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INSURANCE INQUIRY.

Dr. Oronhyatekha Explains the Methods of the Independent Order of Foresters.

SUPREME CHIEF RANGER IS SUPREME, HE SAYS—TOTAL DEFICIT IS YEARLY GROWING LARGER

Toronto, Sept. 18.—At the insurance inquiry this morning the witness stand was again occupied by Dr. Oronhyatekha, Supreme Chief Ranger, Independent Order of Foresters. He produced a statement showing the various elements which, he said, enabled the order, with perfect financial safety, to charge much lower premiums than the regular old line companies.

No rebates being given by the I. O. F., witness said, gave the order one great advantage over the insurance companies, which, in some instances, give whole premiums away in rebates.

The I. O. F. does not pay suicidal claims in full. Out of suicidal claims amounting to $210,000, only $47,000 was actually paid.

Another important element which helps the I. O. F. to give lower rates is the fact that it does not accept impaired risks. The old line companies do accept them. According to the government's plan of calculating, the expected deaths in the order from 1901 to 1905 were placed at 10,945, but the actual deaths were only 7,241, or 3,704 less deaths than expected. This showed the advantage of accepting only perfect risks.

Dr. Oronhyatekha stated to the commissioners that he wished to call special attention to the calculations of actuaries in regard to the I. O. F., which, he declared, are extremely inaccurate. In 1896 the eminent English actuary, Mr. George King, announced that in 1906 the order would have no surplus, but when 1906 came around the order had a surplus of $8,000,000. The I. O. F. had made this great progress in spite of the fact that one half of its members were still paying the rates of 1881.

The Order was first extended to Great Britain in 1891, but the organization work went on very slowly at first. In 1896 Dr. Oronhyatekha went over himself, taking with him Mr. Geo. F. Marter and several other organization officers of the Order.

Mr. Shepley read a statement showing the receipts from the Order in Great Britain and Ireland. In 1896 the mortuary receipts were $45,000, while the total mortuary receipts from Great Britain and Ireland for the past ten years were $964,149. The total sick and funeral receipts were $51,000, and the total general receipts $98,867.

Dr. Oronhyatekha frankly admitted that the cost of extension at first exceeds the revenue derived from the territory being opened. The sections of the Order in new countries are all expected though to become eventually self-supporting.

In 1898 the witness went to the 'continent' and Asia, with a view to establishing the Order there. As a result of this visit the Order was established in France, Belgium and Scandinavia a year or two afterwards. In 1900 and 1901 he went further East and was successful in founding branches of the Order in India and Australia.

Before going on this later trip, Dr. Oronhyatekha was authorized to take £25,000 with him by the executive to use in making government deposits in the countries where branches were established. He was also given power to make special rates for these countries.

Dr. Oronhyatekha explained that in India, for instance, the conditions under which the people live make the death rate different to other countries. He followed the example of the British companies there and made the India rates higher. Owing to the India branch of the Order not being as successful as expected, it was disestablished last year. The discontinuance of the Australian branches is being considered.

Mr. Shepley questioned Dr. Oronhyatekha as to the powers of the Supreme Chief Ranger.

'You have charge of the corporate seal, of the cheque book, and have power to execute documents for the Supreme Court. I see by the constitution that you have power to decide all questions, the decisions to be published in the official organ, and to be binding on the Order until reversed by the Supreme Court. What range has this clause?'

'A rather wide one. It means that I am empowered to decide all questions of law arising out of the constitution.'

'But that has nothing to do with the financial policy of the Order?'

'Oh, no.'

'And this power is not intended to set you above the Supreme Court Executive, is it?'

'No. They set themselves above me sometimes.'

'And when they do they are always wrong,' remarked Mr. Shepley. 'You have power to call a special session of the Executive Council. Have you ever done so?'

'Once. There was a movement in Michigan to secede from the Order, and quick action was necessary.'

'And you quenched the incipient fire?'

'Most vigorously.'

Mr. Shepley asked about reversals of the Supreme Court's decisions.

'Once in my absence,' said Dr. Oronhyatekha, the executive reversed the Supreme Court's policy of extending the organization work of the Order. They refused to take the money voted for the purpose. If they had not done so we might now have had a membership of 250,000 and a surplus of $12,000,000.'

Dr. Oronhyatekha stated that the only organized charity of the Order was the Orphans' Home, but that an Old People's Home was under advisement.

AUSTRALIAN CASE.

Toronto, Sept. 19.—An Australian case in which the Independent Order of Foresters was concerned formed the subject on which Dr. Oronhyatekha, S. C. R. of the I. O. F., was questioned by Mr. Shepley, K.C., at the Insurance inquiry this morning. It was shown that the Australian Government a few years ago appointed Judge Wood as a Royal Commission to inquire into the case in question. After hearing evidence on both sides, Judge Wood reported that Dr. Montague (who had charge of the order in Australia at the time) had offered £50 to George Mitchell, a member of the Australian Parliament—who refused to take it—to influence him on I. O. F. matters, and had also offered money to influence Sir Alex. Peacock, who was leader of the party of which Mr. Mitchell was a member. He also found the Foresters guilty of corruption, because they were responsible for the action of their officers.

Dr. Oronhyatekha declared that Judge Wood had little actual facts to bear out his findings. He also stated that the I. O. F. funds had not paid any part of that £50. He pointed out that the money was only offered as a subscription to the election expenses of the party of which Mr. Michell was a member.

Mr. Shepley read exracts from an Australian insurance journal in which the Foresters were dealt with rather harshly. The article advised the Foresters to silently fold up their tents and steal away from Australia, where the assessment system was not wanted. It looked on the finding of Judge Wood as a matter which would affect Canada on account of many prominent Canadians being identified with it. Just before going to Australia Dr. Montague had been appointed the deputy of the supreme chief ranger and inspector-general of the order, at a salary of $3,000 a year for the first three years, and $4,000 per year for the next two years. The total expenses of the order in Australia were $641,000 and the total receipts only $104,000. The total expenses of the order for what Mr. Shepley termed its foreign missionary work were $782,000.

Dr. Oronhyatekha admitted that so far the extension work had been a partial failure.

DEFICIT GROWING.

Toronto, Sept. 20.—Mr. Shepley, K.C., in resuming his examination of Dr. Oronhyatekha, S. C. R. of the Independent Order of Foresters, yesterday afternoon, drew attention to the fact that for a good many years the order has had an almost constantly growing deficit.

He quoted figures from the government blue book which showed that for the year ending Dec. 31, 1904, the total receipts of the order had been $460,960, and the total expenditures $523,000, which left a deficit of about $60,000.

The Supreme Chief Ranger stated that although the total deficit was growing, the yearly deficit was decreasing.

'I am told,' he said, 'that this year the deficit will be only $35,000, and that next year there will be no deficit.'

Mr. Shepley—'Let us hope so.'

Continuing, Dr. Oronhyatekha said that the year after next they would begin to wipe out the old deficit. He pointed out that although the yearly general expenses were not being exactly covered by the general income, the order had a mortuary fund of nearly $10,000,000 to boast of.

Mr. Shepley did not seem to approve of the drawing of money from the mortuary fund and sick and funeral fund to meet other expenses. He stated that Dr. Oronhyatekha had been authorized to borrow money from the sick and funeral fund to use in paying for the completing of the Orphan's Home on Foresters' Island, Bay of Quinte.

The witness remarked that the contract with the policy-holder does not call for the maintenance of any surplus.

Mr. Shepley questioned this, and thought that the policy-holder could claim a surplus through the constitution.

The expenses of the general meetings of the order were inquired into by Mr. Shepley. In 1895 the order met in London, England, and the expenses totalled $71,000. In 1898 it met at Toronto, and $32,843 was spent. The meeting in California in 1902 Mr. Shepley called a 'dear one.' It cost $88,871. The last convention of the order was held at Atlantic City, N.J., last year. Mr. Shepley with approval noted that the expenses only totalled $39,760.

Dr. Oronhyatekha stated that 'travelling expenses' which the order paid caused one of the chief reasons for the meetings costing so much.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

Toronto, Sept. 20.—Some of the expenses of the Independent Order of Foresters were examined into by Mr. Shepley, K.C., at the Insurance inquiry this morning. Dr. Oronhyatekha, S.P.C., was again the witness. In ten years, ending with 1905, the legal expenses of the order amounted to $132,290, the legal fees for 1904 alone amounting to $23,200. Dr. Oronhyatekha said that the legal advisers filed their bills and the order had to pay them. We thought them very excessive, he said, but explained that it was not good policy to quarrel with your lawyers. The expenses of running the official organ of the order, 'The Forester,' he said, had amounted to $345,401 during the last decade, but the yearly cost has been gradually decreasing. In 1902 it was $42,000, and in 1905 only $21,000. Dr. Oronhyatekha agreed with Mr. Shepley that it was never intended to be self-supporting. Hereafter the triennial meetings of the order will be held in Toronto, as its central position greatly reduces the expenses. An assessment is to be levied on the members in future to cover the cost of these meetings. The salary question was looked into. For a number of years the Supreme Chief Ranger worked for nothing. After 1896 he got $10,000 a year. At the Atlantic City meeting last year he received an increase to $15,000. He refused an increase for ten years and only accepted it when the order attained its present first class condition. The salary of Mr. McGillivray, Supreme Secretary, was increased last year from $6,100 to $6,700. Dr. Millman, Supreme Physician, receives $7,000 per annum. The organizing expenses in 1903 were $122,000. In 1904 they were reduced to $65,000. Bonuses paid to special organizing officers were $36,000 in 1903, and $40,000 in 1904.

UNION TRUST COMPANY.

Toronto, Sept. 21.—The negotiations which led to the Independent Order of Foresters taking over the old Provincial Trust Corporation and remodelling it into the Union Trust Company were examined into in detail by Mr. Shepley, K.C., at the Insurance Inquiry yesterday.

Dr. Oronhyatekha, Supreme Chief Ranger, who was again the witness, stated that when the executive decided to have a subsidiary corporation to take charge of the order's investments, it made inquiry and found that the government had decided to issue no further charters to trust companies.

'What government?'

'The Provincial Government.'

'Mr. Laidlaw,' the witness continued, 'suggested our buying the Provincial Trust Corporation.'

'Do you remember that the Provincial Trust Corporation asked the executive to come to its assistance?'

The witness answered in the negative, but when Mr. Shepley read from the minutes of December, 1898, that the I. O. F. executive should take no action on the application of Mr. Beith, manager of the Provincial Trust Company, he recalled some of the circumstances.

Dr. Oronhyatekha explained that Mr. Beith wanted a reorganization of the corporation and the I. O. F. to take a larger interest in the concern than it then had.

It was not until January, 1900, that the executive, as Dr. Oronhyatekha put it, 'thought it would be well to have men of standing invest for us. At the same time the order's interests would be safeguarded. With this in view,' he said, 'the executive in January resolved to acquire a controlling interest in the Provincial Trust Corporation.'

'In the meantime the executive was discussing the establishment of a new company?'

'Yes.'

'Or rather, if I may be allowed to suggest your answer,' said Mr. Shepley, 'when you went to Mr. Laidlaw to get him to buy stock for you, he suggested that it would be better to have a new company, with an unwritten history, than to buy stock in a company that had not been successful.'

'That's right. Then came the plan to get a provincial charter for the Provincial Loan Corporation and change its name.'

'Wiping out its history?'

'Yes.'

'That, then, is the genesis of the Union Trust Company? The idea was to make it an organ for the circulation of surplus funds of the order?'

'Yes. I don't suppose,' added witness, 'that we had any idea that we would develop into a large and very important corporation. It was arranged that the charter of the old corporation should be surrendered and a new charter given by the government.'

Mr. Shepley asked the Supreme Chief Ranger if he knew that the Provincial Loan Corporation had an impairment of capital of $8,551.

Dr. Oronhyatekha answered that he did not know the actual condition of the Provincial Trust Corporation when it was taken over. He knew, though, that it was in difficulties and that it wanted to get out of business. In the spring of 1901, the executive handed over to Mr. Laidlaw, who conducted the negotiations, about $80,000, which he used in buying the stock of the corporation. The charter was transferred to the new Union Trusts Company during 1902.

TEMPLE CAFE.

Toronto, Sept. 21.—The Independent Order of Foresters' experiment in running the Temple Café on Bay street, in Toronto, a few years ago, was a subject of some questioning by Mr. Shepley, K.C., at the insurance investigation this morning. Although the experiment failed to be a financial success Dr. Oronhyatekha stated he was told it would have been a tremendous success if liquors had been sold, but the order steadily refused to permit the sale of liquor. After running the café for a couple of years the order closed it during 1901. He could not give the exact figures of the loss.

Mr. Shepley suggested that the supply account of those years showed a deficit of $136,000, and that it might represent the amount sunk in the restaurant.

Dr. Oronohyatekha did not think it would amount to so much, as there had been other losses.

The present value of the headquarters of the order, the Temple Building, in Toronto, including the annex and the land, was announced by the government counsel to be $714,000. Mr. Shepley continued his enquiries in regard to the formation of the Union Trust Company by the Foresters:

'When was the Hon. George E. Foster's name proposed to you as manager of the Union Trust Company?' he asked.

'The executive were discussing the subject. I had one or two applications from gentlemen for the position,' replied Dr. Oronhyatekha. 'Eventually somebody, I think it was Mr. William Laidlaw, K.C., suggested to me that we might be able to secure Mr. Foster. It struck me as a brilliant idea. I put myself immediately in communication with Mr. Foster and eventually obtained his assent to accept the position if it were offered to him.'

NEW HAMPSHIRE AND UNION TRUST

Toronto, Sept. 22.—Dr. Oronhyatekha, Supreme Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, explained yesterday afternoon to the Insurance Commission why the Order gave up its controlling interest in the Union Trust Company, which it owned up to about four months ago, and which it established for the purpose of investing the surplus funds. The State of New Hampshire, he said, had refused to grant the Order a license on account of its close connection with the Union Trust Company, and to prevent other States from acting on this example a new arrangement in regard to the Union Trust Company was made. He was afraid that New Hampshire's action would have had a more far reaching effect on the I. O. F. than the simple profits to be derived by investing in the Trust Company.

Mr. Shepley produced documents which showed that the Union Trust Company was incorporated on August 7, 1901. On September 2, the Supreme Court of the I. O. F. entered into an agreement with the Union Trust Company for the investment and guarantee of its funds. The original shareholders were: The Supreme Court, $1,020,000; Messrs. Stevenson, McGillevray and Company, $776,000 (in trust); Dr. Oronhyatekha, $196,000; Dr. Millman, $1,000; the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, $1,000; Mr. Harry Collins, $1,000; Mr. E. G. Stevenson, $1,000; Judge J. McDougall, $1,000; Col. J. I. Davidson, $1,000. All the stock was owned by the Foresters, with the exception of Messrs. Foster, Wilson, McDougall and Davidson, who paid for the stock with their own money.

Dr. Oronhyatekha stated that the capital stock of the Union Stock Company was taken by the I. O. F. at $110 per $100 share. A later increase of $500,000 in the capital stock had been issued at the same price. The fact that nowhere in the minutes of the I. O. F. was there to be found direct authority for taking up stock in the Union Trust Company, was drawn attention to. It was admitted by Dr. Oronhyatekha that this might be so, but he thought that the principle of taking stock in a company was confirmed at the Los Angeles meeting of the Supreme Court, and that the action of the Executive had since been ratified.

Some questioning upon this point caused Dr. Oronhyatekha to admit that the $2,500,000 capital intrusted to the Union Trust Company might by it be used in investments not authorized by the statutes limiting the I. O. F. in its investments. It was in May, 1906, that on Dr. Oronhyatekha's suggestion the control of the Temple building was placed in the charge of the Trust Company.

The Union Trust Company, up to about four months ago, has been investing the funds of the order under the four percent guarantee. It has also had charge of the investments made by the I. O. F. before the company was formed. Only two changes in the stockholders named have been made since the company's incorporation. Sir John Boyd acquired the stock of the late Judge McDougall and the Hon. G. W. Ross, has purchased ten shares of stock and qualified as a director.

Although Dr. Oronhyatekha gave as the chief reason for the relinquishing of the control of the Union Trust Company, the fact that New Hampshire hd declined to give the order a license on account of the order's connection with the Trust Company, he stated that there were private reasons as well. These private reasons the witness thought Mr. Shepley should not be allowed to ask for.

Mr. Shepley stated that he would not ask for these reasons at the present point in the I. O. F. investigation, but would not promise but that it would be necessary to press for them later.

The chief objection, said Dr. Oronhyatekha, made by New Hampshire, was to the I. O. F. holding the majority of the stock of the Union Trust Company. He had not lost faith in the Union Trust Company and still considered that a controlling interest in it would be a valuable asset.

It was in April of this year that the order approved of Dr. Oronhyatekha's report that 'it would be necessary to dispose of at least the controlling interest.'

The fact that the Royal Insurance Commission had been appointed was suggested by Mr. Shepley as a possible reason for this action by the order, but Dr. Oronhyatekha denied that such was the case.

He also denied that the order had the idea in view of retaining the benefits of its interest in the Union Trust Company by selling the stock with certain reservations. At first it was thought that it would be a good plan to bring about a consolidation of the Union Trust Company with some other Trust Company, the idea of the I. O. F. holding a majority of the stock of the Union Trust Company, but only a minority of the stock of the proposed consolidated company.

Instead of carrying out the foregoing idea the order decided to sell 15,000 shares of Union Trust stock for $1,500,000 to Mr. Du Vernet, K.C., Mr. Charles McGee, Mr. E. Gurney and one or two others. Mr. McGee is the ex-president of the Bank of Ottawa.

These gentlemen paid to the order $500,000 in cash and were given five years in which to pay the remainder, but they were paying five percent interest on the unpaid money.

Mr. Shepley pointed out, and the witness could do nothing else but admit, that until the remaining $1,000,000 is paid the I. O. F. will retain their control of the Trust Company.

Mr. Shepley also drew Dr. Oronhyatekha's attention to the fact that Mr. Du Vernet had offered the money in full, but that Mr. Stevenson who acted for the I. O. F. had refused to take it. Dr. Oronhyatekha said it was an advantage to get the interest on the unpaid money.

FOUNTAIN PEN FREE.

Every boy aspires to a fountain pen. His vest pocket is made for one. Any wideawake boy can secure one FREE by selling only ONE DOZEN AND A HALF copies of "The Canadian Pictorial," a new illustrated monthly that everyone will want. Ten cents a copy, with a ten cent coupon in each.

The pen we offer is a first-class article, full size, with a gold 14k nib—fine, medium or stub—compares favorably with any $2.00 fountain pen.

Send us a postal asking for the papers. When sold, remit us $1.50, and get your pen by return mail.

No risk about this! Show our full page announcements to your friends and get them interested in advance, so that you know where to go the moment your papers reach you.

first number ready almost immediately. DON'T MISS IT.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Agents for "The Canadian Pictorial,"
"Witness" Block, Montreal.

P. S.—If you wish to send cash with order, we, of course, mail premium by return mail, as well as the papers.

THE OTTAWA FIRE

BODIES FOUND BELIEVED TO BE THOSE OF MISS O'NEILL AND MISS LOVEJOY.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—The trunk of the body of a woman presumed to be that of Miss Lizzie O'Neill, the head waitress, has been found in the ruins of the Gilmour Hotel. Shortly before two o'clock other human remains, undoubtedly those of Miss Lovejoy, of Peterborough, Ont., were taken from the ruins. Miss Lovejoy occupied a room at the south-east corner of the structure. The injured in the hospitals continue to make satisfactory progress towards recovery.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—Mr. Harry C. Walker, of Mallaka Hill, N.J., who, to save his life, jumped from the third story of the burning Gilmour Hotel, died to-night at the Rideau Hospital. Both his legs were broken and he sustained other injuries which have terminated fatally. Mrs. Walker was at her husband's bedside when the end came. She arrived in the city on Sunday and was unremitting in her attentions to the injured man.

ANOTHER BODY.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—Another body was found in the ruins of the Gilmour Hotel to-day, bringing the list of known dead up to four, three bodies having been taken from the ruins and one man dying of his injuries. Apart from the fact that the remains were human, it was impossible to tell whether they were those of a man or woman.

A fire inquest was opened to-day upon the body of Miss O'Neill, the first victim found. An adjournment was taken until Wednesday of next week.

TRADE CONGRESS.

CANADIAN BOARDS OF TRADE WILL NOT BE CALLED TOGETHER AS SOON AS WAS EXPECTED.

The proposed general convention representative of all the Canadian Boards of Trade for the purpose of discussing questions affecting the commercial and financial interests of the Dominion, as well as interprovincial trade, will not be held until next summer at the earliest. This was the decision arrived at by the council of the Board of Trade at a recent meeting, when the question of convening such a congress was fully discussed. The council has unanimously decided to hold such a congress, but the date will not be decided on until the Boards of Trade throughout the Dominion have consented to be represented. On 'Change to-day the decision of the council was generally approved by the members. Those who are in a position to know declare that the convening of a general congress of the Dominion Boards of Trade previous to April next, during which month the Colonial Conference will be held in London, might possibly place Sir Wilfrid Laurier in an embarrassing position regarding Canadian trade questions.

MACDONALD COLLEGE TROUBLE.

THE GRACE COMPANY MUST ARRANGE TO FINISH WORK WITHIN CONTRACT TIME OR ABANDON THE JOB.

Mr. Justice Loranger has rendered judgment in the Practice Court on the petition of Sir William C. Macdonald for an interim writ of injunction against the William Grace Company, coupled with a $10,000 action of damages. The petitioner complains that sufficient diligence has not been exercised by the company to finish its contract on the St. Anne's College in due time, and he asks not to be interfered with in having the work completed himself, so as to have the buildings roofed in before the winter season arrives.

On the other hand, the Grace Company complains of being prevented from pushing the work more actively through the architects not giving certificates for the payment of the work done to date.

The Court ruled that if within twenty-four hours the Grace Company did not put on a sufficient number of men to complete the work within the terms of their contract, the injunction asked for would be enforced. The company was also ordered to furnish $4,000 security for the carrying out of the contract.

MR. KETCHEN'S APPOINTMENT.

Winnipeg, Sept. 20.—Mr. A. P. Ketchen, editor of the 'North-West Farmer,' will shortly succeed Mr. K. R. Honeyman as Deputy Minister of Agriculture in Saskatchewan.

'THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL.'

That Ten Cent trial rate on Page 7, does not begin to approach the cost to the publishers. They can make this remarkable offer solely for introduction purpose. This is the golden moment for 'Witness' readers. Don't let it slip.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

Question of a Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Broached.

Winnipeg, Sept. 19.—A short business session of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held yesterday afternoon, when the report of the Commercial Intelligence Committee and the British office report were considered. The former dealt at length with the foreign field of the manufacturers and methods of securing it. In the discussion it was pointed out that they were overlooking the great field afforded in Australia and Great Britain. A Canadian-Australian steamship line was also broached in this connection, and was favorably commented upon. The report of the British office was considered in camera. In the afternoon the ladies of the party were entertained at the Country Club, and this evening a reception in honor of the visitors was held at Government House.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

The report of the parliamentary committee was presented by Mr. George W. Watts. The discussion was of a general rather than specific nature. Some delegates complained that recent legislation was in the interests of a class, and prejudicial to the manufacturing interests. The representations of labor organizations on immigration matters and inequitable assessment laws were the chief causes of complaint.

On motion of Messrs. G. W. Watts and W. K. George the report was adopted.

The insurance report was also adopted after a short discussion

The matter of soliciting advertisements from British firms evoked spirited discussion. There was a unanimity of opinion that the publishers should not go out of the country for advertisements. Mr. Dusseau expressed the opinion of the meeting very well when he said, 'Industrial Canada should be retained for Canadians.' Adopted.

Yesterday morning the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. Harry Cockshutt, Brantford, Ont.; vice-president, the Hon. J. D. Rolland, Montreal; provincial vice-presidents: Quebec, Mr. G. A. Beaudry; Nova Scotia, Mr. T. M. Cutler; British Columbia, Mr. John Hendry; Manitoba, Mr. L. C. McIntyre, Winnipeg; New Brunswick, Mr. Charles J. McDonald; Prince Edward Island, Mr. F. L. Arthurs; Alberta, Mr. T. Cross, Calgary; treasurer, Mr. E. Booth.

NEW PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

Winnipeg, Sept. 20.—The banquet at the Royal Alexandra, the closing function of the Manufacturers' Association convention in Winnipeg, was the most important and imposing event that has occurred in Winnipeg since its foundation. Covers were laid for 350 guests, and the scene was a most brilliant one.

The first address was by Mr. Harry Cockshutt, the newly elected president, chairman of the banquet. He said in part: 'The idea has frequently occurred to me that we in Canada are apt sometimes to think that our province, or section, is the best, and our legislators have been going upon that idea, and we find that in place of nationalism there is provincialism creeping in, that is not in the interests of the country. A company doing business with a Dominion charter is called upon to take out licenses to do business in nearly every province, and you all know how badly the insolvency laws work. We need a Dominion measure. Illustrations such as these show you, when once ideas begin to form in these narrower channels, how hard it is to stem the tide. Therefore, I believe that provincialism is one of the rocks that we in Canada should avoid. Out here in the west it is not so marked as it is in the other provinces, and you who reside here can do good work by showing the way—treating all subjects upon which legislation is necessary in a broad and liberal sense.'

Mr. Roblin, the premier, responded to 'Industries of Canada.' The Hon. Colin Campbell responded to 'Our legislators.' Numerous other speeches followed.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

London, Sept. 18.—The 'Globe' in referring to President Ballantyne's speech before the convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Winnipeg yesterday, says that Mr. Ballantyne shows the right and business-like determination to promote the growth of Canadian industry. The 'Globe' asks what have we in this country to set up against these proved results of the preference in Canadian trade, and this generous, patriotic, and forward policy of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. We are neglecting the plan, testimony of our friends' experience, and turning the cold shoulder to their promise of vigorous Imperial comradeship.

London, Sept. 19.—The Liverpool 'Daily Post-Mercury' says that if Canada is now going to gratify Mr. Ballantyne and other Canadian manufacturers by adopting the strongest tariff the colony has ever had, and 'at least' protecting Canadian manufacturers against Great Britain, a preference on such a basis would not be of much value.

London, Sept. 21.—The Manchester 'Guardian,' commenting on the convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Winnipeg, says they wish two things, a substantial preference for the Mother Country and a minimum tariff which shall afford them adequate protection against the same mother country. We do not desire to question the benevolent feelings of Canadian manufacturers towards us. We have no doubt their two aims are in their eyes as transparently honest as they are transparently simple; still we cannot help feeling somewhat aggrieved at the manufacturers. It is flattering to us to assume that no one can see through the gap between these two rungs of the fiscal ladder.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN ENGLAND.

Ten Persons Killed in Wreck of Scotch Express From London.

TRAIN JUMPED A BRIDGE AND WRECKAGE CAUGHT FIRE.

London, Sept. 20.—The crowded Scotch express train on the Great Northern Railway, leaving London last night, was wrecked outside of Grantham at midnight.

At 5 o'clock this morning it was officialy stated that ten persons had been killed and 16 injured. The engineer and fireman are dead under the engine, and the superintendent of the mail car is missing. Seven injured persons have been taken to the hospital.

The train, which was composed of ten cars crowded with passengers, should have stopped at Grantham, but failed to do so. Shortly after passing the station the train left the rails and jumped a bridge. The engine and several coaches were dashed over the embankment, the engine turning turtle. Several coaches immediately took fire. There are many passengers beneath the debris. Of ten extricated, five have died. The number of lives lost is not known, but it is believed to be large. Many were injured. The dead and injured as yet have not been identified. At the spot where the express was derailed there is a curve, and it is supposed the brakes failed to work.

ENGINEER TO BLAME

London, Sept. 20.—The wreck of the great Northern express at Grantham yesterday, in which ten people were killed and sixteen injured, was a repetition of the Salisbury disaster. The train passed through the station at Grantham at a speed of 40 miles an hour, and took a short, sharp curve beyond the station at that rate, when the regulations prescribe that the curve shall not be taken at a greater rate than 10 miles. As yet there has been no satisfactory explanation as to why the train took the curve at such great speed. It has been suggested that the engineer momentarily suffered from mental aberration, and, instead of stopping at Grantham, as he should have done, passed through against the signals. The railway officers do not believe that the brakes failed.

Few of the dead and injured have yet been identified. The engineer and fireman are buried beneath the wreck of the locomotive. Among the killed was Mr. Philippon, a director of the North Eastern Railway Co.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 21.—Admiral Douglas, who is visiting Lord Strathcona at Glencoe, missed by only a minute the Great Northern Railway train that met with disaster. Admiral Douglas travelled on the train following.

TRAIN PLUNGED INTO A RIVER

Eight Persons Dead and a Score Missing on the Rock Island in Oklahoma

ENGINE AND TENDER, BAGGAGE AND MAIL CARS, SMOKING CAR AND DAY COACH ENGULFED IN THE CIMMARON RIVER.

Guthrie, Okla., Sept. 18.—Eight persons are dead, twenty more or less injured, and as many more missing, as the result of the wrecking of a Rock Island passenger train three miles from Dover, Okla., at 8.30 o'clock this morning. The engine, tender, baggage and mail cars, smoking car and day coach of passenger train No. 12, north-bound, left the high bridge that spans the Cimmaron river, and plunged into the stream, which is flanked by treacherous quicksands. The locomotive disappeared almost immediately. The mail and baggage clerks escaped from their cars and swam to the shore. The accident was due to driftwood, which piled against the bridge and swerved it out of line.

The train was an hour late, and was running at high speed. The engineer did not see the condition of the bridge until he was within a few yards of it. He shouted to his fireman, and jumped. He landed on the verge of the river and escaped unhurt. The fireman sustained severe injuries.

When the engine struck the bridge, the structure collapsed, precipitating the engine, smoking car and day coach into the water. Two Pullmans remained on the track. The current whirled the day coach down stream and lodged it against a sandbank. The occupants were helped out through the doors and windows. The smoking car floated to a sand-bar and four men were seen to clamber through the windows and pull themselves on top of the car, calling loudly for help. Those on shore were unable to reach them on account of the high water, and while they were begging for assistance a mass of driftwood swept them away. Three other men crawled through the rear door of the smoking car. They were rescued.

The most authentic account places the number of passengers in the smoking car at between 25 and 30. With few exceptions, they have not been accounted for. One man was fished out of the river at Cashion, twenty miles from the disaster. He was almost dead. Others have been reported floating down the river. The injured were hurried to Kingfisher, where the residents have turned their homes into temporary hospitals.

WRECKED WHALERS

GREAT HARDSHIPS EXPERIENCED IN ARCTIC REGIONS.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 22.—The steamship 'Harold Dollar,' which carried supplies to the whaling fleet in the Arctic, reached Seattle last night. Thirty-one men of the wrecked whaler 'Alexander' and 15 men from the other ships of the fleet, were brought down on the vessel. She also brought whalebone valued at $330,000 from the different ships. The 'Dollar' met the fleet at Point Barrow and delivered the stores, foodstuffs and coal. The entire fleet, with the exception of the whaler "Jeannetta," is to return this season unless they are caught by the ice, which was reported to be fast closing in when the 'Dollar' left.

The men who returned on the 'Dollar' tell stories of terrible sufferings, principally from the lack of food on the different vessels. The men of the whaler 'Alexander' tell a story of great hardships and suffering, having been 13 days in their boats, and living on whale blubber during the entire time. The 'Alexander' was wrecked during a fog at Cape Terry, near Banks Land, on Aug. 12. The ship sank almost immediately and the crew had to take to the boats with very scanty preparations. When they were picked up by the whaler 'Herman,' the men were almost dead. The 'Herman' took them to Point Barrow, where the 'Dollar' picked them up.

RAILWAY WRECKS

I.C.R. Express Plunges Into Misplaced Switch at Iona, N.S.

ENGINEER KILLED ON G. T. R. NEAR GUELPH — FIREMAN KILLED NEAR SUNDRIDGE, ONT.

Sydney, N.S., Sept. 22.—The Intercolonial fast express from Halifax to Sydney, running two hours behind schedule time, plunged into a misplaced switch at Iona station, near the Grand Narrows bridge, last evening. The engineer, Andrew McLeod, was seriously scalded by the escaping steam, and the fireman, Murdoch Smith, was badly hurt about the head. The passengers escaped with a bad shaking up.

The engine was almost completely wrecked, the tender mounting over the cab, and both toppling over into the ditch. The coaches are more or less damaged.

The train was slowing down for the bridge, when the forward truck of the engine struck the switch, mounting the rails. The next instant the engine and tender were rolled over the embankment, carrying the three coaches off the track.

An auxiliary train was despatched from Sydney, and the passengers were brought to the city at 6 o'clock this morning. The road was cleared through in the forenoon.

Guelph, Ont., Sept. 22.—This morning, about 6.20 o'clock, No. 44, going south on the W. G. B. division of the G.T.R., and a Canadian express fruit special, met in collision, three miles from Guelph Junction. The result was the death of Engineer Thos. Farley, of No. 44, and the injuring of the fireman of the special. Several others were injured, but not seriously.

Sundridge, Ont., Sept. 22.—Two trains collided at the station here about 11 o'clock last night. A fireman, name unknown at present, was killed. Engineer Weston was scalded, and Campbell, the brakeman, injured. One of the engines was badly twisted, and the other, a mogul, slightly damaged.

Sherbrooke, Que., Sept. 22.—The C. P. R. mixed, from Megantic, met with an accident this morning at the diamond crossing, near Lennoxville. A defective track caused the derailment of several cars, and as a consequence the main lines of the C. P. R. and G. T. R. were blocked for some time.

Winnipeg, Sept. 23.—Amos Sergison, a coach washer in the C. P. R. car sheds, on Saturday evening stepped in front of a switch engine and lost an arm and a leg. He died shortly afterward in the hospital.

FIFTEEN KILLED

Almost Entire Business Section of Tennessee Town Wrecked by Dynamite Explosion

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 21.—Fifteen persons are believed to have been killed, probably thirty injured, and almost the entire business section of Jellico, Tenn., wrecked by a terrific explosion of dynamite early to-day in a car in the yards of the Louisville & Nashville Railway.

ENGINEER KILLED.

EASTBOUND G. T. R. EXPRESS COLLIDES WITH A FREIGHT NEAR NAPANEE.

Kingston, Sept. 21.—The fast Grand Trunk express collided head on with a freight train about a mile west of Napanee, at 2.25 this morning. Frank Blaine, of Montreal, engineer, lost his life in saving many passengers. He applied the air brakes, but could not jump in time.

THE PREMIER AT LACHUTE

Mr. Gouin Speaks About the Need for Better Schools and Roads

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL DO AND WHAT THE PEOPLE MUST DO.

The pretty town of Lachute was the scene of lively celebrations Thursday, on the occasion of the attendance at the Argenteuil Agricultural Society's show of the Hon. Lomer Gouin, Premier of the Province of Quebec, and the Hon. W. A. Weir, the newly appointed Minister of Public Works. The day was also the occasion for a brief but interesting speech by the Premier, in which he touched upon two questions of paramount importance—the schools and the roads of the province. Advantage was also taken of the opportunity to pay visits of inspection to the Lachute paper mills, the pulp mills, and the famous Laurentide granite quarry belonging to Mr. Brunet. A banquet at night brought a busy day to a successful close.

The Prime Minister, who was accompanied from Montreal by the Hon. W. A. Weir, Mr. P. Brunet and Mr. D. Leduc, arrived at Lachute shortly after ten o'clock, and was accorded a most enthusiastic welcome.

A large number of presentations were made to the Premier by Mr. Weir, and after the completion of the parade of animals that had won prizes, two addreses of welcome were presented. The first, from the Mayor and Town Council of Lachute. After expressing pleasure and gratitude at the Premier's visit and admiration for his work in the province, he referred to the recent educational conference held in Lachute, stating that the suggestion that a school for the cultivation of arts and industries should be established in Lachute had been received in that town with enthusiasm, and closed with an appeal to the Premier to lend the people government aid in the establishment of such an institution. The second address, from the Agricultural Society, contained the following paragraph: 'We are firmly convinced that no true or permanent prosperity can be attained that is not based on a sound educational system under the control of the state. The productive power of the people, its material and physical well-being, its patriotism and good government, will ever be found to exist and develop in the ratio of the attention given to a well-ordered educational system. The increasing prosperity of the Province of Quebec is due, in the main, to the progress of our educational institutions and to the study of the science of agriculture in all its branches, under the encouragement and assistance of the government over which you (the Premier) so worthily preside, and its predecesors.'

THE PREMIER'S ADDRESS.

The Premier, in reply, said: 'It is the first time that I have been to Lachute, but if I had known what Lachute was like I should have been here before. I was invited here to see you a few days ago when the Hon. Mr. Weir, my colleague, had to visit Lachute, in connection with a certain little procedure. But I thought that if I came then it might look like mixing up with politics. I did not doubt the good sense and patriotism of the electors of Argenteuil, but I told Mr. Weir: "You go down, and whether you are elected by acclamation or not, I am pretty sure that you will be elected, and I will certainly go down after and visit your friends, Conservatives and Liberals"—for I am sure that you are all friends of Mr. Weir. That is why I am here to-day, and why I have accepted your invitation to come and see your very fine exhibition. (Applause.) I understand, from what I have seen during the last few weeks, how hard the work must have been that has been done by the judges who have to decide the prize-winners at these exhibitions. I have found all the exhibitions that I have visited up to now marvellous in many ways, and I have told their promoters so. Now I come to Lachute, and I am bound to say that I cannot declare where I have seen the best exhibition, but that if I were to give two prizes, certainly Lachute would get one. (Applause.)

'It has been a great pleasure to me to visit your very interesting county. We all ought to know more of our province; we should see more of it for ourselves, and it is for that reason that I give all the time I can spare to see as much of my province as I possibly can. I want to tell you that I am deeply grateful to you for the very kind words that you have read to me. You have been good enough to tell you that you think we are trying to do our best, to do all the good we can for our province, for its progress and development. You have realized that our government has done something to advance agriculture, colonization, and public instruction. Now we may say that this province has made very important progress as regards agriculture. Certainly, for the last twenty years our farmers have been doing splendidly. I remember very well the time when our farmers everywhere were complaining that they could not get enough for their farms. But now, if you travel all over the province, and also go into all the other provinces of Canada, you will find that everywhere the farmers are satisfied with their lot, that they are doing good work, and that they are getting good returns.

'I think that the direction in which we should turn our efforts now is towards public instruction. You had a meeting in Lachute the other day, and those who spoke to you told you what you ought to do for your children and for the schools. There is no need for me to repeat what has already been said better than I could say it; I would only ask you to put into practice the very good advice they have given you. The gentlemen who addressed you were patriots who came as good citizens with the welfare of the province at heart, and they want you to make all the sacrifices you can for your children and for your province.

'I and my government want to do all we can for the cause of education, and at the end of the present government, instead of giving $100,000 per annum for the poorer schools, we shall be giving $250,000 per annum.

'There is something more than that we can do for our province. We ought to have better roads than we have to-day. This question of our roads should be discussed by our farmers and by all good citizens in the province. This province of Quebec spends as much money on its roads as any other province, although it has not such good roads. But if we have not such good roads, it is partly because our province is larger, because there are more new roads, and because our climate is more rough on those roads.

'These matters will require a good deal of money. It will need a good budget to meet the needs of public instruction, and our province does not show a very big surplus year by year. But we must rise to the necessities of the occasion, and find the money necessary to give to this province better schools and better roads. We must find the money to give, or to help the public to give, better treatment to the teachers by paying them better salaries, and to provide the technical school of which your Mayor spoke. We cannot tell you exactly at present from what source the additional revenue will come. I think that devotion to the interests of our province can do something to that end. Some day I hope to give to the farmers the money necessary to build fine schools, to make fine roads, and to pay the teachers better, in order that the whole province may bear an air of general prosperity throughout. I cannot say exactly when we shall be able to do this, but you may be sure that before very long your desires in these directions, which are ours, will be gratified—that you will get what you want and what we desire to give you.' (Applause.)

In closing, Mr. Gouin again expressed his hearty appreciation of the show, and promised to come to the next year's exhibition. He also paid a high tribute to the Hon. Mr. Weir, and assured the audience that from his personal knowledge of that gentleman's abilities he was certain that he would fill the office he has been called upon to fill with dignity, ability, and advantage to the city, and that he would set an excellent example for his successors.

The Hon. W. A. Weir, who was suffering from a severe cold, was called upon to address the meeting, but excused himself on the ground of indisposition. He congratulated the exhibition committee on the success of their show, which was, he said, the very best he had seen this year. He was very pleased to hear the Prime Minister say what he had said about increased subsidies for elementary schools and roads. 'That is a policy,' he continued, 'in which Liberal and Conservative can join hands, and I am sure it will be pushed forward with the utmost good judgment, and reflect the greatest credit on the province.'

The speeches were accorded a most attentive hearing, and the speakers loudly cheered.

Shortly after the Premier and his party left the exhibition grounds and proceeded, along with Mr. Brunet, Mr. A. J. Dawes, Captain Howard, and other gentlemen, to inspect the Laurentide granite quarries. This granite is now being exported in large quantities, and the first shipment by the new siding which the C. P. R. has laid to the quarry was to Cuba, to pave the streets of Havana.

On their return the party were entertained at a banquet, at the Windsor Hotel. Responding to the toast of his health, the Premier expressed the hope that the quarry would bring much business and development in trade to Lachute and district, and commented in warm terms on the peace, prosperity, goodwill and harmony that prevailed throughout the county of Argenteuil.

CANADA-AUSTRALIA.

CORRESPONDENCE WILL SHOW HOW THE FORMER LABORED TO SECURE PREFERENTIAL TRADE RELATIONS.

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—When the correspondence is presented to the Dominion Parliament at the approaching session it will be seen how earnestly the Canadian authorities labored to establish preferential trade relations with the Australian Commonwealth, and how little ground really exists for a statement attributed to-day to Premier Deakin about Canada not having responded to his letters on this subject. Canada's offer of preferential trade has been open to Australia ever since the Hon. Mr. Fielding submitted the present Canadian tariff to parliament nine years ago. But in addition to this standing offer, as it were, the Canadian authorities made it known that if Australia wanted she could have a special arrangement that might be of more practical value to her exporters than the flat preference rate of thirty-three and a third percent all round. Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian commercial agent, has been employed to press the matter upon the Commonwealth, and has fulfilled his instructions most fully, so that one is quite warranted in saying that if Australia denied minimum customs rates to Canadian imports, it was done deliberately and in the absence of any justification for this attitude of hostility toward Canadian business interests, our people can only suspect the motives back of the position that the Commonwealth statesmen have seen fit to adopt.

SENATOR LOVITT GUILTY

JUSTICE LONGLEY GRANTS MOTION OF POSTPONEMENT OF SENTENCE.

Yarmouth, N.S., Sept. 19.—The Hon. Senator Lovitt, president of the Bank of Yarmouth, who was charged with signing monthly bank statements, wilfully knowing them to be false, was found guilty in the Supreme Court today. Mr. Pellon, K.C., moved that sentence be postponed pending an appeal to the full bench, on the grounds that the verdict was not in accordance with the evidence given. This motion was granted by Justice Longley. Mr. Stavert, who was called for the Crown, explained the difference between current loans and overdue lists, and Mr. Thorne, manager of the Union Bank, who was called by the defence, said that a bank president hardly, if ever, knew whether the monthly statement, which goes to the government, is right or wrong. He must rely upon his officials, and when signing it assumes that it is right.

The case of S. A. Crowell, vice-president of the bank, against whom a similar charge is made, will be heard in June.

LIGHTHOUSES ON ANTICOSTI

M. MENIER MAKES A PRESENT OF THEM TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—Mr. Martin Zede, manager for Mr Menier on the island of Anticosti, and Mr. Gibson, of Quebec, Mr. Menier's Canadian counsel, were in town yesterday and handed over to the Marine Department the title deeds to two lighthouses recently erected upon Anticosti, by the Paris chocolate king, owner of the island. The entire expense of building the lighthouses was met by M. Menier, and he passes over the structures and land upon which they stand as a free gift to the government.

RAILWAY COMMISSION

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST FARMERS IN ALLOTMENT OF CARS.

Regina, Sask., Sept. 20.—Discrimination against farmers in the allotting of cars was brought to the attention of the Railway Commission by Walter Simpson, president of the Regina Fruit Growers. Mr. Simpson pointed out that there were two classes of cars, 60,000 pound and 80,000 pound cars. A farmer might order a small car, and if none were available at the time his turn came, he would have to take an 80,000 pound car and pay the extra freight on grain which he did not ship, or refuse the car and get none. The chairman stated the question would be taken up with the company at Winnipeg.

Attorney-General Lamont argued the question of railway fencing, receiving the promise of the chairman that so soon as both sides could be heard, action would be taken.

Fire guards, express and telephone rates were brought up by the chairman himself, but only on the former were suggestions offered. The question of entering upon the land of an individual by a railway to plough guards was dealt with by Premier Scott, he stating that the government would pass legislation providing that the company be immune from damages if the system were adopted.

Prospective plans for the proposed union depot to be erected by the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, G. T. P., and the G. N., were placed on file.

HINDOO IMMIGRANTS.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—Mr. R. G. Macpherson, M.P. for Vancouver, and Mr. William Galliher, M.P. for Kootenay, arrived in Ottawa this morning to ask that steps be taken by the Federal Government to keep out the Hindoo immigrants who have been pouring into British Columbia this summer by hundreds. The two members had an interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the subject, in which they declared in the most positive terms that these brown men are not desired in British Columbia, and that the city of Vancouver, where a large number of them are now encamped, does not want them on its hands for the winter. There is a clause in the Immigration Act of last session under which Mr. Macpherson asserts that they can be exoluded as undesirables.

Mr. W. D. Scott, superintendent of immigration, was recently sent to the Pacific Coast to report upon this question of Hindoo immigration to the government, and the matter will, no doubt, be considered by the ministers when Mr. Scott has reported and the Minister of the Interior gets back from abroad.

A feature of the case that cannot be ignored is the fact that these East Indians are British subjects. Many of those who have already come are reservists of the Indian Army. The East Indian proved the salvation of Jamaica and British Guiana, where the negroes were too lazy for any sustained effort. It is a question, however, whether in coming as they do from a warm climate like that of India, they would stand the cold of the Canadian winter. Many of the newcomers have found employment in the British Columbia saw mills, and indeed it is said that some of these latter induced the Hindoos to come here. The saw mill owners in common with the canners, miners and railway builders in the West have all been declaring that it was impossible to get sufficient labor, and it is well known that many of them are working for a modification of the act of two years ago that imposed a $300 tax on Chinese. The labor unions on the coast, however, will not hear of such a proposition, and have petitioned the Ottawa Government to shut out the Hindoos too.

MR. POWER FOR THE CABINET.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—It has been reported that Mr. William Power, M.P. of Quebec West, will shortly enter the cabinet without portfolio, but no confirmation of the rumor is obtainable as yet.

MILLIONS FOR BUSINESS.

Montreal Financiers Interested in Big Companies Just Incorporated.

PENMANS LIMITED HAS BEEN GRANTED VERY EXTENSIVE POWERS.

A new company, under the name of 'Penmans Limited,' has been incorporated with a capital of four million dollars, with power to do business throughout the Dominion, and with head offices in Montreal. The members of the new concern are well known Montreal professional men, namely, Messrs. T. Chase Casgrain, K.C., V. C. Mitchell, E. Fabre Surveyer and E. M. McDougall. They will carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers in cotton and woollen goods, will purchase raw cotton, wool, worsted, etc., and will bleach, print and dye raw products, yarn or manufactured goods. They may also acquire by purchase, concession, exchange or other legal titles and construct, operate and maintain factories, shops, storehouses, machine works, steamboats and other vessels and may acquire and develop waterpower for the purpose of producing electric and other power, etc.

The powers of the new company are evidently unlimited, and the purpose of its formation is being discussed on the 'street' with a certain amount of speculation.

TO BUILD TURBINES.

The 'Stuart Turbine Engine, Limited,' is the latest company to seek incorporation with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, with Messrs. Hugh A. Allan, George Hannah, T. M. Dodd, Peers Davidson, B.C.L., and A. J. Collins, all of Montreal, as directors.

The new concern will have power to manufacture and deal in engines, boilers and machinery accessories, and to engage in all legitimate negotiations with any other company engaged in the same business. The head offices of the new company are to be situated in this city.

AUSTRALIA AND BRITAIN

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF SCHEDULE AGREED UPON IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 20.—At Melbourne the schedule of the preferential tariff between Australia and Britain was agreed upon in the House of Representatives. An amendment proposing to await the result of the imperial conference was negatived by thirty-five to twenty-seven.

Premier Read, in a speech at Sydney, declared he would not raise the fiscal issue at the coming elections. He denounced Premier Deakin's preferential trade proposals as giving no real preference to Britain, but to New Zealand, thereby entailing heavier taxation in the Commonwealth.

THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL

THE COST

will be $1,000 Per Issue.

The cost of the Canadian Pictorial will aggregate about a thousand dollars for the first issue and will increase as the publication grows in size and circulation. Pictures cost a great deal, and the class of pictures that are to be given cost more than the illustrations in ordinary illustrated publications. Close touch is to be maintained with the leading photographers all over the world, and frequently several dollars will be paid for a single photograph, while a good many more dollars are required by the various processes of reproduction, all involving expert workmanship and first-class material.

THE CONTENTS

1,000 Square Inches of Pictures.

It is determined to outdo every illustrated publication of which the publishers have any knowledge, and the illustrations of the first issue will occupy over a thousand inches of space. Dealing with all kinds of subjects, they will offer a volume and variety of interest hitherto unparalleled in journalism. Besides the pictures there will be fashion hints and other features of interest—not excepting the high-class illustrated advertising, which will be of great value to our subscribers, and which will assist in making the subscription much below the actual cost—a great advantage to subscribers.

THE QUALITY

Best of everything.

Fine, heavy enamelled cream paper will be used throughout. New types, the best of presses and expert workmanship, will ensure the best of results.

THE NEWS COMPANIES

Delighted with new publication.

The news companies and dealers and agents who have looked into the publication, predict for it a very large and popular sale on the news stands. Indeed, so great is the demand that the first issue will likely exceed 14,000 copies.

FOREIGN POSTAGE INCLUDED.

The dollar rate includes postage all over the world, and many will order it sent to friends at home and abroad instead of sending other Christmas or New Year's presents.

See the more general announcement elsewhere.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Miss Rebecca Cochrane, an elderly lady residing on Dundas street, London, fell from a window and was killed, one night last week.

In East Elgin the farmers are tied up by the combine. Tomatoes worth sixty cents per bushel, and the combine paying twenty-five cents.

An Ottawa bartender has been fined five dollars and costs for selling liquor during prohibited hours, and for a repetition of this offence is liable to lose his license.

Toronto continues to grow with unparalleled rapidity. Eight millions of dollars have been invested in buildings the last year, which is $1,600,000 in excess of the previous year.

Mr. Henry Carscallen died at his residence last week. He had been ill for some months. Mr. Carscallen had represented Hamilton in the Ontario Legislature for many years.

At a meeting at Aylmer, Ont., in East Elgin, Mr. Hyman, Minister of Public Works, declared himself opposed to Mr. Borden's public ownership ideas, but not so strongly opposed to them that he could not see good in public ownership if it was likely to be politically profitable.

Police Magistrate O'Keefe, of Ottawa, fined a driver of a vehicle who was charged with neglecting to pull up at a crossing where a woman was pushing a baby carriage over the street. The magistrate intimated that pedestrians had the right of way in the streets, and that their privilege must be respected.

Circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. Eliza Cook and the burial of a prematurely-born male babe in the backyard of the Cook home, have led to the Crown attorney making an investigation of the case. Mrs. Cook is the wife of Fred. Cook, a farm laborer, living seven miles back of Highland Creek, a village fourteen miles north-east of Toronto.

The Toronto newspapers chronicle the interesting fact that another local combine has been broken up. It was that of the bookmakers at the Woodbine race track, who, it is alleged, combined to shorten the odds on the horses in order to allow the Toronto bettor to lose his money more quickly by giving him less when he guessed right.

QUEBEC.

Five hundred men are out of employment at the Chaudiere for lack of water to operate the mills.

The Rev. M. F. Boudreau, Presbyterian minister at Farnham, has received a call from Grace Church, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

The transcontinental line between Quebec and Moncton is now about completed. Surveyors are within a few miles of the Quebec bridge.

WESTERN CANADA.

The Bank of Toronto is opening a branch at Langenburg, Sask.

During the month of August there were 192 homestead entries recorded at the Dominion Lands offices at Alameda.

Regina has a new society paper, called the 'Tatler.' The first number appeared on Sept. 1. Barford Hooke is the editor.

The C. P. R. will spend $30,000 enlarging their yards at Estevan, building an additional freight shed and a dock for handling coal.

A $90,000 by-law will be voted on in Yorkton at the end of the month, for the purpose of building sewers, waterworks and telephones.

A capitalist has offered to put up $4,000 to start an abattoir and pork packing plant at Arcola if five others will add $2,000 to the amount.

Virden's rate of taxation is 24 mills. The council is still discussing the installation of waterworks.

Census returns indicate that there are one million people west of the great lakes.

The people of Calgary who invested in a concern known as the Pacific Mercantile Co., of Victoria, are clamoring for their money, and the lawyers have many claims in hand.

The Nelson 'Canadian' records the fact of a little child in that town who picked up a trial package of medicine in its father's backyard, and was engaged in following the directions by taking it when she was discovered by her mother, and the dangerous articles destroyed.

An opera house is being projected in Medicine Hat.

The new court house at Cardston will be a solid stone structure.

The long distance telephone between Calgary and High River has been opened.

Frank Wilson, deputy land agent at McLeod, has been convicted of receiving $25 and five thoroughbred chickens from a German named Westrn to make a homestead entry.

The Columbia Milling Co., of Enderby, B.C., has intimated its intention of erecting a mill at Lethbridge.

J. Meiklejohn, of Calgary, has been appointed chief of police of Medicine Hat at a salary of $1,000 per year.

Mayor A. F. Grady, armed with a pick, and his daughter, Miss Grady, with shovel in hand, on Sept. 5, turned the first sod in the $95,000 waterworks plan to be installed in McLeod.

The construction of government telephone lines east and west of Wetaskiwin will be commenced in the spring.

Dr. Sands, a veterinary surgeon, who lives north of Calgary, met with a serious acident through a runaway horse. He was found by the side of the Edmonton trail in an unconscious condition by some duck-shooters and removed to an adjoining ranche house, where his injuries were attended to.

A branch of the Bank of British North America has been opened at Darlingford, Man., under the temporary management of C. C. MacRae.

Edmonton received the Governor-General the other day without the slightest demonstration except that accorded by a crowd of persons at the station. Neither mayor nor aldermen were present to extend the glad hand.

The Mayor of Winnipeg now proposes that the pressure of the city's water service be increased for one hour in the morning and one hour in the afternoon each day, so that people living above the second story of buildings will be able to get enough water to flush out their closets and fill their baths.

Canadian Northern Railway surveyors are laying out a route from Smith's Falls to Brockville.

Another daily newspaper has made its appearance in Saskatchewan, the Moose Jaw 'Times' having launched an evening edition.

The new $5,000 school in course of erection at Stoughton, Sask., was burned to the ground. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been incendiary.

The Canadian west has to-day nearly 5,000,000 acres in wheat—and the large acreages are scattered over a territory thousands of miles in extent. Last year the grain dealers' excursion travelled over 4,000 miles and never got out of the wheat belt.

Angus Ferguson, formerly of Snowflake, Man., was murdered last week in Point Douglas, about two hundred yards east of the immigration hall. In his pockets were found a watch and chain, $28.90 in bills and silver, a number of papers and letters, and a letter to his wife in Glasgow, Scotland.

The principal losers as a result of the fire which destroyed that part of Lacombe known as 'The Flatiron,' are N. R. McDermid, druggist; Morrison & Johnston, implement warehouse and tin shop; J. I. Toole, law office; A. M. Campbell, general merchant; C. R. Bruce, Adelphi Hotel; J. H. Rose, druggist; C. R. Denike, jeweller; E. Titsworth, fruit and confectionery; John McKenty, real estate; C. L. Durie, lawyer; A. E. Farnsombe, surveyor. Some of the owners of the property, who are also serious losers, are: C. T. Daykin, who owned the store occupied by A. M. Campbell; A. T. Inskip, owner of the Adelphi Hotel.

MONTREAL.

Westmount town council has decided to borrow $100,000 from the Royal Bank of Canada, payable in six months, to tide the corporation over till the taxes begin to come in.

Mr. Tarte, according to reports from Ottawa, is to be head of the new Harbor Commission.

From the opening of navigation to Sept. 1, the revenue for the harbor showed an increase of $16,528.25. Last year for the same date the figures were $163,050.39. This year the revenue totalled $180,487.64, made up of imports, $114,500; exports, $35,500; local traffic, $26,487.64.

Twenty-one physicians will be engaged by the Board of Health to make an experimental inspection of the city schools and school children during the term from Oct. 1 to the end of the scholastic year. They will be paid $40 a month each, and will have to divide amongst them the work of inspecting the thirty thousand pupils under the jurisdiction of the Protestant and Catholic school boards, and present a report to the Board of Health at the end of the term.

The City Council is desirous of obtaining the views of the Board of Trade regarding the best ways and means of adding to the civic revenue.

Dr. C. A. E. Harriss, of the McGill Conservatorium, is agitating the building of a new music hall for Montreal to cost $200,000.

The Elder-Dempster Steamship Company has established a service between Canada, Nassau, Havana and Mexico.

Vendors who water their milk are being sharply dealt with in the courts. In one day six were before the Recorder and fines of from $10 to $20 were imposed.

A resolution recommending that both the provincial and federal governments be requested to consider seriously the advisability of granting a subsidy for the creation of a commercial course in connection with Laval University, was unanimously adopted by the council of the Chambre de Commerce on Wednesday.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Lord Strathcona is planning to entertain the poor of Aberdeen this week at a cost of £8,000.

The Sultan of Turkey is said, in a despatch to-day, to be suffering from cancer, but a correspondent in Constantinople, writing to a prominent medical journal lately, says the disease from which the Sultan is suffering is renal calculus.

Three members of the defunct Russian Parliament who signed the Viborg Manifesto have been expelled from the Russian Nobility.

The 'City of Sydney,' a Pacific Mail steamer, while off the Mexican coast, near Acapulco, was struck by a waterspout in the night, and had a narrow escape from destruction.

A brilliant two days' sham fight between English and Irish forces has just been concluded, in which the Irish force swept through the Channel, captured Portsmouth and annihilated the entire British force. The invading army was commanded by General Arthur Paget and the defence by General John French, who sustained the reverse in the Boer war.

A lunacy report just issued shows that the lunatics in Irish asylums now number 56.2 per thousand of the population compared with 15.2 over fifty years ago. The high average, the inspectors say, is caused by the emigration of those mentally fit and the return home of those who suffer from mental breakdown, the number of Irish who break down both mentally and physically in America being greater than that of any other nationality.

There was a murderous attack on Negroes in Atlanta, Ga., on Saturday night and Sunday morning, resulting in the murder of probably sixteen negroes and the injury of many more

Twenty more bodies have been discovered in the ruins of one of the San Francisco buildings burned after the earthquake. So far only seven out of the fifty occupants had been accounted for.

Steamboat traffic was started to-day on the Missouri River between St. Louis and Kansas City, after a lapse of over ten years.

New York has abolished the overhead trolley system in the operation of street cars. Pittsburg expects to accomplish the like reform in the course of three years, and Philadelphia intends to do likewise.

In the interest of the safety of the employees, the Winnipeg 'Tribune' demands that the government compel the railway companies to cease placing the mail cars in the most dangerous position in the make-up of a train—next the locomotive.

President Roosevelt has made Captain John J. Pershing a brigadier-general of the United States Army, promoting him over the head of 257 other captains, 364 majors, 181 lieutenant-colonels and 110 colonels. The reason given for the act was that Brigadier-General Pershing managed a successful expedition in Mindinao in 1902.

Despatches from Seattle indicate that there is a growing conviction amongst the railway people there that it will not be long before the Canadian Pacific carries the war into Africa, and establishes direct communication between Vancouver and Seattle, as a reply to Mr. James J. Hill's incursions into their Canadian territory.

Thaw, the manslayer, who killed Sandford White, refuse to submit to examination by alienists, who have been employed by his friends to seek for evidences of insanity in his conduct.

Mr. W. Dean Howells, the writer, thinks the English language could be improved by cutting the letter k out of the alphabet.

Some twelve miles from the city of Cleveland, Ohio, six hundred acres of land have been secured, and here it is proposed shall be located a group of institutions for the shelter and cure of the physical, mental and moral weaklings of society. The most striking feature of this comprehensive humanitarian movement will be the treatment of petty offenders against the law. Instead of confining these offenders in the common jail, it is proposed that they shall be taken to the farm and there in the open air, amid congenial surroundings, earn their own living during the term of their detention.

It is proposed by the Trade and Labor Union of Philadelphia to advance the cause of unionism by having the principles of trades unionists taught in the American public school.

The Chicago 'Chronicle' estimates that it would take $13,500,000,000 to buy out the railways of the United States.

Canadian banks are suffering a regular copper famine. They cannot keep enough in stock to make the change for their customers and patrons.

A New York man's life hangs on the scrapings of his finger-nails. He is charged with having murdered his sister-in-law. His hands were without a stain of blood, and his finger-nails have been cleansed and the scrapings will be analyzed for traces of gore.

A room house to cost $2,000,000 and to accommodate 2,000 guests is among the things talked about at Seattle.

Frank M. Hipple, the Philadelphia defaulter, was a cousin of the late Senator Mitchell, of Oregon. Mitchell's real name was Hipple. He changed it for commercial and political purposes when he came west.

The work of tariff revision is proceeding at Ottawa with much expedition. It will be ready for the November session.

Mr. Benjamin Wheeler, president of the University of California, opposes the establishment for the United States of a standard of written English different from that recognized elsewhere in the English-speaking territory, which he says would be isolating and derisive, promising loss and waste to intercourse and culture, introducing consciousness of contrarity where the opposite is desired. The change would, he says, cut the United States off from the language of Shakespeare and the English Bible, making it a semi-foreign idiom to be acquired by special study.

The old custom of providing each guest-room of a Canadian hotel with a Bible is to be revived.

Vermont state railway commissioners have closed down a railway on the ground that it is unsafe.

The statement of clearing house banks on the 8th instant showed a deficit in the legal reserve at New York of $6,577,920. This is said to be the largest deficit in the legal reserve required since 1893, when it was necessary to issue bank certificates.

In 1890 the Dominion taxation amounted to $27,759,285; in 1905 to $54,020,123—that is, the Dominion taxes were doubled in nine years. In 1890, the total expenditures for that year were in round numbers, forty-two millions; in 1905 they were eighty-two millions—that is the public expenditures were nearly doubled in ten years, and the expenditures for the current year will be far greater. Have doubled taxation and doubled expenditures made you rich?

Herman Oelrichs's will is to be contested. He left all his wealth to his brother with the remark that his wife, who was formerly Miss Fair, had enough of her own. He had been separated from his wife for some years.

The other day the building commissioner of Chicago closed one of that city's large departmental stores because the management had neglected to make certain alterations designed to protect the customers apd employees of the establishment in case of fire.

Another life has been sacrificed on the altar of headache powders. A New York man will have the contents of his stomach analyzed to ascertain what particular poison the powders contain.

Six California lads who were kidnapped from their homes by Chinese and taken to an Alaska cannery were burned to death in a recent fire that consumed the cannery. It is charged that the ywere kept in a stupefied condition with opium and that while sleeping off its effects they perished.

Sixty-four fireman employed by the by the New York & Brooklyn Ferry Company went on strike on Thursday and tied up seven ferry lines. The trouble was settled, however, next day, when the men returned to work.

BLINDED BY EXPLOSION.

Ottawa, Sept. 23.—Peter Brosseau, of Hull, will lose both eyes as the result of a premature explosion of dynamite in Wright's quarry on Saturday afternoon. He had prepared the charge, but a premature discharge caught him, with disastrous effects.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. BLACK

FORMER PASTOR OF ERSKINE CHURCH DIES AT MUNRO, NEW YORK.

The many friends in this city of the Rev. Dr. J. S. Black, who was pastor of Erskine Church for ten years, will learn with the deepest feelings of sorrow of his death at Munro, N. Y.

The Rev. James Sturrok Black was the son of William Black, of Brechin, Scotland, having been born there in 1845. He received his education in Glasgow

THE REV. DR. J. S. BLACK.

and Edinburgh, and afterwards travelled in Egypt and Palestine. He was ordained to the ministry in Nashua, N.H., in 1874. Four years later he entered upon the pastorate of Erskine Church in this city, where he remained until his removal to Colorado in 1884, on account of his wife's health. While there he was pastor of the First Church in Colorado Springs, and then of the First Presbyterian Church in Minneapolis. After travelling in Europe for some time he entered upon his last charge as pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Halifax, in 1895.

The Montreal Presbyterian College of this city, in which he was lecturer of sacred rhetoric for two years, conferred upon him the degree of doctor of divinity in 1896.

The late Dr. Black ever manifested a warm interest in education. In addition to frequent contributions to newspapers and magazines, he had published in Boston, in 1895, 'The Christian Consciousness as Related to Evolution in Morals and in Doctrine.' His tendencies as a clergyman are pronounced to have been of an evangelical and progressive type. He was an eloquent preacher, and possessed marked literary ability.

The Rev. James Black succeeded the Rev. Dr. J. Munroe Gibson, of Erskine Church, as colleague and successor to the Rev. Dr. Taylor, and was inducted on Oct. 8, 1874. After the death of the Rev. Dr. Taylor the entire work of the church devolved upon Dr. Black, and he continued to discharge the duties of the ministry until Mrs. Black's health necessitated a change of climate. He resigned on April 7, 1884. His successor was the Rev. Dr. Louis H. Jordan, of Halifax.

THE LATE SIR E. CHICHESTER

AMERICAN SAILORS ASSIST IN CONVEYING BODY ON BOARD H. M. S. 'FORMIDABLE.'

Gibraltar, Sept. 18. — The United States cruiser squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral Brownson, arrived here to-day and exchanged salutes with the British second cruiser squadron, Rear Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg commanding, and with the garrison. The American squadron arrived unexpectedly and two days ahead of schedule time. Rear Admiral Brownson immediately landed detachments to assist in the conveyance of the body of Rear Admiral Sir Edward Chichester on board the British battleship 'Formidable,' which leaves here for England to-night.

DR. THOMAS HARRISON.

Fredericton, N.B., Sept. 18. — Dr. Thomas Harrison, exchancellor of the University of New Brunswick, and one of the most eminent educationists in Eastern Canada, died at a private hospital this morning.

He was born at Sheffield, Sunbury county, of Loyalist stock, on October 24, 1838. After a course at Mount Alison College, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, from which he graduated as B.A. in 1864, taking high honors in mathematics. He received the degree of L.B. from Dublin University in 1869 and M. A. degree from the same institution in 1873. In 1870 he was appointed professor of English language and philosophy at the University of New Brunswick, which he filled until 1885, when, on the death of Dr. Jacks, he was appointed professor of mathematics, and became president of the faculty. In 1892 he resigned the position on the faculty, and was appointed chancellor. He resigned the position last month, and was granted a yearly pension of $1,333 from the Carnegie fund.

The deceased was twice married, his first wife being Susan Taylor, of Sheffield, Sunbury county, by whom he leaves three children, Dr. Darley Harrison, and Arthur G. Harrison, both of Edmonton, and Mrs. Stephen Dixon, of Birmingham, England. His second wife, who survives, was Miss Whittier, of Fredericton, N.B.

MR. JAMES BISSET.

Quebec, Sept. 18.—Mr. James Bisset, sr., passed peacefully away yesterday, at his home, Poplar Grove, Charlesbourg, at the age of seventy-two years. He had been confined to his bed for about ten days, and his death was not unexpected. He lapsed into unconsciousness last evening and remained in this condition until the end came this morning.

In the death of Mr. Bisset, one of the best known business men in this part of the province passes away, and a man who was popular with all classes is no more. He was a son of the late George Bisset, of Aberdeen, Scotland, and spent all his life in Quebec or district. For a time he was engaged in the paper-making industry at Portneuf, and later conducted a foundry on Valier street, in this city, with his brother, under the name of Bisset Bros. In 1889, he established the firm of James Bisset & Co., commission merchants and manufacturers' agents, and continued to direct the affairs of it until he was stricken down a couple of years ago, since which time it has been conducted by his son, Mr. William Bisset.

MR. HUGH GRANT.

Cornwall, Sept. 19.—Hugh Grant, who is said to have been the oldest resident of Lancaster Township, passed away on Sept. 17, aged 96 years and three months. Deceased was a native of Invernesshire, Scotland, and came to Glengarry in 1830. He served in the Glengarry militia during the troubles of 1837-38. His wife, Mary McDougall, a daughter of Duncan McDougall, of the Front of Charlottenburgh, died ten years ago. Mr. Grant was a long sufferer from rheumatism, but otherwise he was remarkably smart till a few days before his death. The remains were interred at South Lancaster.

GENERAL SIR HENRY SMYTH.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 19.—General Sir Henry Smyth died at Aylesbury. He was a Crimean veteran and took out a battery to Canada in 1861, at the time of the Trent affair.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 19.—The mother of Dr. John Stewart, one of the most noted surgeons of Halifax, died to-day.

MR. HOUSTON'S DEATH DENIED.

Nelson, B.C., Sept. 19.—The reported death of Mr. John Houston, M.P.P., at Goldfields, Nevada, current here yester-

RAILWAY COMMISSION

SITTINGS AT WINNIPEG CONCLUDED ON SATURDAY.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 23.—The Railway Commission concluded its sittings on Saturday, the Hon. A. C. Killam presiding.

Mr. J. H. D. Munson, K.C., made application, under section 193 of the Railway Act, to expropriate the lands of Mr. T. D. Robinson and others in Winnipeg. Mr. Munson stated that the company had served a notice on Robinson that they wished to expropriate. He replied by applying to the Commission for a spur to his property. The Commission granted the order for the spur, but as it was the first order of such a nature, the company had appealed the case to the Supreme Court, where the action now was.

Mr. M. H. McLeod, chief engineer of the C. N. R., stated that the lots in question were necessary for increased facilities and terminals, and to give the public access to the company's freight shed. It was necessary to take the land in the interest of the public, both Robinson's land and the other three lots. The Canadian Northern owned the blocks east of the lane, and Mr. McLeod stated that the proposed spur would interfere with all the company's plans, and prevent their making use of the facilities desired. He produced a plan showing the company's proposed arrangements.

The chairman said that both commissioners think an expropriation order should be made, so that the railway can acquire the properties, as these cut into the property of the company, and prevent the company from getting the full benefit of such property. The commissioners approve also of Mr. Robinson's suggestions that a reasonable time should be given for removal, and that in the meantime a spur track should be connected with the railway line and service of cars furnished on or before Oct. 1.

Application was made on behalf of the Grand Trunk Pacific for permission to construct an overhead crossing over the C. P. R. at Arrow River, on their Minnesota branch. The order was granted, on the G. T. P. undertaking to provide double track facilities if the board felt such were required.

This concluded the business before the commission.

TWO PERSONS KILLED

I. C. R. TRAIN STRIKES A VEHICLE AT STE. ANNE DU SAULT, QUE.

Three Rivers, Sept. 22.—Word reached here to-day of an accident last night at St. Anne du Sault, Nicolet county. A Mr. Houde, of St. Celestin, and a Dr. Lapierre, of St. Pierre, were driving from Nicolet to Ste. Monique, near Ste. Anne. While crossing the Intercolonial track, their vehicle was struck by a passing train, and both were instantly killed.

CAN ONLY HAVE ONE.

Subscribers to the 'Witness' are entitled to one (and only one) annual subscription to 'The Canadian Pictorial' at the 35 cent rate, and that only in connection with their annual subscription to the 'Witness.'

But they can organize a club of four other subscribers for two dollars instead of four dollars. If a year's subscription to 'The Canadian Pictorial' were presented to four friends as

CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,

it would give general and lasting satisfaction.

See large advertisement elsewhere.

FOR MISSION WORK

DR. SCOTT ORDAINED AS AN ELDER YESTERDAY.

Dr. William J. Scott, who is to go to China next month in the capacity of medical missionary, was ordained as elder in Erskine Presbyterian Church Sunday night. He has been a member of this church for several years.

The Rev. Dr. Mowatt, pastor of the church, preached the ordination sermon, which was based on Matt. xiv., 11, 12: 'Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me; he that believeth in

DR. W. J. SCOTT.

me the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do.'

'To all of us,' remarked the preacher, 'there comes a moment in which we decide the great question of our lives. In such a moment we have need of Christ's special presence. There are two kinds of faith, one of which stands life's struggle, the other does not.'

It was questionable, Dr. Mowatt considered, whether at the present day it was more easy to believe than at the time mentioned in the text. Christ's disciples on that occasion wished to see the Father before they should believe. It was impossible to see Christ or hear his voice, but he was present in the Spirit. In faith an irrevocable step had to be taken, for trying to believe without belief was really unbelief. Dr. Scott was to be the means, it was hoped, of bringing the love of Christ to many homes and lives in China. There devolved upon Christians the duty of passing along to others the light of Christianity. In closing he referred to the high regard entertained for Dr. Scott by members of the church session.

The elders of the church then grouped themselves around the platform with Dr. Scott in the centre, while the Rev. Dr. E. Scott, his father, offered prayer. Dr. Mowatt put the usual questions, after which the Rev. Principal Scrimger addressed the newly ordained elder. As a Christian missionary it would be his duty, said the principal, to take the keenest interest in the missionary work going on in China. His special sphere was that of a physician. It was not enough, however, for Dr. Scott to simply heal their diseases; he should keep in the closest touch with those who preached the gospel there, even if he should not have occasion to preach himself.

'You have every right to ask that we should remember you in our prayers and thoughts, and we look upon your prospective work with extreme joy and satisfaction,' concluded Dr. Scrimger.

On Monday evening, Oct. 1, the church will give a social which will take the form of a farewell to Dr. Scott.

DOMINION EXHIBITION

THREE THOUSAND PERSONS ATTEND ON OPENING DAY AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 23.—The Dominion Exhibition opened in this city on Saturday with beautiful weather. The attendance was about three thousand yesterday, an average crowd for an opening day here. All the indications are that the attendance throughout the exhibition will far exceed all records at Halifax. Governor Fraser delivered the inaugural address and declared the exhibition formally opened. The departmental buildings, which have a superficial floor space of two hundred thousand feet, are all filled in every part, overcrowded in fact, and the whole exhibition far outdistances, in its comprehensiveness, and variety of display, anything hitherto seen in Nova Scotia. The cattle show numbers about seven hundred head. The horses entered for the races number about one hundred.

The provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta have large exhibits of grain and grasses and the products of that part of the Dominion. The horse show came off on Saturday afternoon, during which the opening ceremonies took place.

EARL GREY STRANDED

HIS EXCELLENCY AND PARTY WERE ON BOARD LIEUT.-GOV. DUNSMUIR'S YACHT.

Victoria, B.C., Sept. 22.—Advices from Alert say Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir's yacht, with Earl Grey on board, is stranded high and dry at that point. Earl Grey and party were taken off in a launch and sent on board the steamer 'Quadra,' on which Lady Grey is travelling.

FELL OFF HAND-CAR.

North Battleford, Sask., Sept. 23.—While a C. N. R. ballasting gang was returning to town last evening on two hand-cars, two men fell off the front car and were run over by the one in the rear. One of the men, G. Stray by name, was killed, and R. Butler badly injured.

ENGLAND DEFEATED

General Paget, at the Head of Irish Forces, Victorious

POSSIBILITIES OF NEW ARTILLERY AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY DEMONSTRATED.

New York, Sept. 23.—The New York 'Herald' has the following in a special cable from London to-day:

Britain's navy has been destroyed, her land forces have been annihilated and England is in the hands of the enemy. Ireland, after her long struggle for home rule, has obtained justice at last. She has got more than she wanted. She has not only got home rule, she has gained sovereignty over her greater sister isle, Great Britain. All this is merely on paper, of course. It is simply the result of the army manoeuvres, but it shows what defence England would put up if the country were invaded. Of course, the British navy would have to be swept off all the seas first, and that is what was supposed to have taken place before the invasion was effected. The war, which was brief, lasting little more than two days, was watched closely by a large group of foreign attachés, who accompanied General John French, the general who sustained the reverse at the hands of the Boers, and who looked on to see fair play between the contending armies.

General Arthur Paget was the victorious commander of the invading force. He was supposed to have come from Ireland. Colonel Scott-Kerr commanded the defeated British forces.

From the very moment that General Paget was supposed to have effected a landing at Little Hampton, on the west coast of England, until the capture of Portsmouth, his army kept sweeping the British in front of them by what General French described and what foreign military attachés admitted were admirable tactics. The war was hardly begun before the Irish army forced the British commander to evacuate his position on South Downs and fall back on the hills behind him. The fact that General Paget had distributed his men unknown to the British, after many hours spent in crawling and creeping over a difficult country, and placed them in position for a great overwhelming rush upon the defenders, was proof of his skilful generalship. Until they broke into view, hardly a round of ammunition had been fired. South Downs confronted them, and their scouts reported that the British commander had detached a division and a cavalry brigade with heavy guns and howitzers to check their advance, but General Paget massed a strong division of infantry, artillery and other troops along a long line and launched them against the hills on which the British guns were in position. The British were completely outnumbered and Colonel Scott-Kerr was forced to retire. They fell back on Chilgrove hill, a strong position, where they awaited the attack, in which they expected to repel the invaders, and here was fought the decisive battle of the war.

Fields and hedgerows were lined with rifles, says William Maxwel, war correspondent of the 'Daily Mail,' and in the woods lay the guns, ready to open fire at the first glimpse of the invaders. When they made their appearance on the down of the second day of the war over the hills which they had captured the previous evening, very realistic was the picture as the Irish broke cover and came into view, descending the exposed slopes and taking shelter in the copses. On they came, line after line, relentless as fate. In vain the guns stormed at them with shot and shell, in vain the rifles poured out streams of seeming lead. Nothing could stop the advance which General Paget had so well ordered and determined.

The hills and woods resounded with the roar and rattle of war, that seemed almost real. With gallantry that would have been fatal, one battalion of British held its ground until taken in the flank and rear. The brave battalion did not die in vain. The guns were saved, and the way of escape was opened for their comrades, but the flanking attack was pressed with such vigor that hardly a remnant could have survived, as the flight spread over open fields and along exposed hedgerows in full view and easy range of the brigade securely posted on the wooded heights. 'It was Hamatan over again,' remarked Col. Du Cane, recalling the memories of the last stand of the Russians after the battle of the Yalu. The disaster certainly would have been complete if the Irish guns had come upon the scene at that moment. However, as the war correspondent of the 'Standard' remarks, the cost at which the Irish army achieved its success would undoubtedly have been heavy, but nothing can be obtained without paying the price, and General Paget had no option but to sacrifice numbers in order to achieve the desired result.

There is no doubt of the advance made in wireless telegraphy. As Mr. Maxwell, of the 'Mail,' points out, one of the difficulties with which cavalry must contend is means of communication with the main body. To drag a wire after the horsemen is not merely to restrict and embarrass movements, but to put a clue into the hands of the enemy. Wireless was used in manoeuvres last year, but it was stationary. This year it travelled with the cavalry and did excellent service.

In thirty minutes installation could be completed wherever a stop was made. In thirty minutes, four forty-foot telescopic poles were in position, a six horse-power motor dynamo was at work, and aerial messages were flying between brigades and the headquarters at Goodwood, or, if need be, at Aldershot. Only one engineer and four men were required for this detachment. The whole equipment was carried on one limber waggon drawn by four horses. Twenty minutes sufficed to dismantle and march without leaving a hot trail for the opposing forces. The army balloon was expected to play a dominating part in the battle by heliographing and flagging, but as these depend upon the sun and a clear sky, which were wanting during the period of the war, the wireless proved much more useful. Then, to quote the London 'Tribune's' war correspondent, there was much less powder burning than has hitherto been usual at such manoeuvres, which is as it should be, for the smoke signals give too much advantage to commanders, who, on service, would have to discover the smokeless batteries by other means.

Another notable feature was the working of the heavy guns, two of which were taken by their splendid teams of Shire horses to a hill seven hundred feet above the level, and also were safely withdrawn. The Boers did nothing better than this in the last war, and the whole of the work of the guns demonstrated, all too clearly, the enormous possibilities of the new artillery, both heavy and field, in the actions of the future.

LUNACY IN IRELAND

Special Report Shows a Large Increase

SAID TO BE THE EFFECT OF REMOVAL OF THE MENTALLY FIT BY EMIGRTAION.

London, Sept. 22.—A special report of the inspector of lunatics in Ireland has been issued in the form of a blue book. It shows that a proportion of the insane to the total population in 1901 was 56.2 per thousand, compared with 15.2 in 1851. The number of patients in public asylums rose from 8,667 in 1880 to 13,322 in 1895, and 18,094 in 1903. There was a proportionate increase in the inmates of private asylums. The figures do not include the insane outside of asylums, which is believed to be considerable.

The inspectors attribute the increase in the ratio of insanity to population partly to the reduction of the latter by emigration of the mentally fit and partly to the return to Ireland of emigrants suffering from mental breakdown. Available statistics do not permit of a definite conclusion as to whether there has begn an actual increase in insanity, but the inspectors believe that but for the emigration of the strong and healthy the ratio would have been very small. They declare, however, that the Irish are 'peculiarly prone to mental breakdown,' directing attention to America, where they say the proportion of insane among the Irish is greatly in excess of other nationalities, and pointing out that in Connecticut it is more than double.

Caution is enjoined against the danger of hastily drawing conclusions from returns as to numerical increase, as for example the wide wing of the medical opinion as to the degree of insanity justifying certification and transfer to the institutional care.

In conclusion the report says that the question of the influence of immigration on the development of insanity has not hitherto received the attention it deserves, adding: There is every reason to fear that a large number of our people crossing the Atlantic in search of fortune in a climate and environment so different from that to which they are accustomed, leave behind them the good humor and peace of mind so happily characteristic of our peasantry, and in the strain and stress of Aemrican life, and especially of American city life, quickly break down physically and mentally. Of the large number who become insane, many like hunted animals, seek to return to their friends and former homes in Ireland, while those unable to return find refuge in the lunatic asylums of America.

CANADA AND UNITED STATES

HEADWAY BEING MADE IN NEGOTIATIONS IN LONDON.

London, Sept. 22.—With the increasing interest in Canadian affairs there has been a revival in England of the discussion of the negotiations that Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador at Washington, has been carrying on with the United States Government for the settlement of the various questions in dispute with the United States concerning Canada and Newfoundland. As far as the fisheries question with the latter colony is concerned, Sir Mortimer and the State Department at Washington have practically an understanding. Of the outstanding questions affecting Canada, that of sealing is causing the greatest difficulty, but here again the British ambassador and the State Department are making headway. Canada appears to be more favorably disposed towards the United States proposal for the entire stopping of pelagic sealing, with compensation to the Canadians affected thereby.

Sir Mortimer has kept in close touch with the Canadian authorities during the negotiations the Foreign Office considering this to have been better than the Canadian suggestion made early in the year for the appointment of a Canadian attaché to the British Embassy at Washington to advise the ambassador on Canadian affairs. This Great Britain declined to agree to. It was considered it was hardly likely that such an appointment would be acceptable to the United States, as no matter who was the appointee, he probably would have been considered the special advocate of Canada.

KILLED IN THE BUSH

THOMAS R KEYS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIM OF SOME CARELESS HUNTER.

St. Catharines, Ont., Sept. 24.—Thomas Roy Keys, only son of James R. Keyes, barrister, of this city, was accidentally killed near Sudbury on Thursday last. Word of the accident was received by his father on Saturday morning, but details are not obtainable. He had been acting as fire ranger in Sudbury district, and, with another young man, was camped about six miles from Sudbury. He left camp on Thursday morning, and, not returning, searching parties were sent out and he was found dead on Friday night in the woods. It is supposed he had been killed by a stray bullet from the gun of some hunter.

ANOTHER GUN FATALITY.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Sept. 24.—A fatal shooting accident occurred on Saturday afternoon in the township of Tarentorus, three miles from the 'Soo.' The victim was John Kendrick, thirteen years old, son of H. Kendrick, of this town. He was hunting partridge with Ernest Quigley, a boy of sixteen years. They were following a bird through the woods. Quigley went ahead, with a gun over his shoulder at full cock, anticipating a shot at the partridge. The hammer fell, and discharged the contents of the gun into young Kendrick's breast, and he died instantly.

A RACE WAR

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 23.—Following race riots of Saturday night and Sunday morning, there were unconfirmed rumors of a white man killed by negroes to-day and of a negro being shot to pieces by enraged whites. Governor Terrel has ordered to Atlanta several companies of state militia, which have arrived and are on duty in the streets. With the local companies the force of militia on duty is something more than 1,000 men, besides a battery of light artillery held in reserve. The estimates of dead are still uncertain, but there seems to be no reason to believe last night's loss of sixteen negroes and one white man will be decreased. The report from Grady Hospital says eight negroes were admitted to the wards of the hospital last night. Twenty-seven came for surgical attendance, and were dismissed. Two are in a critical condition, and two died during the night. Although urgently requested from many sources to declare martial law, Governor Terrell has so far declined to do so. He said to-night if the scenes of last night are repeated, he will not hesitate to put the military in supreme control.

Throughout last night the race war raged with varying vigor, and when morning dawned to-day it found the downtown streets in possession of eight companies of the Fifth Georgia Infantry, with a battery of light artillery in reserve. This condition came as the result of numerous and repeated assaults upon white women by negroes. A list of an even dozen of such assaults within the limits of Fulton county during the last nine weeks came yesterday, when four assaults were attempted.

In the fighting last night, the negro women were the most warlike, urging resistance to the mob, and themselves fighting like Amazons.

When the negroes had vanished from the streets, the mob, from pure wantonness, broke windows and damaged property. The crowd pulled the negro porter from the Pullman cars of an Atlanta and Western train, standing in the station ready to depart. They then crossed to the Kimball House, and continued to smash windows, causing a loss of several hundred dollars. Numerous windows in stores on Peach Tree street to-day show that the mob passed that way. A close watch was kept to guard against incendiarism, but fortunately this precaution was unnecessary.

CALGARY CARPENTERS STRIKE.

Calgary, Alta., Sept. 18.—The carpenters have decided to go on strike, as the employers would not agree to their demand for forty-five cents per hour. This will completely tie up building in this city.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Great North Country.—Nimrod was a mighty hunter, but had he hunted in the 'Highlands of Ontario' he would have been a mightier one. Nimrod hunted for glory, but those who go into the several districts of Northern Ontario hunt for game. Those Indians who made the first canoe of birch bark long ago, were our greatest benefactors. The children of these Indians know the canoe, and they know how to use it, and they know just where the moose and deer are to be found. They will be the best guides you ever had. 'The 'Muskoka Lakes,' 'Lake of Bays,' 'Maganetawan River,' 'French River,' 'Temagami,' 'Georgian Bay' and several other districts in this Great North Country abound with deer and moose. The best hunting on the American Continent is offered here. Write the undersigned for copy of 'Haunts of Fish and Game,' an illustrated publication issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System, giving all information, game laws, maps, etc. J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station, Montreal.

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

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

New High Arm Drop-Head, Ball Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for $40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.
For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness,' one year, $29.00, or including 'Weekly Witness,' one year, $27.00.
The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale post-paid, to 'Witness' subscribers, 75c.
A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or ten renewals at 80c each. The pen for sale post-paid to subscribers, $1.50.
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Bagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of six renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.75.
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Would each subscriber kindly look at the address tag on his paper? If the date thereon is

SEPTEMBER, 1906

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

FIRE AT BUENOS AYRES

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 19. — Customs dock No. 4 has been destroyed by fire.

The dock contained 30,000 tons of merchandise, mainly of German origin. The losses are estimated at $1,200,000. The origin of the fire is not known. Five clerks and seventy workmen have been arrested. Five firemen were injured. The dock and storehouses erected by the government at a cost of $400,000 were completely destroyed.

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exercise all possible care in excluding from its columns all financial and other advertisements of a doubtful or suspicious nature, and in accepting only such as they believe to be genuine and bona fide, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee these advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 25, 1906.

More ships! more ships! is the reply of Dresden to the British proposal to reduce armaments. Here is our chance, say the German chauvinists, to get even with Great Britain. We will promise not to expand any more, once we are even with her, but meantime, more ships! Chancellor von Beelow has thought it wise to disclaim any hope or intention on the part of Germany to rival Great Britain's fleet, a thing which she could not hope to do. Still Germany is strenuously increasing her fleet. If the race must continue it will be some time yet before Germany will have more ships than Great Britain. As the English jingo song says, 'We've got the money too.' British nerve in spending is not likely to flag under threats, and we can even conceive of Canada contributing to keep up the British end in the contest. But there is another element that has to be considered when it comes to measuring strength. The last great sea fight proved that, no matter what armament a country has, it may be useless in the presence of difference of training. Rojestvensky's fleet was ill assorted. Her armament was not up-to-date. But had his fleet been the latest and fleetest productions of the Clyde, had his guns been of equal range and his material been all of the best, he would have lost the battle just the same, from the fact that the Russian gunners never hit and the Japanese gunners, after they got the range, almost never missed. We do not know, but we suspect, that many a British sailor is glad that it was not the British who were in that fight. Since then the British gunners have been doing their best to learn to hit better. If, however, there is one thing more than another in which Germans excel Englishmen, it is in their power of exact acquirement of what they are taught. From the time a German can walk he learns that it is for the government to direct his steps. He is put to school, and not only learns to read and write his own language and some others, but he learns the use of his head and hands for the fulfilment of life's tasks in the most perfect way, and wherever he goes he proves the most fit man for most of the services of life. What Britain has, perhaps, most cause to watch against in rivalry with Germany, whether in the arts of peace or war, is that she be not excelled in technique.

Those who throw banana peel about our streets would find themselves in a very unpleasant situation if caught doing so in London. The County Council, which rules that city and its adjoining boroughs, recently passed a law which provides a fine of ten dollars for throwing fruit rinds on the sidewalks, the magistrate having no power to mitigate the sentence or its alternative of imprisonment with hard labor, should the culprit not pay the fine. The reason for the enactment of this severe law was the death of a pedestrian who slipped on a banana peel, fell and fractured his skull. A similar accident occurred in Montreal a few days ago. A man hastening to catch a street car trod on the treacherous peeling, was violently thrown to the ground and severely shocked and shaken. It is astonishing that anybody would do so mean and cruel a thing as to throw banana skins on the pavement. But there are such people, as any one may see while walking on the streets. There is, we believe, a city by-law against it, but we never heard of its enforcement.

Mr. Haldane, Secretary of State for War in the Campbell-Bannerman cabinet, has shown a courage not possessed by his predecessor in that office. The creation of a general staff was decided upon shortly after the retirement of Lord Wolesley, but the Balfour ministry hesitated to put the reform into effect, yielding, it is believed, to certain conservative influences, which preferred the old system under which the army headquarters were controlled by family and political pulls. But Mr. Haldane's idea of army reform goes much further than the appointment of a general staff to take the place of the commander-in-chief. He contemplates bringing the Imperial and colonial forces into closer union, eliminate social backstairs influence, and bring promotion from the ranks more within the range of honorable ambition. The objects sought are to secure greater efficiency in the upper ranks by widening the scope of natural selection, and at the same time to render enlistment more popular by the prospect of a career of honor to young men of ambition, but without influential friends or the advantages of fortune. This will introduce into the army the same principle that prevails in civil life by which honesty, capability and active merit are acknowledged and rewarded. The increased rates of pay will enable officers to live upon their allowances as professional men, and make it no longer necessary for them to have a private income to keep up their social position. There can be no doubt that under the new system the army will be vastly improved.

This has been the most wonderful of summers. Most summers are while they are passing. In the early months it was wonderfully wet—that is, about Montreal. A little east of us it was at that time wonderfully dry. Later, it was wonderfully hot and then it was wonderfully variable and then wonderfully hot again. That was last week. This week it is wonderfully fine—the oldest inhabitant cannot remember such a September. Apart from the wonders, the summer has been, barring the drought which affected somewhat the grass and the crops, a very fine one. The foliage has throughout been full and fresh and is still at the equinox almost in its fullest green, and every prospect has been pleasing. Yet of all the phases we have had the present is probably the first that we have not grumbled at. We come of a race that grumbles for the pure enjoyment of the thing. England has this year been grumbling with cause at a spell of heat such as she was in no wise fitted for. The return of rain and mud was a positive relief. A 'bus driver who must have been a descendant of Mark Tapley, sighed with satisfaction as he buttoned his Mackintosh over him. 'Ah, 'this feels like bloomin old England 'again.' If the English have many times more weather to the week than we have, we have variety in more solid form. When we have winter we have it. And what would we do without it? Were it not to come we should begin to sing with the West Indian: 'I sigh all day on the 'burning plain, and I long, I long for the 'cool again.' But for the weather we are now getting, with its pleasant tang in the air, inviting us to long country walks under the blue skies and fleecy clouds, and in a mundane setting of gold and purple, tree and wild flower, no one has anything but praise, and we cherish it the more and feel the more our duty to enjoy it while it lasts, as we know the winter is surely creeping up to us and that the leafiness which has lasted so well must very soon be all gone.

The unscientific quality of the literary mind is vividly illustrated by the frivolous and narrow-minded and altogether toplofty tone of the common run of writers, publishers and professors of 'English' towards the proposed alterations in spelling. A professor of Leland Stanford University betrays a singular limitation of vision when he joins the cry for the sacred preservation of the language of Shakespeare. He only reveals that he never saw a copy of a Shakespeare play, published in the author's day, as nothing could be more grotesque than the spelling he would there find, to say nothing of the complete difference between one edition and another. Whatever may be our taste in the matter and every one has the fullest right to his own—we own to conservative tastes—those who know anything about the history of the language know that the received spelling has no sort of claim to the reverence that is being so loftily paraded; while those who set the interests of mankind above every other consideration look upon its anomalies as being an unpardonable obstacle in the path of knowledge and a gigantic hindrance to the free acquirement by all races of the language which contains the largest stores of knowledge and beauty and which is the principal medium of commerce and of intercourse. Any attempt to reduce the discord between our spoken and our written language should have at least the respect of every one who loves the English language and believes in its high mission.

The 'Witness' in its appreciation of Inspector Starke's arraignment of bullying lawyers, 'insisted that the judges before whom they appear have a responsibility in the matter. The Ottawa 'Evening Journal' goes further and declares that judges are 'not merely accomplices in the nasty business, they 'are the principals.' In this connection Mr. Starke, the police inspector of Toronto, at the conference of chiefs of police held in that city, said: 'The judge, too, often looks helplessly on, evidently unwilling to 'interfere with the assumed rights 'of the representative of the trade 'union to which he formerly belonged. If, however, a witness, goaded to desperation by the gibes and 'taunts of the lawyer, hits back, the 'lawyer, instead of taking his medicine 'like a man, pompously reminds the 'witness that he is under oath, and 'then whiningly appeals to the court, 'who is usually only too ready to order 'the witness to answer the questions, 'although the questions may have as 'little to do with the matter at issue 'as they have to do with the color of 'his hair or contour of his nose.' All who have been lookers on at the courts have seen and heard such things, many and many a time, and have revolted at the humiliating treatment accorded in the King's name to men and even to women—for sex is not sacred to the brute—and we would not have stretched out a hand to save the culprit from a sound thrashing. The Quebec courts are even outdone in this by those carried on entirely in the English language in the other provinces. If judges on the bench fail to protect witnesses from insults on the part of ruffians there will yet be some martyrs to the cause of personal dignity, who will be prepared to take the consequences of refusing to submit to the pillory, and the opprobrium in such cases will rest on the court.

The Militia Department has very rightly refused to yield to the demand of the Kingston Liberals, that the appointment of Major Shannon, as paymaster of the Eastern Ontario district, be cancelled because he was a Conservative. To have done otherwise would have been ground for a more serious indictment than was brought against the government over an appointment to the Scottish Dragoons which led to the resignation of Lord Dundonald. That was done to counteract what looked very like a party game. This would have been nothing but a surrender to the spoils system of misgovernment. Party interference has been the curse of the service no matter which party was in power. No question was raised as to Major Shannon's fitness for the position. The only ground of objection was his politics. The question is raised whether an officer of militia should be precluded from political activity as is a civil servant. The same qualities which raise a man in the service often fit him as a political leader and as a political candidate. Many of our political leaders have been colonels, and the country would, in many cases, at least, have been the loser had it lost them in either capacity, though occasionally a political colonel can make himself a terror to the general officer commanding by his insubordination. So long, however, as positions in the militia service are made stepping stones to parliament it cannot be supposed that a political party will be able to look with equal pleasure on the appointment of an active opponent and on that of a friend.

GOOD SCHOOLS—GOOD ROADS.

Better schools and better roads! is the cry of Mr. Gouin, the Premier of Quebec. He cannot say when it will be, and he cannot yet say where the money is to be got, but we may accept his assurance that before long the government will give our farmers money for better roads and better schools. How the windows of heaven are to be opened to bring this thing to pass is a mystery that still lies in the lap of the future, but we realize that an actual step has been taken when good schools and good roads have risen into a party cry and have become the subject of positive promises on the part of the government. We cannot, however, but feel that a false note is struck when the expression is that the government will give. We are far too prone to take the position of the bears at the bottom of a pit sitting with our mouths open waiting for something to be thrown into them by government, not realizing that what government gives it must get from us. There is a very familiar fable that seems applicable, especially to the good roads problem. The waggoner prayed to Jupiter to get his wheel out of a rut and Jupiter said, 'Put your shoulder to the wheel.' We are afraid that our modern Jupiter will have to come to the same response when the people come demanding the fulfilment of his promise to secure to them good roads. In like manner the community that wants education must pay for it. When the Apostles were bidden to pray for laborers in the spiritual harvest, the very next thing they had to do was to set forth themselves on missionary tours. Thus they fulfilled their own prayers. But the important thing was that they should first desire the thing; then they were ready to work for it. So the first thing is that the people should have their hearts on good roads and good schools. The good work is half done when that is brought about.

We do not say, however, that the rural people should have the whole burden of their schools. It costs three or four times as much to secure good schooling for scattered farms than for towns and cities. That being the case, it is only reasonable that the farmer should have assistance out of the common purse. It is for this reason that we are strongly in favor of government grants to rural schools, if used so as to stimulate local endeavor. At the first meeting for the present session of the School Commissioners of Montreal, the new chairman, Principal Shaw, made a very patriotic suggestion which should win him honor throughout the province. He spoke of the possibility that the city of Montreal might be asked to forego its per capita government grant, that the money might be used to aid the scattered settlements. He did not make this proposal, but he entertained it without demur. It was a noble attitude to take, and we hope the people of Montreal will voluntarily concur in it. The condition of the rural population is of prime importance to the city from the most sordid considerations. To the Protestants of Montreal it is important that their co-religionists should not perish from the surrounding country. The school revenues of Montreal have always been scant, but they are simply splendid per scholar, as compared with what our cross-roads schools have to look to. The city has enormous warehouses, office-buildings and factories to assess, and the country has nothing but farms. The farmer needs education at least as much as the city man. Not only are knowledge and intelligence as applicable to agriculture as to commerce, but the man who lives apart has need of mental occupation for the health of his mind and body more than does the over-diverted dweller in the town. From every consideration really good schools for the country are one of the first interests of the land, and we believe, if it should be found necessary to that end to take something from what now goes to aid the big town schools, the people of Montreal would join with Dr. Shaw in facing the situation with generosity and courage. What would be a comparatively trifling loss to us would mean everything to the struggling country school.

A NOBLE BIRTHDAY.

Every Canadian should support the movement for celebrating the tri-centenary anniversary of the founding of Quebec, which celebration will take place in 1908. It will be a unique occasion for voicing Canadian national aspirations, reviving the memory of heroic achievements on flood and field, the conquest of the wilderness in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles, and for uniting our whole population, of every race and religion, in manly pride of the glorious history and rising greatness of the land of their birth or adoption. National spirit should be cultivated. It has largely developed within the last fifty years, since the study of Canadian history by native Canadians has created a reverence for the past, unaffected by the differences in race, language and religion, which segregated the pioneers of New France, the United Empire Loyalists and the later immigrants who devoted their energies to the up-building of this magnificent Dominion. Poet, orator, philosopher, statesman could find no theme more inspiring than is here presented. No nation or empire that ever existed had more noble birth than when Champlain built his log fortress under the cliff of Quebec. From its shelter went forth the devoted missionaries carrying their faith and the rudiments of civilization to remote and savage tribes, gaining the crown of martyrdom, but planting imperishable seed wherever they went. From the same bastioned hamlet departed the gallant gentlemen adventures of France to blaze the path or civilization to the sources of the Mississippi, the foot of the Rocky Mountains and the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. What a boundless historical horizon the glance from Cape Diamond commands, from the field where the destiny of the continent was decided, to the shores of the Arctic Sea, the coast of the Pacific ocean and the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Surely the people of Canada, without distinction of race or creed, should rise to the grandeur of the coming anniversary and make it as a new birth for the country in which, with the blessing of God, it is their happy fortune to dwell.

CUBA'S VASSALAGE.

That the United States is the reversionary owner of all the Spanish republics—at least of those north of the equator—is well understood. Everything that happens in any of those states is simply a step towards the general exertion of that tutelage that impends over them all. The Monroe doctrine settled that. It is a necessary outcome of it. The United States is big and strong, and can have its way as soon as it chooses. If Canada was independent it would be in the same position. When Mr. Taft speaks of Cuba being in danger of losing her independence forever if she does not behave better he means that she has lost it already. It is the reasoning of the lion when dividing the spoil: 'Because my name is lion.' It is the conduct of the cat which first plays with the mouse, and then eats it. She lets it run half across the room, and then puts her paw on it again. 'The cat doth play, and, after, slay.'

The circumstances under which this game is being carried on are not altogether such as comport with the principles and traditions of the invading power. The Palma government was practically a creation of the United States rather than the choice of the Cuban people. It now stands accused of having so manipulated the recent election in its own favor as to neutralize the will of the people. The rebels declare that all they demand is a fair election. Their leader laid his case frankly in the hands of the United States, asking for a fair trial of it. The reply of Mr. Taft, the Emperor Roosevelt's plenipotentiary, would seem to be: 'You have to agree or you will lose your independence forever. Stop fighting and leave our satrap Palma in power, or we will make you.' This attitude is exactly in accordance with the imperial commission under which Mr. Taft is acting. Mr. Roosevelt does not give a moment's consideration to the right and the wrong of the Cuban rising. He simply insists that they stop fighting just as he did when Guatemala, a month or two ago, got at war with its neighbor states.

I solemnly adjure all Cuban patriots to band together, to sink all differences and personal ambitions, and to remember that the only way they can preserve the independence of their republic is to prevent the necessity of outside interference, by rescuing it from the anarchy of civil war.

Under the treaty with your Government I, as President of the United States, have a duty in this matter which I cannot shirk. The third article of that treaty explicitly confers upon the United States the right to intervene for the maintenance in Cuba of a Government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty.

The treaty conferring this right is the supreme law of the land, and furnishes me with the right and the means of fulfilling the obligation that I am under to protect American interests.

This treaty, which is the supreme law of Cuba, was, of course, dictated by the United States, while in armed occupation, and was acceded to by a Cuban government created by the United States.

Of the arbitrariness of the whole proceeding there is no room for doubt. But it is not so easy to dogmatize as to the right and the wrong of it. It is true that Palma is, like all Spanish rulers, a mere usurper. When the Liberals found that he had secured to his support twenty-five percent more votes than there were voters on the island all told, they took to arms, and who can blame them! They had fought for independence for thirty years. They were in the majority in Palma's Government, when it was set agoing, but had been replaced by Conservatives. They had demanded pay for the army of independence. There was no resource from which to get it. They blocked appropriations for progressive purposes, and so were arbitrarily replaced by 'Conservatives.' On the other hand, it is certain that the revolutionary leaders are as corrupt as those in power; they were entirely so when in the government. The whole island is rotten in that respect. When General Wood, acting as United States dictator—the best ruler Cuba ever had—dismissed five judges for bribery, the Bar of Havana immediately elected these as its Board of Governors.

Cuba never enjoyed such peace and consequent prosperity and progress as during the era of Palma. For the rebels to conquer would certainly inaugurate an era of anarchy and official plunder. Cuba is still mostly jungle. It is only about three percent cultivated. It is full of people of all colors, who know much more about marauding than they do about working, and who greatly prefer it. Whoever chooses can raise any number of robbers and spread any amount of devastation. No government can maintain a force capable of contending with these guerillas. Weyler could not do it with ninety thousand men. Irrespective, then, of the right and the wrong—mostly wrong—of internal feuds, most people will agree that the best thing for the island is the big stick. It is in the faith of it that vast investments have been made in the island. Cuba never knew such progress, social and material, as she has known in the past few years. There has been an enormous increase in the railway service which before the war was little more than a pretence. Of the railway progress, Sir William Van Horne has been the presiding genius, and the Cuban roads are owned in New York and Montreal. The first thing that revolution sets about is to destroy all this. President Roosevelt speaks about 'American' property—we had supposed Cuba was American—as giving him a right of interference. Is he not equally bound to protect Spanish and British, and all other property? The outcome of it all is that Cuba is now a United States protectorate. The United States may have her

own times with it, but, all the same, when this act of authority is completed Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft may toss up for the presidency between them. Nobody else will have any chance.

A NEW NATIONAL BUILDING.

Plans for a new departmental building about to be erected at Ottawa, are to be competed for by Canadian architects only. It is to be hoped that something great will result, for the opportunity is a great one. There has been a steady decadence in government architecture since the first buildings were erected by the Province of Canada prior to Confederation. The three earliest buildings, which got their evident inspiration from the very romantic and picturesque university college building at Toronto, have been from the time they first arose like fairy palaces on 'Government Hill,' the joy of the whole land. They could not be excelled either in pride of place or in point of romantic beauty. It has to be confessed, however, that these charms were secured at a distinct sacrifice of utility. The deep shadows that are so entrancing mean small over-shadowed windows that even on that glorious sunlit summit gave little or no light. The well-proportioned facades mean an undue proportion of garret rooms. When the first enlargement took place ten years later in Mackenzie's time, that of the western block, there was a visible departure, for the sake of increased light, from the heavy picturesque style which had ruled at first. It was generally admitted, however, that whatever had been gained in convenience and internal cheerfulness had been sacrificed in beauty. The inexpressible chic of the first building was wanting. Again a decade, and then came the Langevin block, a piece of pure banality with no merit of beauty, and with no relationship to the other buildings at all. It was a fraud, anyway. The architect had planned a rich red stone which would have been considerably more effective. But in some way this requirement was left out of the specifications, or was not required of the builder, who saved a great deal of money by using buff. Mr. Mackenzie, a building expert, was no longer to the fore to protect the public, as he had done with all diligence on both former contracts. Then came further additions, under the present government, which have condemned themselves by the falling of a tower. The problem of to-day is a much more complicated one than that of the first master hand, who had simply an unprecedented site to deal with, and who put upon that regal bluff a crown that looks from a distance of twenty miles on any side more heavenly than earthly. It is now necessary to consider convenience and economy of space. It is now necessary to take existing surroundings into consideration and adapt the new to the old, to secure economic results without quarrelling with the old romanticism. The chance is one for a great genius to do something noble or for some one to write his failure in a perennial blemish and disappointment. The competition is to be limited to the architects of Canada. If there was danger of the Canadian architects being outdone in the contest, then is the country just by so much the loser by this limitation.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

Of the eight by-elections taking place between this and the meeting of parliament, five are being held in constituencies held by Liberals and three for seats that were represented last session by Oppositionists. Voting in East Elgin is being held on October 4, and in North Renfrew on October 9. The form in which Judges Weatherbe and Russell have reported upon the Queens-Shelburne case makes it doubtful whether the Speaker of the House of Commons will issue at once his writ for the holding of a new election or wait for the disposal of the appeal proceedings taken to the Supreme Court in the charges of personal corruption against the Hon. Mr. Fielding, who was returned for this constituency at the last general election. The judges both agreed that the election of 1904 in Queens-Shelburne was null and void, but their report also allows of an appeal to the Supreme Court upon the personal charges against the Finance Minister and the Hon. Mr. Sutherland, the Speaker of the House of Commons, has sought legal opinion as to the course he should follow under the circumstances. The Hon. Mr. Fielding's friends say that the appeal to the Supreme Court on the personal charges is pure persecution, as no evidence was adduced at the trial in support of this part of the case. They tell how he has received many expressions of regret from leading Conservatives in Queens-Shelburne at the course that the petitioner in this case has seen fit to follow, but for which he would have been free to appeal ere this to his constituents for their judgment upon the matter, and they look on his re-election in Queens-Shelburne as practically certain.

There will be a by-election in Nicolet county, caused by the Hon. Mr. Lemieux's determination to continue as the representative in parliament of the county of Gaspé. Mr. Lemieux was returned at the last general election for both these counties, and has been prevented until recently by reason of the continuance of court proceedings from making his choice. Nicolet was Conservative with but a single break from Confederation down till 1904, when Mr. Lemieux received a majority of 342 votes. In 1891 it went Liberal by a majority of one. St. Mary's Division of Montreal must elect a member to replace Mr. Camille Piché, who recently accepted appointment to the Bench. This constituency has been Liberal since its creation ten years ago. Mr. Piché's majority in 1904 was 962. In this constituency results are complicated by the possible attitude of organized labor. The appointment to the Bench of Mr. L. P. Demers, M.P. for St. Johns-Iberville, necessitates a by-election in that district, which has been looked upon for many years as one of the safest Liberal seats in Quebec. Mr. Demers's majority two years ago was 1,719. Quebec county was the seat held since 1896 by Mr. Fitzpatrick, who recently became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. From 1867 down till 1891 it never even wavered in its allegiance to the Conservative cause, but for the last four elections it has gone Liberal with a majority that in 1904 stood at 2,174. In this constituency the selection of the Liberal party nominee is regarded by the Liberals as tantamount to election.

Three by-elections are to be held in Ontario. Mr. Andrew Ingram, who last session became a member of the Ontario Railway Commission, represented East Elgin without interruption since 1891, but always with small majorities. In 1904 he had a margin of only 21, and the Liberals have hopes that in the coming contest Mr. Hepburn, their nominee, will be able to win the seat for them. North Bruce has sent a Conservative M.P. down to Ottawa ever since 1882. Even there the Liberals claim that they would have captured the riding at the last election but for a local split in their own ranks. If this disappears they think Mr. Tolmie, ex-M.P., the probable choice of the ministerial convention, has a fair chance of winning. North Renfrew has seen some of the bitterest political battles in Canadian history. It was represented in the Federal House for many years by the late Hon. Peter White, who, however, lost to Mr. Thomas Mackie in 1896, and again in 1900. Mr. White regained the seat in 1904, but did not live long enough to fill out his full parliamentary term. With two Liberals in the field for the coming election the Liberals of North Renfrew would be fortunate indeed if they met success. The chances are decidedly against them unless one of the Liberal aspirants drops out.

MIMIC WARFARE.

Scotland annexed England and now Ireland has conquered her by force of arms. The uninitiated finds it hard to understand the importance attached to mimic war manoeuvres, seeing how different are the conditions of pretended and of actual warfare. In the matter of the conveyance of information concerning movements, there would be a mighty difference between the conduct of the inhabitants through which an army was stealthily passing whether the invaders were just so many Tommy Atkinses or British Jack tars, or if they were blooming foreigners. In the one case, every instinct of gentle and simple would be to let them play their own game fairly and not to intrude upon it; in the other the telegraph would hardly fly faster with the news than the note of alarm that would travel from mouth to mouth wherever the stranger set foot. Imagine some weary straggler making his way behind hedgerows in the dark, and hiding in the daylight, saluting a milkmaid with 'I say, Mary, give a fellow a drink, 'will you,' as compared with another who, with an engaging smirk, and pointing at his mouth, should commence some such horrifying gibberish as 'Geben 'zie mir ein getränk, Fräulein.' The English invader could hide all about the barns and never be suspected to be a wild foreigner. Then, in a case of real war, the defending force would have commandeered all the railways and would have unlimited powers of concentration upon any attacked point, which would be entirely lacking in manoeuvres, during which the traffic of the country goes on all unconscious of the war that is raging. It seems, on the other hand, that the forces in the mimic war used ordinary gunpowder, which in real conflict would probably be replaced altogether with smokeless, which would greatly facilitate surprises. The serious importance universally attached to war manoeuvres by experts is a proof that they are of value. The decision of the umpire as to which side won in any mimic battle is of less value than the information conveyed as to the general 'morale' of the troops engaged, their physique, powers of marching, taking cover, also the efficiency of the commissariat, and dozens of other things. Very definite results can be got in the way of testing new inventions, and in this respect this year's autumn manoeuvres of the various nations may be considered an era in warfare, having brought the wireless telegraph into entirely effective and satisfactory use. Will the aerial torpedo boat be a feature of the next ones?

LUNACY IN IRELAND.

An official report shows an increase of between four and five times in the number of lunatics per thousand in Ireland as compared with 1851. This seems very alarming, but we attach little importance to it. The treatment of the mentally weak has undergone a complete revolution within the period mentioned. In earlier days there was little or no hope of cure. When the weak-minded were sent to asylums it was for protection. The 'innocents' and 'naturals' who were not dangerous and whose friends could not afford their support in confinement were at large among the people and were treated with good nature and a certain reverence as belonging specially to God. That is all changed and all such helpless ones are now picked up and medically cared for, and some, whose cases are taken soon enough, are restored to their people in their right mind. The difference of usage accounts largely for the difference in numbers. Other reasons are suggested by the statisticians. One is the sudden transference of many from the quiet of the lonely glen to the stress and turmoil and temptation of great cities, a change well calculated to unhinge the intellects of a singularly sensitive people. It will be remembered how Livingstone took with him a black man from the Zambezi country on board a steamship sailing from Delagoa Bay, and how the ship moving along with no visible means of propulsion, proved too much for his already overtaxed imagination, so that he went mad and jumped overboard. This process, not so obvious or so rapidly carried out, may tend to the unhinging of many. The mere fact of living in cities, however, does not tend to insanity. There is always a great deal more of it in proportion in country parts. This is due to loneliness and to the vacant mind. The uneducated farm laborer, who has few things to occupy his mind, thinks less and less as the routine of life grows more and more monotonous to his advancing years, and he early enters a dotage from which he could easily have been protected by an education which would have set him thinking. The brain needs exercise for its health as much as any other part of our being, and it more easily adapts itself to severe tasks than to inaction. The perilous vacuity which is apt to prevail under certain conditions is being rapidly removed by the daily newspaper, which, however distracting and distressful its sensation, is more wholesome than to be without anything outside of self and family to think or care about. The strain of life may cause many breakdown, but we look for changes for the better, and not for the worse, as things right themselves under new and more intelligent conditions.

THE FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

The examination of Dr. Oronhyatekha, head of the Independent Order of Foresters, synchronises with the great gathering of another friendly society in Toronto—the Oddfellows. Some twenty thousand Oddfellows from various parts of Canada and the United States have poured into Toronto, have been welcomed by the Prime Minister and the Mayor, have paraded and drilled and competed and read papers, and have generally shown the great influence of their organization and how it makes for human kindness, for brotherhood. All sorts of instances of this brotherhood are related and come under notice. There is the lodge night, when members come together for a good and common purpose, and when strangers belonging to the order from other cities are made welcome; there is the sick benefit and the calls of members upon the sick; and, finally, at death, the widow and children are not left altogether desolate of means and sympathy. To show what the friendly societies do beyond the mere money insurance, two instances may be related. In the first, a working man from Montreal fell sick in a San Francisco hospital. The doctor chanced to belong to the same order as his patient. The man was destitute. This state of affairs was brought to the knowledge of the doctor's lodge, when not only was pecuniary assistance offered and gratefully received, but many precious personal visits of sympathy were paid. In the other case, a man was taken sick, too sick to work, and eventually died of consumption. He received medical attendance free, so much money a week for six months or so, kindly personal visits from members deputed to call upon the sick, and when he died, his insurance money was paid over to his widow at once with a kindly letter of sympathy from the secretary. Not only that, but the widow was relieved of all the cares of the funeral, and her burden of sorrow was lightened by the services of these friends.

The straight life policy which the same man held was paid under the most formal conditions. Many questions were asked relating to age and the dead man's family, and whether, especially, his death had been due in any way to drink, and, when the company was satisfied, a cheque was sent for which a receipt was requested. It was just a letter of the I beg to enclose sort with not a word of sympathy or regret. It was the close of a business transaction. Another good thing the friendly societies do is to give a member the right to affiliate himself to another lodge of the same order. Say he has to leave Montreal for Chicago for a few weeks or months, he can step right into a lodge there with the necessary credentials, and find a hearty welcome in a city where otherwise he might have remained a stranger for a long time. The advantages of the friendly societies are acknowledged, and they have been in course of formation ever since two nomad families placed their two tents side by side in the wilderness, and agreed to roam together for mutual advantages. But because friendly societies are in so many ways desirable, so much the more is it to be desired that they shall be stable. They have through their organization a singular facility for placing insurance at small expense, and are able to do a great and beneficent work in that way. Unfortunately, however, the world has been strewed with the wrecks of the friendly societies, caused either by ignorance or defiance of actuarial principles—by what is called 'cheap' insurance, but which in reality proves to many to be very dear. It would seem from the evidence of the Supreme Chief Ranger of the Foresters that they may have charters which limit them by few of the legal safeguards by which the standard companies are surrounded. Dr. Oronhyatekha, for instance, claims that his order can vary from their purposes the mortuary and sick funds if they think fit.

Only scientifically constructed actuarial tables can fix a point below which premium rates are unsafe. What has happened in the past has been that a few good people have got together, chosen a name such as Elks, or Eagles, or Buffaloes, the United Order of This, or the Independent Order of That, and so forth, and have fixed a table of rates with the best intent—hopefully but ignorantly. All goes well at first. Thousands join, of a variety of ages, and for the first few years death claims are paid promptly. But there has been no competent actuarial calculation, and there is no adequate reserve to meet later claims, and, as the age of the society and of its members creeps on, it is found to be no longer solvent and that the assessments of members must be raised if the society is to continue in existence. This is, in nine cases out of ten, the beginning of the end, and the aged and infirm have too often found themselves bereft of the insurance, for which they paid too little, but upon which they relied, and unable to get or to pay for other insurance, Dr. Oronhyatekha says that the calculation of actuaries has proved to be inaccurate so far as the Foresters order is concerned, and that the organization has proved entirely successful on a much lower scale of premiums than the actuarial rates required. But it is an evidence of insufficient reserve that, according to the doctor's own showing, the order has not sufficient funds to reinsure in a solvent company, if the law required it to be wound up? Making all allowance for possibly a superior class of lives, though here there may be danger of assuming too much, as the standard companies naturally study that question closely, it would seem that the time must come that will reveal that the law of averages has been transgressed.

Dr. Oronhyatekha has always been hopeful that the deficits will be wiped out, and he now tells that there will be no deficits this year, and that next year a beginning will be made in wiping out the accumulated deficits. This, he says, will be able to be done by a cutting down of expenses in advertising and of the triennial meetings. Salaries, however, have been increased in spite of the deficits, one officer having been raised by pretty good jumps from $3,000 in 1896 to $7,000 last year. The reduction of expenses is very important, of course, but is of less importance than whether it is a fact that at the present premium rates absolute solvency is impossible. Actuaries have long contended, and contend as strongly to-day, that the rates are too low, and that unless they are raised, reconstruction or disaster is inevitable. Is it better to wait for that time and then make destructive demands on the membership, or anticipate it, so as to satisfy the men who base their conclusions on the widest possible collation of actual facts—facts carried to maturity?

THE RAID ON THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

It was well said by one of the speakers in the recent educational campaign that for the Province of Quebec to sue to the National Government for larger subsidies would be very much like the prodigal going back to his father after having squandered his portion to ask for more. No one can deny the licentious wastefulness with which the estate of this province has been squandered. Quebec has not, however, been the only province to make this demand. The other provinces are in league with her as to this. It is curious how the people of provinces seem to think that if they can only get grants from the national government it will simply be so much to the good, never thinking that the only source from which the national government can get any money is from the people of the provinces. True, that government scrapes it off their coats, their hose and their hats, and they are never aware of it. Still less are they aware that for every dollar the government gets from them in this way another dollar, or two, or three, is lost in manufacturing at a loss—that is to say, more expensively than the product could be imported for. The whole movement to subsidize the provinces out of national resources is one towards rivetting the fetters by which the people of the country are bound to the service of a privileged class.

In their joint memorandum to the Dominion Government for increased subsidies the provincial premiers laid great stress upon the heavier burdens that the growth of the country's population laid upon them, 'in order to 'meet the increased cost of administra-'tion of justice, legislation, education, 'maintenance of prisons and asylums, 'agriculture, public works, charities, etc., 'and the other urgent demands which 'modern conditions impose upon them.' But no mention was made of the chief cause of provincial indebtedness—the gift of enormous cash subsidies to greedy railway promoters. An examination of the latest available returns shows that since Confederation the provinces have spent in railway subsidies sums totalling $31,435,000, which is almost equal to the net indebtedness of all the provinces combined. These subsidies have largely gone to waste through the manipulation of politicians, as the people are locally aware. The inference is clear. If the people's money had not been diverted to an indefensible use by the several provincial legislatures they would not be to-day whining at the door of the Federal treasury for larger subsidies. The province of New Brunswick is carrying a net debt of $3,415,000, and finds it hard work, apparently, to raise enough money to meet her current obligations. But what sympathy can she expect when official statistics show her to have given away four and a half millions in railway bonuses? With forest wealth that, properly husbanded, might have kept her provincial treasury filled for a century to come, New Brunswick preferred a policy that was supposed to yield a larger immediate return, and has only herself to thank for her position to-day. More than one state of the American Union drove itself into the bankruptcy court before it learned the wisdom of keeping its expenditures within bounds. Will nothing short of a like disgrace open the eyes of our own people? 'In the majority of the 'provinces,' said the chairman of the Conference of Premiers at Quebec three years ago, 'it has become impossible by 'taxation to cover the increased expen-'diture.' But why should the Dominion increase the grants to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec and the rest if the money is to be squandered on railway subsidies, and the like, by men with no direct responsibility to the tax-payers of the whole Dominion, out of whose pockets it is being taken? When the national government squanders money it has to raise it, and can be brought to book for it, but when the provinces squander grants, who is to bring them to book?

The Halifax and South-western Railway, comprising in all some ninety-six miles of road, received apparently a Dominion Government bonus of $420,632 and a provincial grant of $1,296,000 from the Legislature of Nova Scotia. The Dominion Atlantic Railway system, of 188¼ miles, was favored with $1,738,000 of subsidy from Ottawa and $723,997 more from the Nova Scotia Legislature. The Canada Eastern Railway, in New Brunswick, which was sold for some $800,000 to the Dominion Government two years ago, received $374,839 subsidy from the Dominion, and $400,000 from the Provincial Legislature. Some of the railway enterprises that, received the most generous treatment at the hands of the Federal, provincial and municipal governments have come farthest short of satisfying the reasonable expectations of the districts through which they passed. Many of these bonused lines, when built, have been of the most inferior construction, the subsidies representing only so much of a gift to the promoters. Small wonder, indeed, that the provinces are too hard up properly to administer the public services under their control when their resources are being lavished on railways that, in the majority of cases, have already been handsomely aided by the Dominion. Is this the way the money is to be wasted that the Hon. Mr. Gouin and his associates expect to force from the Federal Cabinet at the conference in Ottawa next month? Surely Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues cannot afford, for their own sakes, an unconditional surrender of the Federal revenues. To ignore the principal cause of the growing provincial indebtedness means the condoning of a practice that can have but one ultimate ending—humiliation and disgrace for the Dominion as a whole. The bonusing evil has driven more than one Canadian municipality into insolvency already. With so many large obligations of her own shortly falling due, Canada cannot afford in her own interest to have her good name in the world's money markets besmirched by provincial irresponsibility.

THIEF WANTED TO BE SENT TO CANADA

BUT MAGISTRATE THOUGHT A LONE ISLAND IN THE PACIFIC MORE SUITABLE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 21.—A youth, charged in the Clerkenwell Police Court with stealing sweets, asked to be sent to Canada. The magistrate inquired if he thought there was no temptation there, and said a lonely island in the Pacific was the place for him. He then sentenced him to three months.

FIRE IN TORONTO

CANADIAN OIL COMPANY WAREHOUSE DESTROYED.

Toronto, Sept. 22.—The big warehouse of the Canadian Oil Company, on Strachan avenue, was entirely destroyed by fire at three o'clock this morning. Before the brigade arrived flames had entirely enveloped the building. Manager Hamilton estimated the loss at $50,000, but the flames at that hour were likely to spread to adjoining buildings. The building burned was about 100 feet long by 50 feet wide, and contained a large stock of oil.

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide.'

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Causes of the Cuban Insurrection—By Talcott Williams, in the 'Outlook,' New York.
President Roosevelt's Warning to Cuba—The New York 'Times.'
Paying the Piper—Our Claim upon the Transvaal—Manchester 'Guardian.'
Colonial 'Preference' — Manchester 'Guardian.'
The Russian Government's Policy—Official Declaration—English Papers.
The Diary of a Lost Cause—With the Ill-fated Russian Fleet—'Yorkshire Post,' Leeds.
Socialism in Italy—Special Correspondence of the 'Morning Post,' London.
The Limitation of Fortunes in America—The 'Spectator,' London.
Limitation of Land Ownership in New Zealand—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser, New York.
A Memorial Village—The 'Tribune,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Likenesses of Mary Queen of Scots — New York 'Times.'
The Season at Christie's—The 'Academy,' London.
Dramatizing the Cow—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Autumn—By John Keats.
Mr. Chesterton's Dickens—A.N.M., in the Manchester 'Guardian.'
Isaac Brock—The 'Spectator,' London.
Recollections of Shelley and Byron—T.P.'s Weekly,' London.
Quiller-Couch's New Novel — Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'
Physician and Priest—A Carlyle Letter—The 'British Medical Journal.'
A Stevenson Letter—The 'Academy,' London.
Libraries and Industry—Manchester 'Guardian.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

British Association in York—Sir G. T. Goldie on Geography—'Yorkshire Herald.'
Making Good Citizens—The Relation of Schools to Citizenship—Edward Cary, in the New York 'Times' Saturday Review.
The Hygienic Value of Tarred Roads — 'Westminster Gazette.'
All Steel Passenger Cars—'Railway and Locomotive Engineering,' New York.
Over the Roof of the Hemisphere—Providence 'Journal.'

So many men so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Terence.

'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE ENGLISH EXODUS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.'

Sir,—The educational difficulties which beset us of the minority in this province have not been fully pointed out by those who have discussed the matter so learnedly upon the platform and in the press during the past few weeks. I contend that the prime cause of our schools being in the wretched condition they are results from the opening up of the North-West, to which our young men, tempted by the offer of free lands, have flocked by thousands during the past twenty-five years, thus abandoning farms which their fathers and grandfathers laboriously cleared, for the freer, easier and more remunerative life of a farmer out west. There has been a decrease of about two per cent of the Protestant population of this province during the past quarter of a century, whereas, there should in the natural course have been an increase of about twenty percent.

Again, the Dominion emigration agents in England advise intending immigrants not to settle in Quebec because 'it is all French.' The result is the British people coming to Canada are biassed against this province. I myself was strongly advised not to settle in this province. I am very glad now that I gave no heed to such advice, for I have lived amongst the French-Canadians, and had daily dealings with them for over twenty years, and I have found them good neighbors, kindly, helpful, thrifty, peaceable and honest. What Quebec needs is a vigorous immigration policy. There are thousands of energetic young Englishmen of the farmer and tradesmen class, younger sons, perhaps, with a capital of, say, £500 to £1,000, who would prefer the improved farms and social advantages of the Eastern Townships to the lonesomeness and isolation of the North-West, if only the matter were properly laid before them. Many such go out west, giving this province the go-by, only to return to England disgusted with the hardships of the far west, and having heard nothing of the comforts and conveniences of farming in the east.

My advice to the English-speaking people of Quebec province is this:—Make better known in England the resources of this province, its improved farms, excellent markets, easy railway communication, social advantages, peaceable, law-abiding people, and in a short time you will have such an influx of English-speaking people as will enable you to offset the loss of population you have sustained by the opening up of the West.

There is another matter indirectly bearing upon the school question. There are too many Protestant churches in the country villages of this province, resulting in a frightful waste of money. If half of these were closed and the funds necessary for their support directed towards the improvement of our schools, we would have no difficulty as to ways and means, and at the same time a disgrace to religion would be wiped out. It is nothing uncommon to find a village of less than, say, 500, inhabitants, maintaining two and sometimes three, and even four, Protestant places of worship, and paying the salaries, or, at least, a considerable share of the salaries, of two, three or even of four ministers.

Now, I believe that a good teacher's influence in a community is as good as a good minister's, and certainly much better than the influence of three or four ministers who are idle, jealous, narrow-minded and often actually antagonistic.

Let me summarize: (1) Make Quebec better known in England. (2) Consolidate the Protestant Churches.

HORTICULTURIST.

Stanstead, Que.

Sir,—Having been born and bred in the Eastern Townships, and being a constant reader of the 'Witness,' I have taken a keen interest in the views that have been expressed by various correspondents regarding the exodus of English-speaking people from this splendid section of Quebec.

I read with feelings of indignation, which I think are shared by patriotic English-speaking people of the Townships who may have read it, an article by Mr. Oughtred, K.C., decrying the Townships and advocating the abandonment of our beautiful and fertile country by English-speaking people. Mr. Foster, K.C., denies the accuracy of Mr. Oughtred's statement, and writes from a thorough knowledge of the facts, in Brome County, at least. From personal observation and enquiries of persons well informed as to conditions existing in Richmond County to-day, I believe I am justified in saying that Mr. Oughtred's statements are entirely at variance with the true condition existing in the above-mentioned county; and that instead of blue ruin the farmers and community in general are enjoying prosperity. The county is prosperous. Bankers, professional and business men will bear me out in this and Mr. Oughtred cannot prove the contrary. The standard of living is high in Richmond County and there is a vast difference between the educational and social advantages, luxuries, etc., enjoyed by our population and that of the pioneers on the prairies. These advantages should not be lost sight of for they contribute to the national and moral well-being as well as happiness of the people. The west eventually will have more to offer in this direction, but not for a long time to come. Now, if the people of the Townships are prosperous and enjoy many comforts denied the pioneer on the prairie how account for the desire to sell and go west?

Judicious advertising, in season and out of season, by interested parties, in our eastern press, has had the effect of dazzling the eyes of a portion of our population, creating a feeling of unrest and discontent and a desire to acquire sudden wealth, and according to the newspaper reports (advertisements) great riches are rapidly acquired in the west.

One man writes home, a letter, published in one of our papers, advising friends to come out west even if they have to give away their farms. Good advertising this, but how about its advice? A man goes out west, and possibly by dint of push and hard work achieves success. His eastern friends ascribe his success as being due to the country, ignoring the man and his efforts. But of those who fail to 'make good' not a word is heard. Their failures are not recorded, at least in our eastern papers. I believe that in the east there are as many opportunities for a man to do well as there are in the west, and as many men are succeeding and will succeed here as there, but the successes of our eastern men are not chronicled with the ostentatious display of the westerner. The westerner has a selfish motive in advertising the advantage of the country for the more men and capital drawn to the west the better for him of course. He is up to date, and advertises the advantages, says nothing about the disadvantages and does not decry the country he lives in. I think it the duty of our eastern English press to hold up the advantages and glories of our beautiful and fruitful Province of Quebec. With regard to immigration, I read an article in your columns stating that intending immigrants were advised to avoid Quebec province. If this be true, it is time steps were taken to rectify the matter. There must be a certain proportion of immigrants with a little capital, who would prefer to start in a country already settled, offering a sure return for their labors, and an environment at once pleasant and possessing so many advantages over pioneer life on the prairies.

There are many good farms for sale in the Townships, at low figures; indeed, in my opinion they are being offered in many instances for a sum below their real value, and in some cases for little more than the buildings and fences would cost if erected to-day.

We should insist on having our share of the immigrants, and organized efforts in that direction should be made. I have lived in the west, I admire the optimistic feelings of the inhabitants, but I am convinced that there are great opportunities in Quebec, and especially in that portion so shabbily and unjustly attacked by one of her sons.

F. W. BROWN.

Westmount.

TO HELP THE BLIND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—We hope that the following few lines will help, in a measure, to stir up the pure minds of those interested in the condition and welfare of the blind in the province of Quebec—especially the blind connected with the Protestant Church—many of whom are forced to adopt very undesirable ways and means of eking out a miserable existence.

Those of them, who keenly feel the loss of sight, having become blind between the ages of thirty and fifty, need public sympathy. The majority of this class could earn a living for themselves if suitable work was provided for them. The asylum for the blind in Glasgow, Scotland, and in Philadelphia, can testify to what the blind can do when they are helped a little.

An institution set apart altogether for the educating and training of the Protestant blind is sadly needed in Montreal, and could be based and worked on the same lines as the above-mentioned institutions. We are convinced such an institution would be a success and very soon become self-supporting. Then, instead of having to look for protection in jail, or in other undesirable places, we need to be taken by the hand and put into a way of earning a living and becoming respectable members of society. It is not to be supposed that the salt of the earth is cornered up in Scotland and the United States. Let us hope that the salt in the province of Quebec is just as savory as either of the above-mentioned countries. Naturally, the loss of sight causes to a great many feelings of despondency which, in a few cases, develop into something of a more serious nature.

A Montreal newspaper recently mentioned the case of a blind man, driven by despair to committing suicide. I have no doubt that the prospect of a life of poverty, darkness, and privation was the cause of his rash act. An institution, as described above would help to prevent cases of this kind, and would become a monument of Christian sympathy and charity on the part of the present generation to the generations that are to come.

We trust that the question will be seriously considered by all those who in the province, or elsewhere, are imbued with the spirit of benevolence; and that they will make the establishing, in the near future, in Quebec, an institution for the blind rivalling with others of the same kind, a living question.

DAVID BROWN.
GEORGE BUFFET.

THE HISTORIC EPISCOPATE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—On my return from Toronto, a few days ago, I was delighted to find Dr. Symonds so ably advocating the principles of the Reformed Episcopal Church, which declares its adherence to episcopacy, not as of divine right, but as a very ancient and desirable form of church polity.

It must be admitted that no organized form of church government can be found in the New Testament, for the simple reason that there was no need for it. We do not expect to find fully developed municipal government, when we trace the earliest history of a great city to its origin in a few huts or cottages. There are men living to-day who remember when Chicago, with its two million inhabitants, was represented by a few log cabins. As occasion demanded there was a legislative, executive and judicial development to ensure the welfare of a rapidly growing city. It was not otherwise with the organization of the Christian Church. The first new order created to meet a new demand was not, however, that of bishops, but that of deacons, as recorded in the seventh chapter of Acts. Presbyters or elders are named for the first time in the eleventh chapter, the New Testament carefully avoiding the title of priest as applied to ministers in deference to the perfect integral priesthood of the great head of the church, and through union with him, the common priesthood of believers. Throughout the New Testament bishop and presbyter are interchangeable terms.

The next demand was that of precedence among the presbyters, for just as surely as the Presbyterian Church, without a bishop, must have a moderator, and the Methodist Church a chief superintendent, so the necessity arose for a leading or presiding presbyter as in the cases of Timothy and Titus. This is undoubtedly the innocent origin of the historic episcopate. It is also an acknowledged fact that for two hundred years the patriarch of Alexandria was chosen from and by his fellow-presbyters, without episcopal ordination or consecration.

But all too soon pure Christianity was followed by ecclesiasticism—a hierarchy was developed—some plain warnings of the Founder of Christianity and of the apostles were openly trampled upon, such as: 'Call no man, father,' 'Neither as being lords over God's heritage,' 'Be clothed with humility,' 'Whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant.' Such commands as these were openly violated both in letter and in spirit until, finally, even the fishermen of Galilee were caricatured with impossible robes, and crooks and mitres and bunches of keys, etc. Keeping pace with and supporting this system, are long lists of forged manuscripts in the interests of episcopacy and of papal supremacy—apostolic constitutions, forged decretals, Ignatian epistles. It is remarkable, to say the least, that while the three of the latter which are admittedly genuine have no trace of episcopacy, four more, which are at least freely interpolated, support apostolic succession, while seven or eight still more generally rejected as forgeries are also ranked with this unchristian doctrine.

The logical terminal of such a system was Papal Infallibility and a throne stained with the blood of the saints and martyrs of Christ, claiming world-wide supremacy in the name of him who said, my kingdom is not of this world. For it should never be forgotten that this theory, while refusing fellowship to all Protestant denominations, recognizes Rome as a true church, because the chain of apostolic succession has been carried down through its line of bishops.

We value our episcopacy, therefore, not because we can trace it back to apostolic times—the first links are missing, and to use another's words: 'As we follow this frail thread down the ages, it becomes still more confused and tangled. There were long dark ages in which all history becomes a hopeless labyrinth. Yet the believer in apostolic sucession must hold that all church existence depends on a certainty that through that period of ignorance and corruption, when bishops were feudal chiefs and warriors armed for battle, and when their lives were the shame of mankind, each one was duly consecrated and the long chain never broken.' But we value our episcopate, because it takes us as an organization far enough back to be in touch with the reformers of the Church of England, who themselves advocated a historic episcopate while rejecting an exclusive apostolic succession. We value it also because in some things it places responsibility upon certain officials and gives us a presiding leader or officer, without a higher order of the ministry, corresponding to that which has been found necessary in every large denomination of the church.

The historic episcopate as presented by Dr. Symonds, thus interpreting the Lambeth quadrilateral, may therefore be considered as a basis for union; but would it not come into opposition with other principles of the Church of England? One question among many might arise: Would the descendants of those who fought the battle for separation of church and state ever unite to form a federated church with its bishops as bishops, sitting in the British House of Lords?

But, meanwhile, I desire to express my appreciation of another sincere effort to remove the cause of our unhappy divisions. The letter of Dr. Symonds recalls the words of one of the gifted historians of the Church of England, written thirty years ago: 'Surely, if the salt have not wholly lost its savour, some one in authority, some bishop or prelate, will at length arise, and be large-hearted enough to say to his separated brethren: "There has been enough of strife, enough of division, henceforth, let us be one in Christ. We do not ask for your submission, as we have done in the weary ages of controversy that are past. We ask for nothing, we wish for nothing save your unfeigned love. Your ministers we regard as ministers of Christ, in accordance with their work for him, though you may not call them by our name; and in you we gladly recognize the work and the fruits of the Spirit of grace, in just as full measure as we behold them among ourselves."'

When this most joyful of days shall come, then shall the family of God be one on earth even as it is one in heaven; and then shall our Saviour's prayer, for the fulfilment of which all loving hearts have ever been sighing since the spirit of disunion parted them asunder, have its blessed accomplishment—"that they all may be one."'

A. B. HUBLY.

St. Bartholomew's Church.

THE PASTORATE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The proposed union of churches will bring about some interesting phases of church life. The old order changeth. The true rally of the Methodists fifty years ago was, 'A penny a week, a shilling a quarter, and the witness of the Spirit.' Members met in class, told their experience, paid their penny, and every quarter fresh tickets of membership were issued when a shilling was paid. Great people for money, these old Methodists, and now the best of the members regret the passing of the class meeting, and with it the Methodist pastorate. For the class leader was the true shepherd of the flock. The preachers never were, and are not to-day, though they like to call themselves pastors when a tea meeting bill is printed. Will the church union favor permanent pastorates? Where men can say, 'I know my sheep and am known of mine.' Many other preachers are not good pastors, and are profuse in their apologies for not being better. The Methodist Conference of Canada has just reported a decline of 1,188 class leaders. I hope the new arrangement will provide ample overseers of the flock, call them what they may, and that the present stated minister will show a good example of the time-honored pastor.

H. T. MILLER.

Campden, Ont., Sept. 17.

MISSION WORK IN CHINA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It was very gratifying to me to observe the interest taken by the Presbyterian churches of Montreal, as manifested in the presence of so large a gathering at Crescent Street Church last Friday evening, at the setting apart of four missionaries who are to proceed at once to engage in foreign mission work in China. I was also pleased to hear the statements of Dr. Mackay, the secretary of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Canada Presbyterian Church, regarding the very bright prospects for the success of mission work among the four hundred millions of people who inhabit that vast empire. While enjoying the pleasures of the auspicious gathering last Friday evening my memory called up an occasion, nearly fifty years ago, when, accompanied by my sainted mother, we made a journey of nine miles to the Free Church in Ottawa to hear the new missionary preach, who had just been appointed by the Free Church in Canada as their first foreign missionary, who was about to proceed to China to engage in what seemed to be an almost hopeless undertaking. The preacher was a young dark-looking countryman, who seemed to apologize for his being possessed with a longing desire to tell the gospel story to the peoples that were still sitting in pagan darkness.

When coming away from the church, after the service was over, a good old Christian remarked to my mother, 'Our church is sending that rough countryman away to do mission work in China and it is quite probable that he will never be able to acquire a sufficient knowledge of the language so as to enable him to preach effectively to the people. And that in a country where a number of abler men have been laboring for many years with very few converts to Christianity, as the results of their labors.'

I must acknowledge that at that time I thought much the same as did this old Presbyterian, and a great many more Presbyterians of our time, who have more confidence in man's ability and less confidence in the presence and power of the Holy Spirit than the teachings of Christ and his apostles would warrant. At that time the Protestant Christian converts in China might be numbered with two figures, and even among this small number there were a considerable proportion who were not entirely free from mercenary motives in their professions of Christianity. At that time it was rather dangerous for missionaries to go into the interior of the country, for they were sure to be assailed with opprobious names, often accompanied with more weighty missiles.

George Leslie McKay might not be prepossessing in appearance, but he was possessed with an ardent desire to advance the interests of God's kingdom in the regions beyond, and, better still, he was possessed with a large measure of the indwelling power of the Holy Spirit. The first few years of his mission work were years of trial to body and soul, but his reward soon came in hundreds and even thousands of heathen Chinese casting away their idols and trusting in Jesus alone for salvation. Thus Chinese Christians proved their faith by their work, in the building of some forty churches, and also contributing liberally of their means to support gospel ordinances among themselves, and also to send it to their heathen neighbors.

The success of the Formosa mission seemed to put new life into, and raise new hopes in the other missionaries throughout the whole of China, and much greater success has since accompanied the preaching of the Gospel in that land, and during the past half-dozen years wonderful changes have been taking place, socially and politically, if not spiritually, in the most ancient nation on the globe. But it is the opinion of not a few, that had all the missionaries who have gone to China during the past fifty years, been possessed with the same spirit and power which enabled G. L. McKay to make such a breach in the kingdom of darkness in Formosa, Christianity would now be the chief controlling power among the four hundred millions of people who dwell in the Celestial Empire. That Spirit has been promised to take possession and work through every earnest, consecrated person who persistently and believingly seeks his aid to enable them to become successful workers for the glory of God, at home or in the foreign fields. G. L. McKay had another advantage in his favor which, I fear, the missionaries who are now going to China do not have, at least to the same degree.

In Embro and some of the other townships in the County of Oxford, Ont., there dwelt at that time a number of good people who believed that God was a rewarder of them that diligently sought him, and acted up to their belief when praying for the success of their companion who had gone to Formosa. Indeed, the whole Church in Canada seemed at that time and for some years afterwards, to be possessed with much more of the spirit of prayer than has been the case of late. When I came to Montreal some thirty odd years ago, the 'week of prayer' was an institution much more in evidence than it has become of late years, for then it was observed by crowded congregations in several of the Protestant churches, night after night throughout the week, excepting Saturday. In those times there was a daily noonday prayer meeting attended by some forty or fifty, and sometmes by one hundred or more, in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. building, at the corner of Craig and Radegonde streets. What is the condition of things in this respect at the present time?

It must be rather discouraging to the missionaries who are now going out to labor in China, when they think of the indifference of the Christians at home about the success of their work, and how few, comparatively, are wrestling with God in earnest, believing prayer for the success of missions at home and abroad. Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts.

D. C.

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THE LATE JOHN McLAREN.

(An appreciation by a Correspondent.)

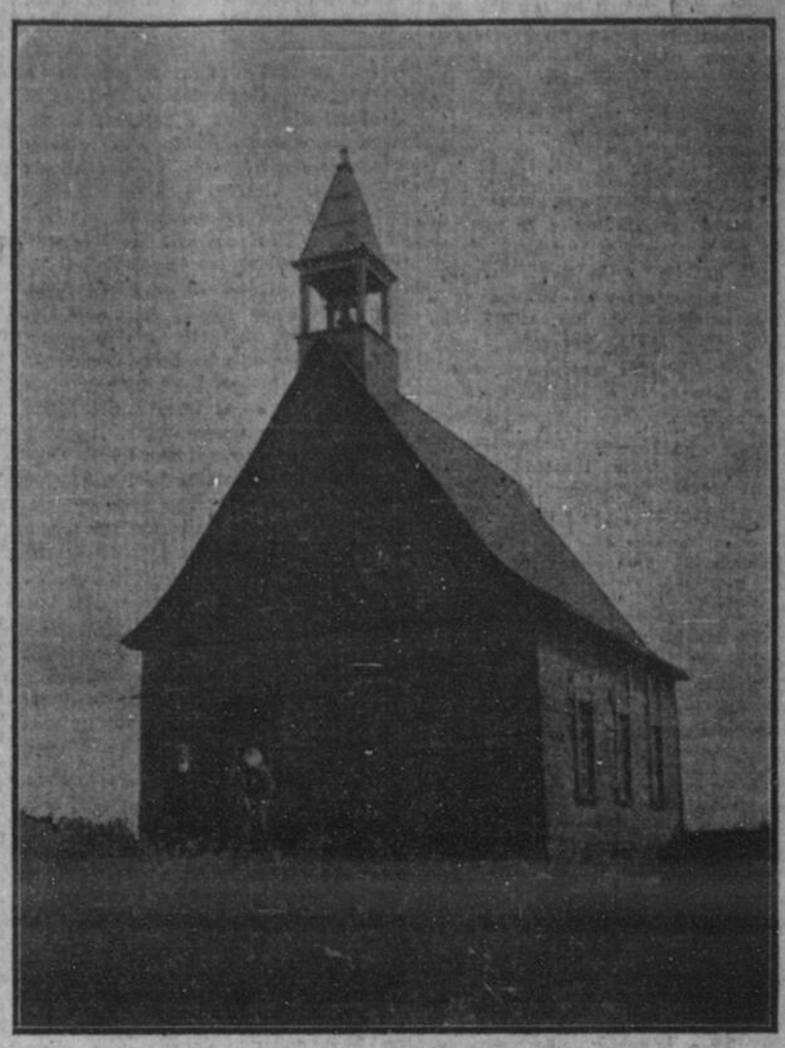
In the death of John McLaren, which took place at Port au Persil, on Aug. 5 last, a notable figure has been removed from the Province of Quebec. Born at Murray Bay, on Feb. 13, 1813, Mr. McLaren was in his ninety-fourth year, and was in full possession of all his faculties almost to the day of his death. So much so that, only a short time before he was laid aside, he made the journey to Quebec by boat, and it was his intention to visit the ancient capital again, at the end of last month, but the call came to him to undertake a longer journey, and it did not find him unprepared. From whatever standpoint one cares to regard his character, John McLaren was a striking personality. Strong physically, mentally, morally, spiritually, he at once impressed one as a man of superior intellect and talent. At the early age of two years he removed with his parents to Port au Persil, the McLarens being the first settlers in the district. He early felt that if he was to take the place in life for which nature had endowed him he would have to obtain a better education than the age afforded. Thus, while his companions were busy amusing themselves in the evenings, John McLaren was busy at his books. He made himself conversant with the English language, and it is reasonable to conclude that he derived more pleasure from this than almost anything he had ever achieved, for his love of everything British was intense. A Scotchman by descent, he was the embodiment of all that is best and noblest in the Scotch character. No form of dress seemed to please him so well as the broad Glengarry bonnet and the tartan plaid. Early in life he acted as a coastguardsman for the Hudson Bay Company. It was during this period that he made the acquaintance of Donald A. Smith, now Lord Strathcona, and although in after life their paths lay wider apart, the friendship of those early days was kept up to the end. At an early age he was made forest ranger for his district, and he was also a justice of the peace for the Saguenay district. In her book, 'A Round Trip of North America,' Lady Theodora Guest mentions having met Mr. McLaren on board one of the Richelieu and Ontario boats, and remarks that at the age of 84 he was still an active forest ranger.

Mr. McLaren was at all times 'one whom the pride of office would not buy, one who was true and would not lie.' In this connection an incident may be related which at once reveals the character of the man. On one occasion he was acting as returning officer at Murray Bay, at one of the elections for the provincial parliament. The different political agents knew that bribery with John McLaren was out of the question. After he had closed the poll he was called away on business, and handing his book to his clerk he gave strict orders that no one was to be allowed to see or handle it; but the clerk was a different stamp of character. The different agents bribed him, and the outcome of it was that John McLaren was called to Quebec to answer to the charge of bribery and corruption. When he appeared in the House a number of his political friends came and advised him to plead guilty, assuring him that it would only mean twenty-four hours in jail. 'I won't take twenty-four minutes,' was the reply, 'for I am not guilty.'

When his name was called a member looked up, exclaiming, 'A Scotch name! Shame!' To be accused before he had been found guilty roused all the fighting blood in John McLaren's veins, and tossing the tartan scarf over his shoulder he went forward to answer to the charge preferred against him. It is needless to add that he fully established his innocence, and at the same time considerably enhanced his reputation.

Of the many hair-breadth escapes from death which he had it is impossible to speak in a short narrative. There is one, however, which may be briefly mentioned. Alone with a friend he set out from home to visit some of the lumber camps in the district. In order to take a short cut through the wood they decided to cross one of the lakes which lay between them and the nearest camp. They had misjudged the strength of the ice, however, for they had not gone far when it gave way beneath them, and they were both struggling to keep themselves above the water. After a number of unsuccessful attempts to raise himself on top of the ice his friend took off his cap and throwing it as far as he could he sank to rise no more. John McLaren felt that he was looking death in the face, but he was determined that he would die fighting. So he began to disengage his snowshoes, holding on to the ice with one hand. With one of his snowshoes he began to draw the wet snow towards him on top of the ice. This he continued to do until he had quite a pile, then reaching out to the back of it with his snowshoes he was able to pull himself on to the top of the ice. He then commenced to wriggle like a snake, and thus reached the shore. Perhaps in no phase did John McLaren appear as in the religious. It was as the Christian that he appeared strongest of all. His parents were both Protestants, and in that faith he lived and died. For a number of years no minister or missionary ever visited his home, but during all those years in which he lived surrounded by forces calculated to cause him to renounce the faith of his forefathers, he never wavered. He appealed to the Protestant Board of the Province of Quebec first for a school in which to educate his children. He obtained a school, and a number of years later the Protestant chapel of Port au Persil was built. Apart from those which are open during the summer months for visitors, it is the only Protestant chapel on the north shore below Quebec, so far as the writer is aware. The McLaren family is the only Protestant family for miles around, and the only people who speak English in the district. The two figures in front of the chapel, which appear with this article, are those of Mr. McLaren and Mr. Bourgoin, missionary.

One of the poets says that 'When a good man dies, for years beyond our ken, The light he leaves behind him lies upon the paths of men.' Thus will it be with John McLaren. It seems almost impossible that one could have come in contact with him and not felt better for it. His character might be summed up in the words in which Antony described Brutus, 'His life was gentle and the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world, "This was a man!"'



THE PROTESTANT CHURCH AT PORT AU PERSIL.

The Rev. Mr. Bourgouin and the late Mr. John McLaren are near the door.

Chinese laborers in Samoa get only $2.50 a month, beside board, lodging, and medical attendance. They want $5, but the planters say that that would make farming unprofitable.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

MEDICAL MISSIONS.

(Miss V. F. Penrose, in the 'Missionary Review.')

PART I.

'Medical missions are the kindergarten of Christianity. They are like the raised type for the blind, like the sign language to instruct the deaf. Medical missions witness to the catholicity as well as humanity of Christianity. There is no department where sectarianism is so little felt.'—Miss Bose, of Barhwal.

'The question we should consider is not, does this agency involve much expense? but, is it worth it? Is it remunerative expenditure? Does it yield a good return? And how does it compare with others? My friend, Dr. Macnichol, of Kaina, took some trouble to find out how the medical mission compared with other agencies as a means of carrying the gospel to the villages. He found that in one year all the preachers at seven centres—a dozen in all—visited altogether 401 villages. During the same period the medical work drew its patients from 517 villages.'—Rev. J. M. Macphail, India. 'The Christian Patriot,' Madras.

'The attractiveness of Jesus was owing to his secret and his method. The secret is indeed beyond our ken; the method is one that has been fully revealed in order that as far as may be it should be imitated. It is one in which teaching is combined with healing—combined not merely as an attraction, but as a necessary embodiment of the spirit of Christianity. It was no mere passing incident of casual import that at the close of a hard day's work, when the last rays of sunset had passed off the Syrian hills, and when the gloom of twilight had settled upon the lake, the whole population of Capernaum crowded round him with their sick, so that night fell while yet his labors of love and healing were unfinished. It was no passing phase of that divine life that Dr. Livingstone was thinking of when he exclaimed that "Christ was the first medical missionary." In pondering over the depths of his teaching, in wondering over the marvels of his power, in taking to ourselves the blessing given to all men and all times in his death and resurrection, we are apt to overlook the method that he adopted of testifying by typical healings of the body to that spiritual healing he came on earth to bring. Modern philanthropy has many forms of beneficence; but while these may all have their source and inspiration in his life, that life does not supply a pattern for the carrying out of other philanthropy than that of the medical missionary. In his relation to the bodies of men Christ was ever busy in the relief of pain.'—Dr. A. Neve, Srinagar, Kashmir.

'There is nothing like medical missions for pleading with lip and hand. We have an eye case in the wards under Dr. McAll's care, who comes with his master (he, too, has been operated on for tumor of the neck) from Kansuh Province, over two thousand li away. So, you see, the reputation of our hospital is very great. Indeed, Dr. Gillis is noted far and wide as a successful operator. Kansuh is beyond Sz-Chuan, near the Thibetan border.'—Dr. Wolfendale, Hankow, China.

'Think of the condition of the sick in uncivilized lands; denied food, often starved to death, bled to excess, tortured with knife and cautery, or nauseated with horrible abominations by their hakims; subjected to horrible incantations and exorisms; victims of superstitions and exorcisms; victims of superstithe disease be chronic, often left neglected, unfed, and naked on the bare ground. How much remains to be done, whether in our own land or abroad. How little is done in comparison with the vast amount of disease that remains untouched and unrelieved. And how about those unnumbered millions who have never heard the gospel of Christ? or who have heard about it, but have never seen the blessed manifestations of its beneficence in the healing of disease; who know of it but as a dogma, a history of the past; but know it not as a living power, in the comforting of the sorrow-stricken, and the relieving of pain. The call for medical missions is loud and urgent; not as a substitute for but auxiliary to other methods of work—"a call," says the 'Lancet,' "not to be lightly accepted. In some fields the risks are great and the work most arduous . . . But Christianity and medicine together are not likely to be discouraged by risks or work. We can imagine no career more lofty or honorable than that of a well-informed, capable, and courageous medical missionary. A few hundreds of such men may in the next half century powerfully affect the history of China, India, and Africa. If men of commerce could give as good an account of their work in these lands as men of medicine, the evangelization of the world would be hastened."

'It is no small thing that strength and health, skill and knowledge, tenderness and wealth, should be devoted to the services of the poor, the destitute, the decrepit, and the diseased. It is no small thing that humanity should ever be thus ennobled by the service of the sick. Well might the late Bishop Fraser say that hospitals were as truly the houses of God as were churches. Certainly this is truly the case where the work is done in a Christlike spirit; and, above all, may not this be postulated of medical missions, whether among the crowded poor of our English cities, or among the ignorant multitudes of semi-civilized and heathen nations?

'There must be many failures in such a work, the shortcomings of which are the more evident because its ideal is so magnificent. But this is no excuse for aiming at less than the ideal. Let, then, the church wake to her duty; let the noblest gifts of God be used in his services; let white-robed charity join the twin handmaiden faith in that "most high enterprise"—the preaching of the cross; and let the watchword upon our banners be "Preach, saying the kingdom of heaven is at hand."'—Dr. Neve, in 'Modern Medical Missions.'

During the last thirteen years medical work has far outstripped proportionately the development of evangelistic work. Medical missionaries have increased 120 percent, all others 47.4 percent, says Mr. Robert E. Speer. Even this rate of interest does not begin to cover the needs. One missionary averages 100,000 in his parish. There are 5,000 mission stations and 18,000 outstations, and 304 hospitals and dispensaries. Many of these are in the same station, so the supply is totally inadequate. The medical missionaries have a clientele of 2,000,000 apiece. There are 17,000 missionaries and three times as many are needed to evangelize the world, and there were 770 medical missionaries in 1902. Dr. Manasseh, of the Friends' medical work at Brumana, Syria, says that 'medical missions have opened the Lebanon district for the preaching of the Gospel, and have broken down prejudices, especially among the clerical party and the most fanatical people. Not long ago a priest in high position in that neighborhood was very strong in denouncing Protestant missions. But after being ill and receiving from these institutions, he became their friend and quite changed his views of them.' Dr. Manasseh continues:

'The nursing of the sick in their own homes is far from satisfactory, being very primitive in every way. Cleanliness, suitable clothing, comfort, dietary, etc., are not understood. Only a few weeks ago I was asked to see a Druse patient, a boy about eight years old. I ordered the remedies to be taken, giving careful directions. A few days later the boy's father came to tell me that his son was not doing well, and on making inquiries I found that he had only taken one dose of medicine, and had been fed on prickly pears and pomegranates; the child was suffering from typhoid. It is very sad to see the ignorance of mothers about the care of their children, who have to suffer much for this neglect. They are often not washed thoroughly till a year or two after birth. It will easily be seen that the country is in great need of well-trained, efficient nurses, and that the people need educating on practical hygiene.

'The medical missionary has access to many classes of people, and exerts his influence not only on the hospital patients, but on those he visits in their homes and itinerating work. He has great openings for carrying the Gospel, either by preaching, reading to, or conversing with patients and their friends.

'Native treatment is well exemplified by a case from India. Sehore, but a parallel could be given from many other lands. A poor girl suffering from acute mania had her hands enveloped in rags, which were soaked in kerosene and set alight to exorcise the evil spirit which was supposed to possess her. Little wonder that she ultimately died of the terrible wounds and shock thus produced. Naturally, the people fear doctors who administer such treatment; but, either from superstitious fear or from want of better treatment, often submit to their practices, though in ever increasing numbers they are resorting to government and mission hospitals.'

Dr. Charles F. A. Moss, of the Friends' mission in Madagascar, tells us that not only has the medical work been a great blessing in the alleviation of suffering to those in and around the capital, natives and Europeans alike, but it has been the means of sending out native doctors and nurses trained by Christian teachers, and its influence and work have had far-reaching effects in breaking down superstitions and ignorance all over the country.

Dr. McKean, of Chieng Mai, Laos, has an army of 125 of our best Christian men who go throughout the province to vaccinate. They carry with them 'the Word of Life' in both hand and heart.

Work has been begun by means of the dispensary in all lands, with medical itineration when possible. In fact, missionaries without medical training are compelled to administer medicines where no medical missionary has been sent, the needs are so great, 'and we could do so much better than the native doctors,' a missionary of West Soudan told me. Simple cleanliness often helps the patient.

(To be continued.)

AN EDUCATIONAL CENTRE IN CHINA.

(By Mabel C. Roys.)

Wei Hsien is of greatest importance as an educational centre. In this field we have forty-odd boys' day-schools, with upward of four hundred pupils; a high school for boys, and one for girls, with about fifty students in each; and the Shantung College, which ought to be the pride and joy of every good Presbyterian heart.

Forty-one years ago, Dr. and Mrs. C. Mateer took six little boys as pupils in the school in which they had faith to see the beginning of a college.

Little by little their dream was realized, until to-day the Shantung College, with an enrolment of 120 men, stands second to none in the Empire. Until the past year Teng-chow, a remote station, with no regular lines of communication wtih the rest of the province, was its site; but it has been evident for some time that its removal to Wei Hsien, on the railway, and easily accessible to both East and West Shantung Missions, would widen inestimably its range of influence. Accordingly, last fall the college opened in the well-equipped new building on the compound. The English Baptist Board unites with us in the college work, and removed its Ching Chow for Boys' Academy to Wei Hsien, as a part of the preparatory department of the college.

For entrance to the college five years' study of Chinese books, a thorough knowledge of geography, arithmetic and Old Testament history are required. The course covers six full years of study and embraces a curriculum which bears comparison with that of any western college; algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry, astronomy, geology, mineralogy, physiology, political economy, psychology, moral philosophy, history and music. The place of Latin and Greek in western curricula is taken by the Chinese classics, which continue throughout the course and without which no educated Chinaman can either write or read his own language properly, or can maintain his position as a scholar.

There are two literary societies which hold debates and give orations every week; a Young Men's Christian Association, and a vigorous missionary society. The college is essentially and uncompromisingly Christian. It is a noteworthy fact that out of 124 graduates (latest statistics) every one has been a Christian and not one has since returned to heathenism. Throughout China they are to be found as pastors, teachers, physicians and influential business men. Every high school north of the Yangtse River includes one or more of its graduates. Pekin University has six on its faculty, and the new Imperial University at Nanking has three.

That the course is entirely in Chinese with no English whatever, may be surprising to some. Yet in this very fact lies one of its strongest points, for thereby the students are turned away from the tempting, lucrative openings in port towns towards their own people, among whom they must live and work. Not one graduate has left his native land. To those of us who feel that China must ultimately be brought into the light, not by foreigners, but by educated Chinese themselves, who understand their own people as we can never hope to do, the wisdom of giving all instruction in their native tongue is manifest.

The marvel of it all is that for this magnificent work the Board was able to appropriate for all running expenses, exclusive of professors' salaries, only $800 per year. Does not the fact that it was impossible to raise more money for this purpose indicate how little most men understand what a mighty influence a Christian college in the heart of China may have towards the uplifting of a continent and the enlightenment of a quarter of the world's population.—New York 'Observer.'

THE CHINAMAN, THE DROUGHT, AND THE FOREIGNER.

(By the Rev. J. J. Turner, Hsin Chou, China, in the 'Baptist Missionary Herald.')

(Introductory Note.—The following article gives an interesting glimpse of the workings of the Chinese mind and especially of the people's attitude towards the foreigner in their midst. It also shows the kind of enemy that has to be faced. Happily, the rains have come, and the danger is over for the present at least.)

'Reports have been made to the Pekin authorities of disturbances in Southern Honan and Western Shantung, caused by the Big Knife Society, which is a sort of relic of the Boxer movement. The bandits in Honan are said to number 12,000, and they carry banners inscribed, 'Down with the Manchu dynasty.' The scene of the disturbances in Honan is close to the Hankao-Pekin railway, and travellers on that line can hear the sounds of firing.' So says the 'Weekly Times' of April 18.

The 'North China Herald,' of May 18, our latest Shanghai paper, contains similar news. It begins with a leader on 'The spirit of unrest,' and it mentions reports of disturbances during the month in the provinces of Kiang-si, Anhwei, Hu-nan, Che-kiang, and Chih-li, besides riots and robberies in various other places.

'A conspiracy has been discovered near Shanghai Kwan, and a raid made upon the headquarters of the movement resulted in the capture of a large revolutionary document, printed on red and white silk; six similar documents on white cotton cloth; 365 tickets of membership, and 310 sheets containing Buddhistic charms, drawn on them, for use by members as a protection against bullets.

'Mysterious placards have appeared all over Pekin, bearing four characters, which cannot be read into any clear meaning, but contain some vague allusions to West, soldiers, swords, water, and similar words, in an apparently meaningless jumble. Those of our readers who were here six years ago will recognize the old tactics.'

Six years ago (that is, in the spring of 1900) the whole of North China was in a state of excitement over mysterious placards, revolutionary banners, red sashes, and charms to protect against bullets; and the doings of the Boxers, as reported in the London daily papers, caused hilarious mirth among crowds of businessmen on their way to town. The very name 'Boxer' seemed to embody a huge joke, and Chinese ways of getting up a rebellion are so grotesque in European eyes. But the outcome of those tactics astonished the world, and sent a thrill of horror through the hearts of all who read that ghastly story.

The Big Kife Society, which the 'Times' describes as a 'sort of relic,' is a very powerful organization that controls millions of people in North China, whose hatred of Europeans will never be satisfied but by the use of the sword. And this, and kindred societies all over the country, are doing their best at present to scare the people and bring about a revolution. The old tactics of 1900 are being used again very effectively for that purpose.

We have been comparatively free from trouble in Hsin Chou lately, but we are now beginning to feel the effects of the general unrest. The 'four mysterious characters' are at work here, as elsewhere. The story came from T'ai-kuh in the first place. (T'ai-kuh is a city to the south of Tai-yuen-fu.) It appears that some one knocked at the gate of that city in the middle of the night, and was refused admittance. On opening the gate in the morning, the guard found upon the threshold a document containing four characters. Just that and nothing else! But they were not ordinary characters, and no one could tell the meaning of them. However, all agreed that they were uncanny, and from there they spread abroad, and are now being talked of with bated breath all over the country.

Various interpretations of the riddle have been proposed. The component parts of each character are taken as a guide to the meaning, and the four characters are expanded into four lines, I have one before me now which reads:—

'In a short time there will be an insurrection in Shan-si,
And ten thousand times ten thousand people will be slain by the sword.
Four men go to the hills to (Hsin hsing) practice,
And the people will be scattered east and west.'

But no one knows what the third line means, and the whole interpretation is confessedly mere guesswork.

A lady visitor came here recently from Tai-yuan-fu with an amazing story, according to which the Europeans there are in a state of excitement over rumors that they are all to be killed during the present moon. (The present year has thirteen moons in it. The intercalary moon being a second fourth moon, we have now reached the middle of it.) There are said to be thousands of secret society men in Tai-yuan-fu, a great many of whom are soldiers, and before the end of the moon they are going to rise and kill all Europeans within their reach. Native servants have been beseeching their masters to flee while there is yet time, and some of them have felt very much inclined to do so. However, a high official told a missionary that no European would be injured in Tai-yuan-fu this summer, and others have come to the conclusion that the rumors are baseless. So the excitement has somewhat abated.

But the rumors are very persistent, and our lady visitor had a letter from her friend in Tai-yuen-fu only yesterday, in which she predicts the most awful things. She herself is leaving Tai-yuan-fu for a time—that was arranged months ago, and has nothing whatever to do with the present scare—and she does not expect ever to return to the old house. It will certainly be pulled down! She leaves directions as to what is to be done with her property, if her friends have time to attend to it, before they either escape or are killed. She expects the worst. She is quite aware that the officials say there is no danger, but her friends among the people know more of what is going on beneath the surface than the officials do, and they vow there will be riot and massacre.

When such a state of mind prevails among Europeans, it is not surprising that native servants are scared! Nevertheless, there is very great unrest throughout the country just now, and and many of the tactics used to create trouble in 1900 are being used again; and, unfortunately, one of the most potent factors in the combination of circumstances that brought about disaster then is present again now in the form of the widespread drought.

In the spring of 1900, there was widespread drought, and consequent fear of famine; and agitators had no difficulty in making people believe that Europeans were the cause of it. Had they not offended the gods by teaching a new religion? Did they not use black arts to drive away the clouds, and precent rain? Destroy them, and the drought will come to an end! It was done, and rain fell in torrents.

Would it not be so again? This is our greatest cause for anxiety here in Hsin Chou. The people are too ignorant to take much interest in political movements in other parts of the country, but the drought affects every one of them; and if it does not break up, no one can tell what may happen.

There has been no rain here to speak of since last October, and very little snow fell during the winter, so the country is terribly parched. Wheat could only be sown this spring in the few places where irrigation is possible. Nothing has yet been sown in other parts of the district, and the time for sowing the autumn crops is fast passing away; in fact, it is said to be too late now to sow Kao liang (sorghum, or tall millet), which is the staple food of the people in these parts. Prices are going up, and the outlook is very gloomy. Tens of thousands here are living on a strictly limited quantity of the very commonest food; and any reduction for them will mean actual starvation.

For instance, I met a man outside the city some time ago who was eating a piece of black Kao liang bread. I entered into conversation with him, and learned full particulars of his diet for the past six months. He and his family and the people in his village live entirely on that sort of bread. How is it made? Why, you take a certain quantity of Kao liang husk, and a third (or less) of the same quantity of whole Kao liang meal; mix it together, with water, into dough, divide it into lumps about as large as one's fist and cook them in a steamer. He eats four of these every day, but if very hungry he may eat five. And that is all he has. If times are hard, more husk and less meal is used. The Kao liang grows on his own land. He cannot afford to buy other food. The failure of the Kao liang crop means absolute starvation to such people, and there are hundreds of thousands of them in this district. No wonder they fear the drought!

They have been praying for rain. The officials have been praying too. All sorts of gods have been appealed to, including the virgin of the gully in the south-west, who is celebrated for being able to send rain. The south gate of the city has been closed, to show the gods how great the distress is. The gods are supposed to understand the significance of the act. Clouds have frequently gathered, and over and over again every one has felt sure that the rain was coming; but they have dispersed without yielding a drop.

Do not the foreigners scatter the clouds? Do not the gods withhold rain because of them? It was so in 1900. The drought was terrible. Prayers were vain. But as soon as the foreign devils were driven out, and their houses destroyed, rain came in abundance. Why not do it again? Why not!

There are thousands who would join in the riot if it were once started, but up to the present moment no one has dared to begin. Will it end in talk? A great deal depends upon the weather. A good downpour of rain would clear the air. No one longs for it more than we do.

It is not nice to walk about these streets knowing that the people are tihnking of one as the cause of all their troubles, and that they are seriously discussing the advisability of pulling one's house down, and perhaps worse. And this state of public feeling is a serious hindrance to our work. People will come to the street chapel in crowds, to ask when the drought is to end, and they seem to think we could end it to-day if we liked; but they take no interest in anything else, and as for identifying themselves with the foreign religion—with all these rumors flying about!—At any rate, wait till the drought is over, and this unlucky intercalary moon is at an end.

It will be over before this paper reaches England, and if the threatened riots and massacres occur, you will learn the news soon enough. If these rumors turn out to be, like many others in the past, mere rumors, still there will be no harm in letting people know the kind of trouble we have every now and then. For this is one of the real difficulties of missionary life in the interior of China.

THE FATHER OF BEREA COLLEGE

(George T B. Davis, in 'Ram's Horn.')

There has lately passed away the Rev. J. A. R. Rogers, D.D., the founder of Berea College, the famous institution in Kentucky for the education of poor 'mountain whites.'

In the anti-slavery days before the war, Dr. Rogers became interested in the poor white people of the Kentucky mountains, and resigned a good pastorate to go as a missionary there. When, after laboring among them, Dr. Rogers saw their ignorance, he began to work, with the co-operation of the Rev. John G. Fee, for the establishment of a school where their heads as well as their hearts could be trained. Berea College was finally organized, but immediately previous to and during the war between the states, conditions were so unsettled that the school was temporarily abandoned and its founder was compelled to leave. After the war, however, Dr. Rogers heroically returned to the field, reorganized the school, acted as its principal and professor, and raised funds for its endowment. From that small beginning has grown the now famous Berea College, with an enrolment of over 1,000 students and a world-wide influence. In addition to his work as an educator, Dr. ogers was pastor of a number of churches in the Middle West and in the East. He was a man of indomitable energy and one of the bravest men who ever lived. He was a descendant of Thomas Rogers, who came over in the 'Mayflower'; and farther back, from John Rogers, the Smithfield martyr, who was burned at the stake.

Dr. Rogers little imagined, as he laid the foundation of the little school amid the Kentucky hills, that he would live to see a thousand students being trained at one time under the highest Christian influences, while its graduates are spreading the light of the Gospel to the ends of the earth.

THE USE OF THE ROYAL STANDARD.

In a circular letter, the Lords of the Admiralty have notified that the Royal Standard, being the personal flag of the Sovereign, is, by His Majesty's command, not to be displayed in future on board His Majesty's ships or on official buildings, as has been hitherto customary, on His Majesty's birthday and other occasions, but is only to be hoisted on occasions when the Sovereign is actually present, or when any member of the royal family is representing the Sovereign for the time being. In such case members of the royal family may fly the Royal Standard for the time being, but on no other occasion. The Royal Standard is to be used for Her Majesty the Queen in the same manner as for the King. As the occasions for all royal salutes are officially notified, it is considered that the use of the Royal Standard is unnecessary when royal salutes are fired in the absence of the Sovereign.

A HYMN OF THE NORTH-WEST.

(By Benjamin Ralph, LL.D., Carlton, Sask., April, 1906.)

1. Our fathers' God we worship
Far from our childhood's home;
His grace to serve Him follows,
Where e'er His children roam:
The prairie and the forest,
The trackless wild and snow
Are scenes where He rejoices
His boundless love to show.

2. From hut and frame and log-house
There rises still the psalm,
The prayer and praise which lift us
From tumult into calm;
Which give us from the hill-top
To see the Kingdom fair,
Where Love and Joy are rulers,
And all find welcome there:—

3. The Kingdom of the Spirit,
Where mind not matter reigns,
Where souls count more than bodies,
And truth than mammon-gains;
Where purity and mercy
Are mined for but not sold,
Where brotherhood and kindness
Count more than craft and gold.

4. We bless Thee, Lord, for wheat-fields,
For riches of the soil,
For promise of Thy bounty
To answer human toil;
But give us of Thy greatest,
The peace of soul, the gain
Of winning Christ and with Him
A smile for every pain:—

5. No stoic consolation,
But such as calmly flows
In hearts where Jesus reigneth,
And all His fulness shows—
Assurance of salvation,
The strength to follow on,
Where love of self is vanquished,
And God and grace have won.

6. We pour our supplications
For loved ones far away;
Put forth Thy hand to help them
In every trying day;
In loneliness and weakness
Make strong their weary feet;
Be Thou their tower of refuge,
Their shadow from the heat!

7. O God, our God, be with us,
Where e'er our footsteps roam;
Give each that spirit vision,
And bid us 'Welcome Home!'
Then, perils faced and ended,
And battles fought and won,
Grant us and ours a share in
The Kingdom of Thy Son!

WAITING TO BE FOUND.

Lost one evening in a side street off Charing Cross, a small terrier came for the next six days at nightfall to the same spot, waiting to be 'found,' and scanning eagerly every passer-by. The constable on the beat got to know her wistful little face and the bright silver collar she wore quite well, but she was never to be seen by daylight. It was only on the sixth evening, half-starved and weak with waiting, that she allowed herself to be captured and taken to the Dogs' Home at Battersea, where she was eventually claimed by her owner.—'St. James's Gazette.'

COMMON WITH ALL WOMEN.

Almost invariably they suffer from constipation and should use Dr. Hamilton's Pills because they cleanse the system, regulate the stomach and bowels and bring health and vigor that's surprising. Try Dr. Hamilton's Pills, price 25c. everywhere.

SCHOOL FLAGS FREE!

The 'Witness' Diamond Jubilee Flag Offer of Canadian Flags for the Schools

Naval Flags, sewn bunting, standard quality and patterns, to be given as Special Premiums for bona-fide new subscriptions at regular rates to any of our publications. Only by specially importing these flags can we offer them on the following liberal terms:

$18.00 in subscriptions wins a 4-yard Flag, retail value .. .. $10.00 to $12.00
$12.00 in subscriptions wins a 3-yard Flag, retail value .. .. $7.00 to $9.00
$9.00 in subscriptions wins a 2½-yard Flag, retail value .. .. $5.00 to $5.50
$6.00 in subscriptions wins a 2-yard Flag, retail value .. .. $3.75 to $4.50

	Per Year.
'Daily Witness'	$3.50
'Weekly Witness'	1.00
'World Wide'	1.50
'Northern Messenger'	.40

Only new subscriptions countin this offer.

This offer is no money-making scheme for us. What we want is to stimulate patriotic sentiment. We want our boys and girls to grow up loyal to our country and its flag.

Special terms quoted for larger flags on application.

If your school does not need another flag, we will give instead patriotic books for your library. Write for particulars.

This offer is made specially for schools, public or private, but clubs, societies or communities are free to take advantage of it. Assist us by making this widely known.

N.B.—We regret that postal regulations make it impossible to receive subscriptions at above rates for Montreal city or suburbs.

For Sample papers, flag cards, etc., address 'Flag Department,' John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

SCHOOLS THAT HAVE TRIED THEM.

Kamloops, B.C.

Dear Sir,—The flag arrived in good order a few days ago. It is in every way satisfactory. We are all very much pleased with it. The pupils saw me coming with the parcel, and immediately there was great excitement, but on opening the parcel their enthusiasm almost went beyond bounds. There is no doubt of their being good, loyal Canadians, and that you have helped them along this line. . . . .

Thanking you for enabling me to place so fine a flag in this school.

I am yours truly,
ALLAN BENNETT.

Saskatoon, Sask.

Dear Sirs,—Your flag is a flag. No one thought it would be half as good, as, generally speaking, premiums are made of the cheapest material; but not so this time. The people in this section (Diova) are now satisfied at having obtained their flag so easily, and wonder why more of the neighboring schools did not take up the grand offer. Thanking you for your prompt attention to our subscription.

Yours truly,
E. C. COUPLAND.

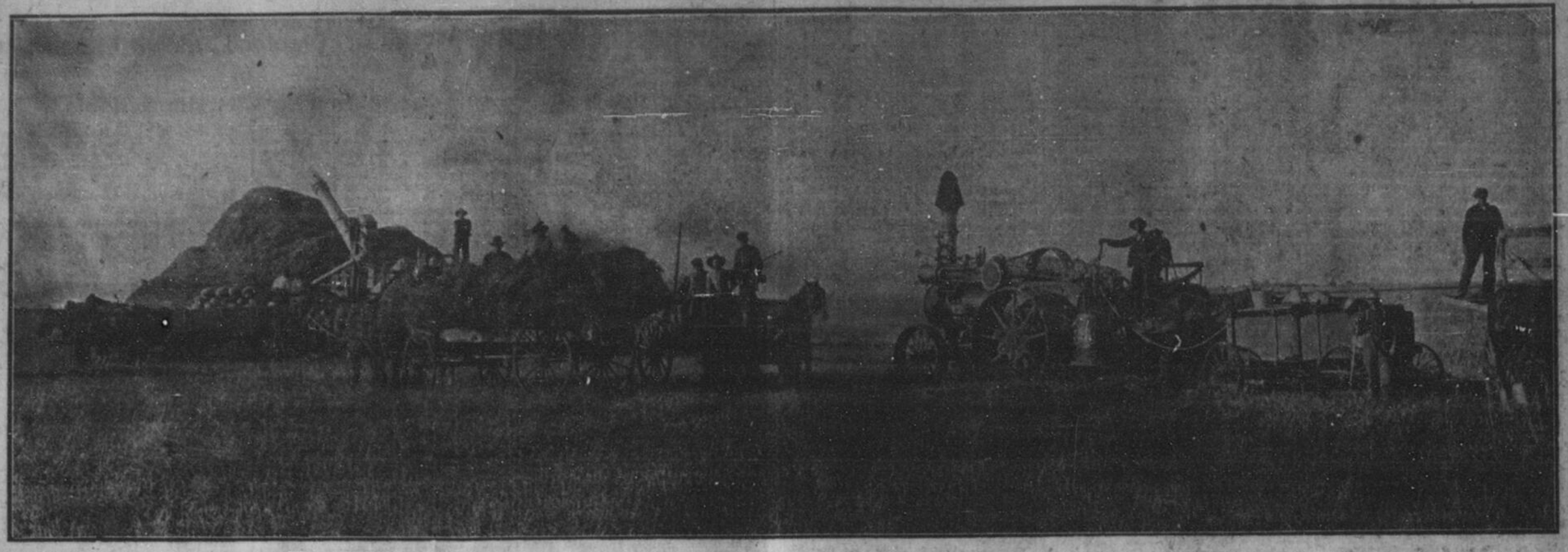
ONCE RAISED—ALWAYS PRAISED.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To Workers in the Lumber Camps.

Back numbers of the 'Northern Messenger' for free distribution among the lumbermen or for similar uses, can be obtained at the rate of three for a cent, postpaid. Address, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

WHEAT FIELDS OF THE WEST.



IMPROVED OUTFIT NINE MILES NORTH OF BRANDON, MAN.

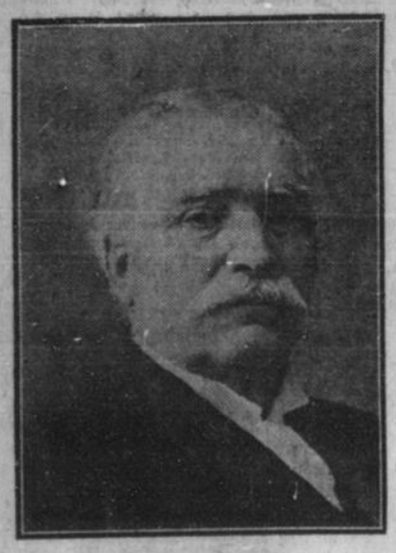
AN ENTHUSIAST ON ALBERTA

Dr. Gaetz Says Dry Barren Plains Can be Turned Into Most Fertile Farms

INCOMING AMERICANS ARE PROVING A STIMULUS AND STRENGTH TO CANADA.

The Rev. Leonard Gaetz, a former pastor in Montreal, is spending a few days in the city, renewing acquaintances not only with old friends here, but meeting with brother ministers and laymen from all parts of the Dominion, assembled at the Methodist General Conference.

Dr. Gaetz comes from Red Deer, Alberta, where he moved with his large family in 1884. At that time there were



THE REV. L. GAETZ, D.D.

only a few white settlers in the long stretch of two hundred miles between Calgary and Edmonton, and apart from the Protestant and Catholic mission stations, not a church, school or post-office in a radius of one hundred miles from his chosen homestead.

In the course of a conversation with a 'Witness' interviewer at yesterday's session of the Methodist Conference, Dr. Gaetz, who is regarded as an enthusiastic friend of the west, was asked whether the high hopes he has frequently expressed as to the progress and productiveness of the country had been realized.

'Emphatically yes,' he replied. 'More than realized. The development has been far more rapid and substantial than I ventured to dream it could be, during the first ten or twelve years of my residence in Alberta. I have seen my old homestead of 1884 develop into a modern, up-to-date town, with waterworks well advanced, a sewage system just under way, two efficient telephone systems, and a most satisfactory electric light plant; elevators, sawmills and grist mills, stone and brick churches and a six-room brick school which has long since been too small for the school population, so that now an eight-room brick and stone school is in course of construction, the contract price being $36,000.

'The business blocks and private residences there will compare favorably with any town east or west of fifteen hundred population. Needless to say, the country for miles around gives evidence of equal prosperity. In its way, a town is only a standing witness to the character of the soil and the excellence of the farming population around it.'

'Were the crops good throughout the province generally this year?'

'The crops so far as I have observed were remarkably good; in some sections exceptionally good. Of course in the newer sections, where as yet the land cannot be said to be cultivated, the seed was rushed in on spring breaking, or on the late fall breaking of the year before, which is worse still, and the straw was short, for there was practically no snow last winter, and much less than the average rainfall during July and August. But the farmers themselves are too intelligent to expect much from such hasty and imperfect cultivation and are not disappointed. If the agents of the government who make up our agricultural bulletins were equally considerate, they would not figure the products of these practically uncultivated areas into the data from which they strike their average yield, and the public would be saved the misleading and damaging statements of oats, for example, averaging in certain districts twenty-nine bushels per acre. Such a small yield I have never known by experience or observation in twenty-two years' residence in the country.

Asked if prices would not rule low with such abundant crops all through the west, the doctor replied:

'Doubtless grain buyers are reckoning on that possibility, but fortunately the farmers of Alberta are getting in a position in which they can afford to wait for a fair price. A year ago oats were quoted at 21 to 25 cents and wheat 45 cents. The majority of the farmers simply turned the key on their grain bins, and later on the bulk of the oats sold from 30 to 35 cents, and wheat at 55 to 67 cents.'

'Is there much homestead land still available?'

'Yes, but a man has to go a considerable distance back from any established town, or even from projected railway lines, unless he can secure the cancellation of one of the many homesteads that were blanketed by the land speculator, who has them entered in the name of persons who did not exist. Fortunately, this much-abused regulation of the government has been cancelled, and a more even chance is now given to the bona fide homesteader.'

'Is there much bad land in your district?'

'Well, I suppose there is some bad land in the best agricultural districts on earth. I certainly used to think, years ago, that there were considerable areas of inferior land, but of late years I have so frequently been compelled to change my opinion upon witnessing the result of cultivation on these same areas that my mental condition may be described as one of chronic optimism regarding almost all the land I once thought inferior. For example, there is a section of country lying between Olds and Calgary that, when driving over it in my buckboard years ago, I found it scorched as brown as a berry in July and August. I made up my mind that that section of country was a good place for grain-growers to stay away from. And when settlers began to pour in there in the rainy seasons in 1900 and two following years I wasted a good deal of very generous sympathy upon them. I frequently heard it said: 'Wait till the dry years come and you will see those poor fellows pull out.' Well, we have just had a pretty dry summer following a snowless winter, and on my way here last week I saw in some of those very sections some of the grandest wheat fields I ever saw in any part of eastern or western Canada.'

'And how do you account for this as contrasted with the apparent barrenness of years ago?'

'The only reasonable theory to my mind is that this bald prairie, for centuries tramped by buffalo and annually swept by fire, became so parched and hard that very little moisture ever penetrated the surface. The melting snow and falling rain alike ran quickly down in the low places, forming the sloughs and ond holes everywhere to be seen in the earlier years. To-day these have almost entirely disappeared, for no other reason that I can conceive than that the wide area of well-cultivated soil absorbs the moisture and retains it for the production of the splendid crops that are to be seen there to-day. I think there is good grounds for believing that, as these broad and apparently barren plains, which as yet are barely touched by the plough, are more widely and thoroughly cultivated, we shall see results we have not yet dreamed of.'

'Have you a good class of settlers out there?'

'Taken all round, there is no better class of people in any agricultural district in Canada or the United States that I know anything about, and I have had opportunities for fairly wide observation.'

'What of the incoming Americans?'

'Well, where such multitudes are pouring into the country, it would be strange, indeed, if you could not find some culls. There are, of course, a few "spread-eagles" and an occasional "crook." But, having observed them very closely, I am bound to say that, as a whole, they are as fine a lot of people as ever took a hand in the settling and development of a new country. Many of them are exceptionally bright, cultured, and progressive. Their coming has been a stimulus, and I am satisfied their staying will be a strength to Canada. I am not willing to admit that they have done it all, but they have certainly helped some pessimistic Canadians and others to a juster appreciation of their inheritance, and taught some slow and easy-going people how to get a move on.'

'Do you share the fear sometimes hinted at that they may Americanize Canada?'

'I confess the thought has occurred to me; but, after more close observation I see no grounds of apprehension on that score. I am satisfied that the great majority of these people are agreeably surprised at the larger and truer liberty they enjoy. They share with us the innate love of right and justice. Many of our institutions are the same as their own, and some, as they testify of their own accord, are better than their own. None appreciate more than they the swift justice meted out to law-breakers, because it better secures the life and property of law-abiding citizens and leaves no excuse for appealing to mob law. I am persuaded, as the years come and go, and we mingle with each other in the school, the church, the social circle, and in the walks of commercial and industrial life, we shall come more and more to realize that we are brothers, of a common stock, with no occasion, and therefore no disposition, to disagree.'

'What is the value of the best farming land in your country?'

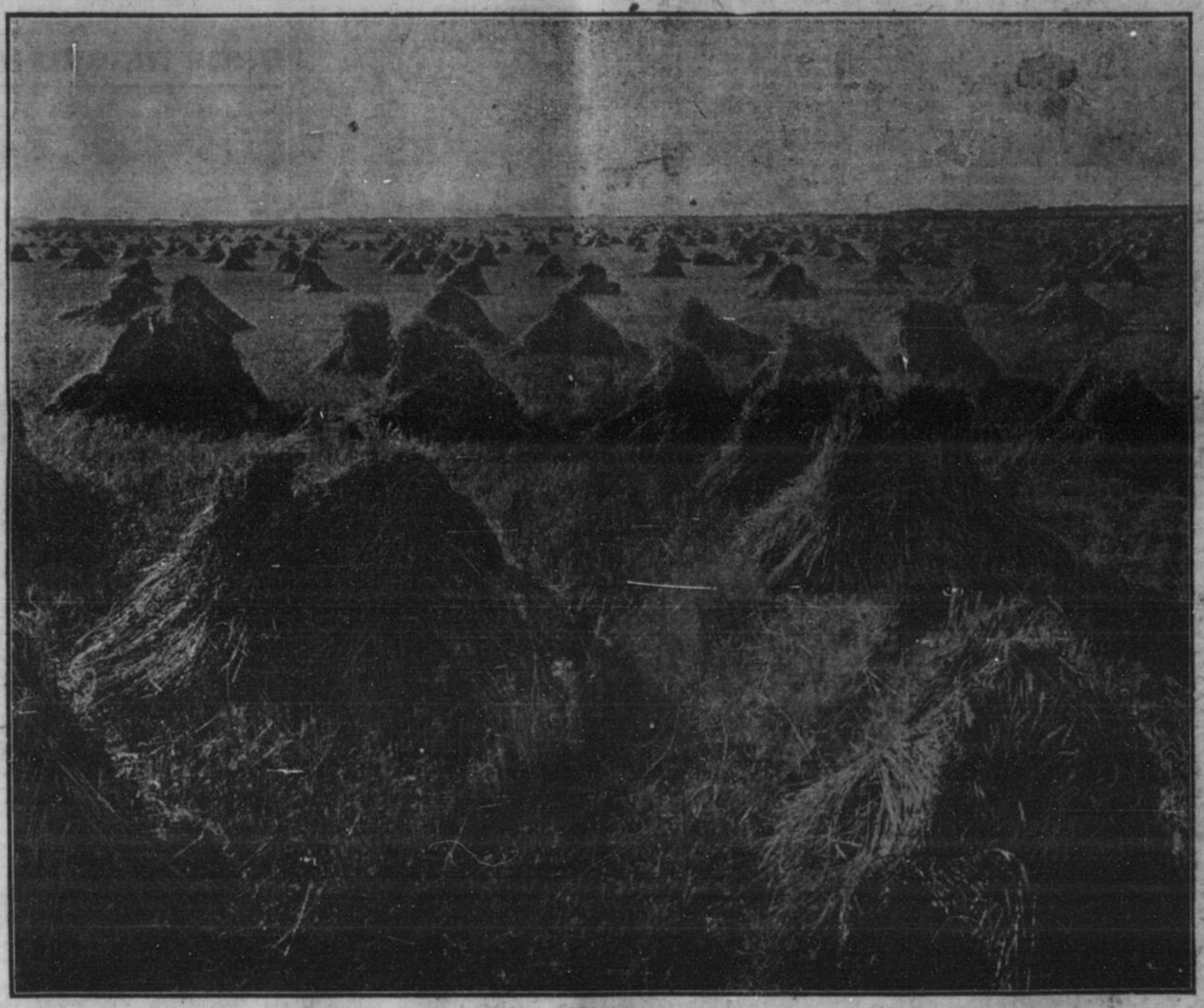
'I have seen raw prairie land sold during the past year, a few miles from Red Deer, from ten dollars to eighteen dollars per acre. Some distance out good virgin prairie will average about nine dollars per acre. If you want cultivated farms, the price will depend upon the kind of owner you strike. If the man's digestion is not good, and he happens to have a fit of the blues, you can get good, improved land from twelve dollars to twenty dollars per acre, according to the character of the improvements. But I have a shrewd American neighbor, a splendid farmer, who knows what he is doing and why he does it, who was offered forty dollars an acre for his farm a year ago, and would not look at it. When I asked him why he did not let it go at that, his answer was: "Why should I? I have land in Iowa worth seventy-five to a hundred dollars per acre. This is better land, and will produce larger returns." Prices are better all round. The world is not very big, after all. Transportation facilities are improving. Conditions are pleasant. Why should I sell at forty dollars an acre?" If there are men in the west who know what they are talking about where soil and farming are concerned, be sure G. F. Root is one of the best of them.'

'What is there to account for the rather sharp rise in values during the past year?'

'Oh, the natural growth and development of the country, in part, and perhaps more especially owing to the fact that we are making the discovery that we have in Alberta one of the finest winter wheat districts on the continent. I have seen fifty-five bushels to the acre, and helped to measure the ground to verify the report. Of course, this is not the largest yield we have heard of, but we speak that we know and testify that we have seen. What No. 1 hard has done for Manitoba, "Alberta Red" will do for Alberta.'

'What is the prospect of development in the Peace River country?'

'I am much too far from the Peace River country to justify my expressing any very strong opinion. Certainly, I have seen some magnificent samples of wheat from that district, but one swallow does not make a summer. My candid opinion is that the real facts regarding the possibilities of the Peace River country will be found about midway between Professor McCoun and the Minister of the Interior.'



THREE MILES OF WHEATFIELDS ON SENATOR YOUNG'S FARM AT KILLARNEY.

What Doctors Say About the Nerves

Avoid fatigue, hurry, worry and excess.

Seek fresh air, rest and the best means of increasing the nerve force of the body, or, in other words, use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

These are the instructions the best physicians will give you as the most effective treatment to overcome diseases of the nerves, for if they do not recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food in so many words they give you a prescription containing practically the same ingredient.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is an up-to-date, scientific preparation composed of the most powerful nerve restoratives known to science. It is bound to prove effective as a treatment for weak nerves, because it supplies the very elements of Nature which are necessary for the formation of new nerve force.

It is only by this building-up process that you can ever hope to entirely cure sleeplessness, headache, neuralgia, nervous dyspepsia, irritability, brain fag, and the discouragement and despondency which tell of exhausted nerves.

Dr. Chases' Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Agricultural.

THE ADVANTAGE OF SILAGE

Too many dairy cows are not giving the returns they should, and are an expense instead of a profit. By careful feeding, keeping a record and weeding out the unprofitable members of the herd and breeding only from the cows that show a profitable balance, the dairyman can establish a herd that will pay ample and often for any extra care expended on them. The question of feeding is a most important one. During the summer pasture is the natural food supply, helped out perhaps with a little grain when necessary, but pasture only lasts for half the year, and the dairyman must find a substitute. The following extract from a bulletin by Mr. A. J. Fraser, of the Illinois Experiment Station, shows how ensilage comes close to being the ideal substitute for the rich meadow grasses of summer; the article is as follows:—

The digestive organs of animals that chew their cud are so formed as to require comparatively juicy and bulky food. The cow cannot, therefore, thrive on exclusively dry food so well as can the horse. The nearest to an ideal food that can be obtained for the dairy cow is good pasture. The best substitutes to use during this period are corn silage and such roots as mangels and turnips. Corn yields an average of twice as much dry matter per acre as do root crops; and, since the latter require much more labor, which in this country is relatively expensive, silage is far more economical.

Making corn into silage is a means of preserving the grain as well as the stalk in the best possible condition for feeding and without the expense of shelling and grinding. In feeding whole corn, either in the ear or shelled, many of the kernels are not digested. With silage, the grain being eaten with the roughage, nearly all the kernels are broken during mastication, and, since they are somewhat soft, are practically all digested.

By the use of the silo the corn is removed from the field at a time when no injury is done the land by cutting it up while soft. As the corn is cut before the blades are dry enough to shatter, there is no waste from weathering, and both stalk and grain being in good condition, the whole crop is consumed by the stock, while with dry shock corn a large percentage of the leaves and butts of the stalk is wasted.

It has been determined that one cubic foot of hay in the mow contains about 4.03 pounds of dry matter, and that a cubic foot of silage in a 36-foot silo contains about 8.9 pounds of dry matter. From this it is evident that a cubic foot of space in a silo of proper depth will hold more than twice as much dry matter as the corresponding space in a mow. It is also true that on the average a larger amount of digestible feed can be obtained from an acre in the form of silage than in any other way at like expense. Making corn into silage is then both an economical and compact method of storing feed.

Much damage has been done to the cause of silage by the extravagant claims of its over-enthusiastic friends. Although corn silage is not a complete and balanced ration of itself, it is so well relished that large quantities are consumed. Being a succulent feed, it tends to heavy milk production, and should be given an important place in the ration of dairy cows. It has proved an important factor in steer feeding as well as in milk production, but a steer cannot be finished on silage alone, any more than a cow can produce her best yield of milk on such a ration. To obtain the most economical returns some dry roughage should be fed in connection with silage, and a legume hay, as alfalfa, clover, or cow peas, is the best feed for this purpose, particularly for young stock and cows. Economical milk can be produced from these feeds without the addition of grain if the cows are not giving more than two gallons of milk a day, providing the corn was well eared and both the silage and the legume hay are of excellent quality. Cows giving a larger yield must have grain added to their ration.

A pasture will carry much more stock during spring, early summer, and fall, than it will through the hot, dry weather of midsummer. By helping the pasture out at this season with partial soiling, the cattle not only have better feed during the critical period, but more stock can be carried on a given area than by pasturing alone. As land increases in value and farming becomes more intensive, there is greater need for soiling, and the most satisfactory method of providing a substitute is by means of the silo. It requires too much labor to cut green crops every day and haul them to the cows, and besides, there is necessarily a great loss in being obliged to feed the crops before they are fully matured and after they are over-ripe.

No crop furnishes more feed to the acre than corn, and with the silo it can be utilized for soiling, thus permitting the whole crop to be harvested when at the right stage of maturity, and fed when needed, saving both feed and labor.

In Illinois corn seems to be the best single crop for the silo. It not only produces a large quantity of nutritious feed that is easily placed in the silo, but it is of such a nature as to pack readily and keep well. The large southern varieties of ensilage corn, which give enormous yields in tons per acre, have been recommended for silage; but such varieties do not produce much grain, and the total nutrients are usually less than from ordinary field corn. The best results are obtained with some variety that will give a good yield of grain, and by planting somewhat thicker than for a grain crop. Under average conditions a larger tonnage of feed can usually be obtained per acre by combining corn, sorghum, and cow peas or soy beans, but even with this combination the greater part of the crop should be corn.

Legumes, as clover and cow peas, have the power, through bacteria on their roots, of utilizing the free nitrogen of the air and storing up within themselves a comparatively large amount of that most necessary constituent of food known as protein. By so doing they not only produce a food rich in protein without exhausting the soil, but enrich the soil by adding to its nitrogen. While they do not benefit the crop they are grown with, they do benefit the succeeding ones. When either peas or beans are grown with the corn, and the entire crop is put into the silo, the feeding value is greater, ton for ton, than that of corn alone. This is a much more economical method of obtaining protein than by purchasing it in high-priced concentrates, as gluten meal, oil meal, etc.

If cow peas are planted at the same time as the corn and in the rows with it, they will usually make a fair growth. As the vines run up the stalks, the entire crop can be cut with the binder the same as corn alone, making practically no extra work in filling the silo. The only difficulty in harvesting corn and cow peas with the corn binder is that if the corn is missing for a rod in the row, there is nothing to carry the peas back into the binder, and it is likely to clog. Where there is a fairly uniform stand of corn, all can be readily bound together. As the stalks of soy beans are much stiffer than those of cow peas, no difficulty is experienced in cutting them with the corn.

WINTERING BEES

(Grant Stanley, in the 'American Bee Journal.')

It may seem a little premature to bring up, at this time, the matter of plenty of well-sealed stores for bees in winter. But I believe that just now is the proper time to discuss it. If we wait until frost has cut off every vestige of bloom it is entirely too late to say much about it, as by this time cool weather is in evidence and robbing will be started with a very small amount of tampering with the bees unless great care is exercised. It is of as much importance that we look into the question of well-sealed stores for winter somewhat in advance of their needs, as it is for the householder to see that he has sufficient fuel provided for the winter, and as honey is 'fuel' to bees during their winter's repose, and as many bee-keepers purchase their fuel with the proceeds from the bees, is it not equally important with our bees? We would not think much of a man who would not supply fuel somewhat in advance of his needs, and yet when it comes to the wintering of our bees the matter takes on an entirely different attitude with too many bee-keepers. It is a poor way of living, either with man or bees, to live 'from hand to mouth.'

The fall of the year is the 'harvest time' in which all humanity 'lay in' for the coming year, and it is just when the bees should have a good portion of what they have struggled hard to bring home. It has been the opinion of the writer that more bees perish from the rigors of winter from an insufficient quantity of well-sealed stores, than from other causes combined, even including the dreaded disease of black and foul brood; and the sulphur pit may also be included. If we will but watch the bee-papers closely each spring, we will be surprised at the vast number of colonies that 'go over' on account of a scant supply of stores; and then when we take into consideration that only about one bee-keeper in ten reads the papers in this country, how many hundreds of colonies perish, the reports of which never reach the press. This and other causes have led me to write thus early in an effort to awaken an interest.

There is a large class of bee-keepers who will not feed their bees in the fall, even if they know they have an insufficient supply for the winter, preferring to trust, as some men do in all business, to 'luck,' and the chances of a moderate winter with occasional days sufficiently warm for inspection. If the winter in this case turns out severe, and the bees run out of stores and die, it is of course termed 'bad luck.' Such bee-keepers as this would benefit the industry and themselves far more if they would stay out of it.

He is also not much of a bee-keeper who will have his bees toil all summer, and then in his greed for gain take honey from them so close in the fall that they have an insufficient amount for winter. But there is a class of bee-keepers that desire to have their bees so well supplied with stores at the approach of winter that no uneasiness need be felt until warm weather has arrived the following spring—in fact, so well supplied that he need not 'jockey' his bees in spring with daily applications of syrup to get them up for the honey-flow. To tamper with bees early in spring results in far more harm than good.

I have put a great deal of thought into this subject, as I want my bees to have plenty of well-ripened stores of the same quality I take myself. With the invention of the modern hive, some of them with shallow brood-chambers, compels the bees to store all honey gathered above the frames, or in the sections, and this is just where we want it during all the honey-flow; but if the sections are allowed to remain on the hives until frost, there is sure to be a small amount of honey stored in the brood-chamber for winter—possibly an inch or two below the top-bars. I use these shallow frames, for I believe they possess many points of merit not found in other frames; but the question of such colonies having plenty of well-sealed stores at the approach of winter, and not feed them, caused me no small thought, as feeding is a mussy job, to make the best of it, and always attended with more or less risk. I would discourage it as far as possible, especially with the beginner; yet I would far sooner feed the bees than take any chance whatever on the bees not having plenty of stores. But where plenty of stores can be secured from the fall bloom, and as this fall honey is dark and not nearly as salable as light honey, yet equally good for wintering, I doubt if it will pay to take such stores from the bees, buy sugar, and take the risk and labor necessary to feed them.

The fall of 1905 I removed all supers containing sections just seven days before the first frost, compelling the bees to store every drop of honey gathered in the brood-chambers, and I was surprised at the results. So, last fall, I removed the supers on the same date, but as we did not have our first frost so early, they certainly gathered a rich 'larder.' I had nothing to fear or worry about my bees running short of stores, and more than this, they began brood-rearing last spring with a vim that was little short of marvellous.

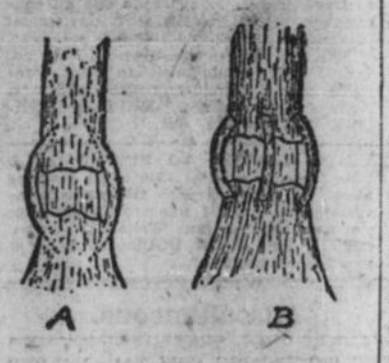
Right here let me say, that it is well to remember that bees breed only according to the amount of stores in sight. I did not disturb these bees until warm weather arrived, and when I opened the hives they were fairly boiling over with bees, with new, white wax at the tops of the frames, and plenty of sealed stores in sight. I had sections sealed during apple-bloom the past spring, something I never had before.

Now, in conclusion, I want to say this: Formerly I had about an inch, or an inch and a half, of honey sealed in the tops of the frames for winter, where last fall the hives, when being raised to estimate their weight, seemed like lifting an immense stone. I suppose each hive contained 50 or 60 pounds of honey, all sealed and compactly arranged in the shallow brood-frames.

By all means, see that your bees have plenty of well-sealed stores at the approach of winter; pack them well with good, porous material, and let them alone until warm weather arrives, and when you open the hives in spring you will readily admit that it pays, and pays well. These colonies will come out ahead in spring, and be ahead all through the season.

TO SAVE GIRDLED TREES

Usually, when a tree is girdled, it is economy to dig it up and plant another in its place, but occasionally, if a tree is valuable, it may pay to try and save it. If so, the following method may be used with more or less success. In the spring, when the tree is found girdled, take a small chisel and drive it into the bark above and below the girdled portion, as shown by the dotted lines in A' shown below. Then cut some healthy twigs from the top of the tree (large twigs of the preceding year's growth are more desirable), and cut them a little longer than the distance between the opposite cut in the tree, as shown. Sharpen both ends and bend the twig until both ends can be



inserted in the cuts; then press them in until the twig is as nearly straight as possible, taking care that there is a perfect union between the inner bark of the twig and tree. Four or more should be placed around the tree, according to its size, as shown in B. After all the arches are in place the whole should be covered with grafting-wax. If the work has been skilfully done, the tree will be completely cured except for a slight enlargement. The wound should be closely watched at first, for it makes an excellent harbor for insects. This is only a kind of grafting, the principle being to unite the two portions of the bark with the bark of the twig, which performs the necessary functions until new bark is grown. In grafting it is necessary to remember it is the layer between the bark and the wood, known as the cambium layer, which performs the necessary functions of life, and that this portion of scion and stock must be united before growth will result.—'Rural New Yorker.'

FIRST FOOD FOR CHICKS.

Poultrymen differ considerably as to when the chick shall have its first food. Good results have been secured when chicks have been permitted to pick a little sand or fine grit from a clean board when about thirty-six hours old, and when about forty-eight hours old to eat breadcrumbs moistened in milk and squeezed dry. After that almost any of the prepared chick foods may be fed about five times a day till the chicks are two or three weeks old, when they will do well on wheat screenings and need not be fed oftener than three times a day. It is advisable to let the chicks have access to green feed at all times. Fine clover hay cut with an ordinary straw cutter is excellent, and also makes a good litter to scatter the feed in. It is best, however, to give the last food at night on a clean board, letting the chicks eat all they will and then removing it.

DITCHING PLOUGH

The novelty in this plow resides principally in the changes made in the shape of the plow point and mould boards. The point or share is of the shovel type, with this difference, that the angle of the sides, where they join at the front or cutting edge, is quite obtuse, so that

the sole of the plow is broad and the share cuts a broad slice. This slice of earth cut by the share and its wings is lifted up and thrown out by the mold board to each side. The forwardly presented cutting edges of the wings render unnecessary the use of colters to cut the sides of the ditch, and the outwardly extending wings serve to assist the cutting and lifting action.

A SENSIBLE EGG CARRIER

A chocolate, or broken candy pail, that can be had for ten cents at any grocery store, makes an excellent egg carrier when treated in the following manner: — Take a sheet of the corrugated brown paper board used as wrapping for breakable articles and line the sides and bottom of the pail, as shown

in the cut. Then cut circles from other pieces of the same material to use between each layer of eggs, smaller circles for the bottom, increasing in size as the top is approached. Eggs can be gathered from the nests in such a pail, and carried to market, with reasonable assurance that few, if any, breakages will occur. The cost of the whole will be but a trifle. The corrugated paper can be obtained in large sheets from grocers, to whom it has come packed about breakable goods.

HOG CHOLERA

HOW TO PREVENT AN OUTBREAK AND TO GUARD AGAINST ITS SPREAD.

The necessary precautions should be taken in the early part of a hog cholera outbreak in order to prevent a general infection of the hogs in the neighborhood, says R. A. Craig, in a Perdue University bulletin. The diseased herd or herds should be quarantined and all possible ways in which the germs can be distributed by people, dogs, stray hogs, etc., carefully guarded against. Two very important factors in the prevalence of hog cholera are the little interest taken by some swine raisers in the health of their herds and the neglect of necessary precautions for preventing the spread of infection to neighboring herds. It is advisable, then, to place hog cholera under state and federal control and use police sanitary measures in the control of this disease. At the beginning of a hog cholera outbreak, it is best to move the herd into new yards. The yards should be large enough to prevent crowding, as in crowded quarters the opportunity for infection is greater, and additional care is required in order to keep the surroundings in a sanitary condition.

Sufficient shelter is necessary, for exposure to the hot rays of the sun, storms, chilling winds, etc., tends to lower the vitality of the sick animals. The very sick hogs should be removed from the herd and given separate yards or destroyed. However, the necessity of using this latter precaution depends on the number of hogs that are sick and may not be practical when a large percent of the herd becomes diseased. The tar disinfectants should be used daily about the feed troughs, floors, sleeping quarters, etc. No less than a two percent water solution of the disinfectant should be used, and every week, if the weather permits, the hogs should be dipped or sprayed with a one percent solution.

The hogs should not be fed on the ground or allowed to drink surface water. A sloppy diet of shorts, bran and corn or oatmeal is best for the sick and exposed animals. The water and slop must not be left in the troughs for the hogs to wallow in, and in order to lessen the opportunity for infection through the food powdered copper sulphate may be dissolved in the slop and drinking water in the proportion of one ounce of copper sulphate to every ten gallons of water and slop. The dead hogs should be be burned. This is not a difficult task if the bodies are placed on top of a pile of wood that burns quickly and makes a hot fire. If disposed of by burying, it should be well done and the bodies covered with lime. At the end of the outbreak, the lots, houses, etc., should be cleaned and disinfected. All litter should be burned and the yards, wherever possible, ploughed. If the herd has been moved from old to new quarters, it is, of course, unnecessary to wait until the end of the outbreak before giving the old quarters a thorough cleaning and disinfecting.

CEMENT FENCE POSTS

Mr. George Wright, who has a large cattle ranch near Holly, Powers county, in the eastern part of Colorado, tells an exchange how he cuts in half a big item in fence building by making his posts of concrete. 'The cheapest fence post we can get in eastern Colorado,' he said, 'costs us sixteen cents, even when bought in carload lots, which makes fencing an expensive luxury in the conduct of a cattle ranch. But cement is comparatively cheap, and we have sand in unlimited quantities.

'About a year ago I hit upon the idea of making fence posts of cement. I tried it, and have found by actual tests that fence posts, capable of lasting an age, which will withstand the destructive prairie fires, may be made for eight cents each. My men are now putting in all their spare time making concrete fence posts.

'The moulds are of very simple construction. A level plot of ground is selected, on which a floor is built of inch lumber, laid on stringers. This section of floor is wide as the posts are long, and along both sides and ends are nailed strips of inch lumber, making a big, flat, shallow trough. Then crosswise are fastened other inch strips five inches high, or as high as the posts are to be wide. They are placed slightly diagonal, that the posts may taper from eight inches at the bottom to four inches at the top. Large spikes are then fixed along the moulds at intervals to make holes for the wire fastenings, and then the moulds are ready to receive the concrete. In mixing the concrete for fence posts no crushed rock or gravel is used, but only screened sand. In proportions of about five parts of sand to one of cement it is mixed dry at first, and then enough water is added to make a slightly fluid substance. Pieces of barbed wire, cut the length of the post, are then placed in the mould, and the concrete is poured over them and firmly tamped. This wire serves to re-enforce the concrete, and gives it greater resisting power. After lying about twelve hours, the concrete is set, and the posts are ready to be taken out, and the moulds can be used for a second batch.

'Owing to the growing scarcity of timber in all parts of the country, concrete is quite generally used for building purposes, but so far as I know I am the first person to use it in making fence posts. I am very well satisfied with my experiments and intend to keep up the manufacture.'

CONTROLLING SEX IN EGGS

Mrs. Bronner, of Montreal, states in the 'Reliable Poultry Journal' her belief in the possibility of selecting the eggs from which might be hatched males and those certain to produce female chicks. Her method, which she says is the result of careful study for a number of years, has produced for her a very large percentage of successful hatchers, which led her to make a more careful study of its possibilities. She says that old hens mated with cockerels produce about 75 percent pullets, whereas mating pullets with an old cock gave a greater proportion of cockerels. Hens mated with males their own age, and pullets mated with cockerels produced about an equal proportion of each.

Following this, she was led to examine carefully the eggs incubated from the different lots, the study of which showed that in some of the eggs, the air cell was directly across the end of the egg, while in others it was vertical or inclined to lean towards the side of the egg.

Her experience teaches her that the eggs having the horizontal air space produced cockerels, while those having the vertical or slanting air space produced pullets. It is claimed that this air space may be carefully studied in testing the eggs between the fifth and the tenth days of incubation. Several years of careful study, she says, show that the system is reliable and can be depended on. From 15 eggs selected like No. 1, fourteen chicks were produced, all cockerels. In another hatch of 15 eggs, eight were like No. 1, seven like No. 2; fourteen chicks were hatched, seven pullets and seven cockerels. In the report, Mrs. Bronner fails to state of her absolute knowledge that cockerels came from the one and the pullets from the other. We all know that old hens are credited with producing more pullets, and young pullets with producing a greater number of cockerels; yet this rule does not always hold good, but there is evidence outside of this individual report to substantiate the thesis.

This idea of selecting in advance the sex through the location of the air cell is not new. It has been known and practiced for many years in Scotland. We quote from a recent letter in an English paper, from a Mr. Scott, of Dalkeith:

'Personally, I thought there was nothing in the method, especially after reading Messrs. Proud and Newport's information on the subject, until last year I got a sitting from a well-known breeder; result, nine cockerels, one pullet, and two clear eggs. My neighbor got a sitting from the same many; result, nine cockerels and three pullets.'

This goes to prove that there is good reason to believe that this method of discovering the sex is practiced in England as well as in Scotland. Every one can apply it. The use of an egg-tester for the careful examination of the eggs prior to placing them under the hens or in incubators will thoroughly test its practicability.

Selecting the round eggs for pullets and the longer-shaped eggs for cockerels has been considerably written about, much condemned, but never carefully studied. If this idea has attracted enough attention to be called practicable in Scotland, England and Canada, it is at least worthy of careful consideration, as it is so very easily applied.

The use of the egg-tester enables those who hatch thousands of young chicks and ducklings to test the eggs early in the period of incubation, and to take out and use the clear or infertile ones, which are not the least injured for having been a few days in the machine. If some one should devise a plan that would enable every one to select the fertile eggs before shipping them away for hatching, or before incubation at home, a great loss of time and disappointment might be done away with. All these ideas are worthy of consideration, and the scientific men of our colleges might well take up the study of how to tell whether an egg is fertile or infertile as soon as laid.

FALL CARE OF POULTRY FOR EGGS

Fall months relieve the poultry-raiser of many cares and close observations. The chicks do not require the care and close attention that they need earlier in the season. Incubators and brooders are cleaned and stored away until another season, but there are a great many things that must have one's undivided attention.

The pullets that we expect for winter lays must be kept growing and in good health. We should see that they are not overcrowded.

The fall of the year is the worst time for roup. It is generally brought on by letting the cold wind strike the fowls or by letting them roost in damp houses. Damp weather is a breeder of the disease.

An afflicted bird should be separated from the rest of the flock, as roup spreads rapidly. Drinking vessels should be kept clean. Have poultry houses in a dry spot and keep dry, clean and well ventilated. Slacked lime ought to be sprinkled on the floor to absorb moisture.

With proper care roup can be prevented. It is a difficult disease to cure when it once makes its attack. Begin in time and depend upon the preventive and not the cure.

It is important to push the pullets because if they begin to lay during the fall before winter sets in they will keep on laying. Should they not lay before winter begins they will not lay at all until spring, but will begin early.

Liberal feeding assists in overcoming some of the difficulties. Cull out all inferior stock and select only early, strong, active pullets. One must have an intelligent interest in the case and feeding of fowls to get best results.

Green food and a constant supply of animal food are essentials that must be present to obtain a large number of eggs. One pound of cut bone for a dozen hens once a day, which should not cost over a cent a pound, will produce more eggs than five times as much grain because the cut bone is complete in egg making substances, while the grain is largely deficient in many respects. The cost of a bone cutter soon comes back to the poultry man in the increased egg yield of his flock.

The fall eggs are always advancing in price, and will continue to do so. Do not feed too much fresh meat and bone. Remember a hen would have to run a long way to catch enough bugs to supply two ounces of fresh meat. Cut bone lessens the grain bill, cheapens cost of food and gives larger profits on fowls and eggs.

The egg yield during the fall months is usually not one half what it might be, and you can get the results I do. You will be pleased with the increased profit for a very little extra labor.—Exchange.

GROWING OR FEEDING BEEF

One of the most vital problems that any farmer has to solve at the present day is where he should classify. Will he be a beef grower or a cattle feeder? At the present day and under existing conditions, there is room for both. Where good judgment and common sense business methods are applied, a man can make a success of either method. Both methods have their advantages and disadvantages. The man who rears his own cattle can control the quantity of the animals he feeds. On the other hand, he must force them from the day they are dropped until ready for the butcher, if he hopes to realize a profit on our high-priced lands. He has a herd of breeding cows to feed and care for the year round. Can he afford to keep and feed a cow for the calf alone? It takes a good calf to bring $25 or $30 at weaning time, while at the present prices of feed stuffs, it will cost at least $30 a year to feed a cow. This looks like a losing proposition, and it surely is on high-priced lands.

This leads up to the question of milking cows, something to which the average man does not take kindly. But this is a problem that sooner or later he will be compelled to solve. In England this question has been already solved. Over there the first requisite of a beef cow is that she will be a good milker. A cow that will not give a liberal flow of milk is condemned. At the Iowa Experiment Station we have cows of more than one of the recognized beef breeds, which, in addition to possessing the requisite beef form, have produced from 300 to 400 pounds of butter in a year. We have found that when the milk is separated when warm and fed directly to the calves, by adding some flax seed meal, oil meal or corn meal to the skim milk, practically as good calves can be reared as when the whole milk has been fed. The butter fat, when separated from the milk, netted us from fifty to eighty dollars per cow. Calves from these cows fed on skim milk and the adjuncts mentioned, have been marketed at 26 months of age when they weighed over 1,400 pounds.—Prof. J. W. Kennedy, in 'Year Book of the Iowa State Department of Agriculture.'

HONEY CROP.

'Very disappointing' is the general verdict of Ontario bee-keepers regarding the honey season; the poorest crop that has been gathered for many years. Quebec and the Eastern Provinces have done better, the west also reports fair to good results, but the market, looking to Ontario for its largest supply, is bound to be a slim one this season.—'Canadian Bee Journal.'

DATES OF FALL FAIRS

Secretaries of societies are requested to send to the 'Weekly Witness' at the earliest possible moment the dates of fall exhibitions not printed below:—

Name.	Date.
Aberfoyle	Oct. 2
Allistop	Oct. 4-5
Alvinston	Oct. 2-3
Ameliasburg	Oct. 5-6
Amherstburg	Oct. 2-3
Barrie	Sept. 24-26
Bayfield	Oct. 3-3
Beaverton	Oct. 3-3
Beeton	Oct. 9-10
Beachburg	Oct. 3-5
Binbrook	Oct. 8-9
Bleinheim	Oct. 3-4
Bolton	Oct. 1-2
Bobcaygeon	Sept. 27-28
Bowmanville	Sept. 27-28
Bradford	Oct. 16-17
Brussels	Oct. 5
Bracebridge	Sept. 27-28
Bruce Mines	Sept. 26
Brigden	Oct. 1-2
Burford	Oct. 2-3
Burlington	Sept. 27
Casselton	Oct. 2-3
Campbellville	Sept. 28
Cayuga	Sept. 25-26
Carp	Oct. 3
Campbellford	Sept. 26-27
Caledonia	Oct. 11-12
Caledon	Oct. 4-5
Chatham	Sept. 26-27
Clarkaburg	Oct. 2-3
Comber	Sept. 28-29
Courtland	Oct. 4
Coboconk	Oct. 2
Cookstown	Oct. 2-3
Coldwater	Oct. 3-4
Colborne	Oct. 1-2
Collingwood	Sept. 25-28
Cobden	Sept. 25
Delta	Sept. 25-26
Delaware	Oct. 3
Demorestville	Oct. 12-13
Dorchester Station	Oct. 3
Dresden	Oct. 4-5
Drumbo	Sept. 25-26
Drayton	Oct. 2-3
Dungannon	Oct. 4-5
Dundas	Oct. 5-6
Dunchurch	Oct. 5
Dundalk	Oct. 11-12
Elmvale	Oct. 8-10
Elmira	Sept. 26-27
Embro	Oct. 4
Emsdale	Sept. 25
Erin	Oct. 18-19
Fergus	Sept. 25-26
Feversham	Oct. 3-4
Fenelon Falls	Oct. 2-3
Fenwick	Oct. 11
Florence	Oct. 8-9
Flesherton	Sept. 27-28
Fordwich	Oct. 6
Fort Erie	Oct. 4-5
Galt	Oct. 5-6
Georgetown	Oct. 2-3
Gooderham	Oct. 4
Gore Bay	Oct. 4-5
Glencoe	Sept. 25-26
Gravenhurst	Sept. 25-26
Grand Valley	Oct. 16-17
Halifax, N.S.	Sept. 20-Oct. 6
Harriston	Sept. 27-28
Hanover	Sept. 27-28
Harrow	Oct. 9-10
Haliburton	Sept. 27
Highgate	Oct. 5-6
Holstein	Oct. 2
Homer	Oct. 8-9
Huntsville	Sept. 25-26
Ilderton	Sept. 28
Ingersoll	Oct. 9-10
Jarvis	Oct. 4-5
Keene	Oct. 2-3
Kemble	Sept. 27-28
Kirkton	Oct. 4-5
Kincardine	Sept. 19
Kilsythe	Oct. 4-5
Lansdowne	Sept. 27-28
Lakefield	Sept. 25-26
Lambeth	Oct. 9
Langton	Oct. 13
L'Amable	Oct. 3
Listowel	Sept. 25-26
Little Current	Sept. 29
Lion's Head	Oct. 2-3
Lombardy	Sept. 29
Lucknow	Oct. 2-3
Markdale	Oct. 2-3
Markham	Oct. 3-5
Marshville	Oct. 5-6
Mattawa	Sept. 26-27
Manitowaning	Oct. 2-3
Magnetawan	Oct. 4-5
Maberly	Oct. 3-4
Marmora	Sept. 25-26
Merlin	Oct. 1-2
McDonald's Corners	Sept. 28
Meaford	Sept. 27-28
Milverton	Sept. 27-28
Millbrook	Oct. 4-5
Midland	Sept. 27-28
Milton	Oct. 11-12
Middleville	Oct. 5
Millmay	Sept. 24-25
Mount Brydges	Oct. 5
Mohr's Corners	Sept. 24-25
Mt. Hope	Oct. 3
Murillo	Sept. 27
New Westminster, B.C.	Oct. 2-6
Newboro'	Oct. 1-3
Netherby	Oct. 10
Niagara-on-the-Lake	Sept. 25-26
Norwood	Oct. 9-10
Oakwood	Sept. 27-28
Ohsweken	Oct. 3-5
Onondaga	Oct. 2
Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph	Dec. 10-15
Orangeville	Sept. 27-28
Orillia	Sept. 26-28
Oshawa	Sept. 25-26
Otterville	Oct. 5-6
Paisley	Sept 25-26
Paris	Sept. 27-28
Parkhill	Sept. 26-27
Parry Sound	Sept. 26-28
Peterborough	Sept. 25-26
Picton	Sept. 26-27
Powassan	Oct. 3-4
Priceville	Oct. 4-5
Port Carling	Sept. 26
Ramona	Oct. 3
Renfrew	Sept. 26-28
Richard's Landing	Sept. 28
Riceville	Sept. 28
Ripley	Sept. 25-26
Richmond	Sept. 24-26
Rockton	Oct. 9-10
Rosseau	Sept. 25
Rockwood	Oct. 4-5
Rocklyn	Oct. 5
Russell	Sept. 26
Sault Ste. Marie	Oct. 2-3
Sarnia	Sept. 24-26
Scarboro' Junction	Sept. 26
Schomberg	Oct. 11-12
Seaforth	Spet. 20
Shannonville	Sept. 29
Shelburne	Sept. 25-26
Shedden	Sept. 26
Simcoe	Sept. 25-27
South River	Sept. 26-27
Sprucedale	Sept. 27
St. Mary's	Sept. 26-27
Stoney Creek	Sept. 27-28
Stirling	Sept. 27-28
Sutton	Sept. 27-28
Sunbridge	Oct. 3
Tara	Oct. 2-3
Teeswater	Oct. 3-4
Thessalon	Sept. 28
Tiverton	Oct. 2
Thedford	Oct. 3
Thorndale	Oct. 2
Thamesville	Oct. 2-3
Thorold	Oct. 1-2
Tilsonburg	Oct. 2-3
Tweed	Oct. 4
Udora	Oct. 10
Utterson	Oct. 2-3
Underwood	Oct. 8-9
Wallaceburg	Oct. 2-3
Watford	Sept. 27-28
Warkworth	Oct. 4-5
Waterford	Oct. 4
Wallacetown	Sept. 27-28
Waterdown	Oct. 2
Walsh	Sept. 29
Weston	Oct. 6
Welland	Oct. 2-3
Wellanaport	Oct. 8-9
Wheatley	Oct. 10-11
Wingham	Sept. 27-28
Wiarton	Sept. 25-26
Williamstown	Sept. 26-27
Woodbridge	Oct. 17-18
Wyoming	Oct. 8-9

QUESTION DRAWER

SICK FOWLS.

Constant Reader.—Q.—I have a flock of hens that has been dying off this past eight months. They have some disease like cholera; droppings yellowish color; will pine away for a few weeks and then die. Others appear to have rheumatism, all stiffened up, but do not die so quickly. It is chiefly oats they have been fed.

Ans.—In an experience of over forty years with poultry we have never seen sick fowls with the symptoms above described. This disease is not cholera, for it would then prove fatal in a day or two, and the discharges would contain more or less bloody matter. It has been said that filth in its various forms is the cause of nine-tenths of the diseases which affect fowls. Given clean, well-ventilated quarters, with a sufficient variety of food, not too constructed, including different kinds of grain, boiled potatoes and other roots, grass, or green cabbages, lettuce, etc., fresh meat with clean water and plenty of grit, and sickness will rarely appear, unless the parent stock have lost vitality to such a degree that they should be disposed of at once. The want of grit to grind their food has sometimes brought on sickness resembling that above described. It would probably be the best plan to kill all the sick fowls and put them in a deep hole and cover them with lime before filling up the hole with earth. Disinfect the run where the sick fowls have been by dissolving three pounds of coperas in four gallons of water and add a teacupful of crude carbolic acid. Sprinkle this over the ground freely. Whitewash the interior of the house thoroughly, using a little crude carbolic acid in the whitewash. Give the healthy birds a few drops of Douglas mixture or tincture of iron in their drinking water. If the sickness continues to spread among the healthy fowls, it would be best to get rid of the whole of them as soon as possible, and after disinfecting the henhouse, procure birds from a known healthy stock. To disinfect the henhouse, first clean it out thoroughly, then close up every opening tightly; put a pound of sulphur in an old kettle, pour on half a pint of alcohol, and have it where you can reach it from the door, set fire to it, close the door and leave it to burn out. Do not have any fowls in the house during the burning.

FRUIT GROWING.

N. H. K.—Q.—A young man, a relation of mine, is coming to Canada, and desires to go into fruit farming, and has asked me for any information I could give on the matter. 1. What time of the year would it be advisable to come? 2. Would it require much capital to purchase a fairly good farm? 3. Is it a good paying business if well managed? 4. What is the best part to go to? 5. Also any information that would benefit him, or where I could obtain such information.

Ans.—Early in the spring is the best time for immigrants to come to Canada who are intending to follow agricultural pursuits. 2. A fairly good farm where fruit could be grown successfully would cost from fifty to five hundred dollars per acre, according to the location and nearness to Market. We do not know of any fruit farms in the Province of Quebec nor in Ontario east of Cobourg. There are some farms with large orchards of apple trees, but they are nearly all fall fruit, which bring a low price, excepting the Montreal Fameuse, which brings a good price when free from scab, but only the few orchards which are properly sprayed produce such fruit. Less than one percent of the cultivated land in the Province of Quebec will produce apples profitably, and these are situated mostly around the mountains of volcanic origin, such as Mount Royal, Belisle, Rougemont, etc. As to the small fruits, raspberries and currants will grow well in all parts of the province, but for some cause or another they are not extensively grown anywhere. Even around Montreal they are not grown to any extent. A market gardener who used to grow large quantities of black currants said that formerly the householders of Montreal used to make lots of black currant preserve, but since canned fruit has become so common very little black currant preserves are being made, and the growing of the fruit has become unprofitable. 3. In the western parts of Ontario, especially along the shores of Lake Erie and in the Niagara district, fruit is grown extensively and with profit to those engaged in it. Some three hundred carloads of fruit grown in western Ontario are sold in Montreal annually. 4. Southwestern Ontario. 5. Mr. R. W. Shepherd, of Como, Que., who keeps the only large nursery in this province, can give the most reliable information about fruit growing in the Province of Quebec and in eastern Ontario. For any further information, 'go west, young man.'

POULTRY POINTERS

A trap nest will pick out the good layers and will also show up the ones that do not lay. A man in the business for profit wants to know which hens are producers.

Nothing tends to promote the healthy growth of young chicks or to keep laying stock in good condition better than a plentiful supply of clean, fresh water supplemented by skim milk for the elements of which these are made up enter largely into the composition of flesh, blood and eggs, and water especially is one of the most valuable aids to digestion. For these reasons we should never leave our fowls without it.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Haunt of Big Game.—The northern part of the Province of Ontario is the Mecca for the sportsman and hunter. Deer and moose abound in the several districts that are reached by the Grand Trunk Railway System, including 'Muskoka,' 'Lake of Bays,' 'Maganetawan River,' 'Lake Nipissing,' 'French River,' 'Temagami,' 'Georgian Bay' and several points on the Ottawa Division, between Scotia Junction and Algonquin Park. Last year nearly 12,000 deer and 300 moose were taken out of this territory and from reports received this year, the supply is as great as ever. All hunting districts easy of access. Full particulars in 'Haunts of Fish and Game,' an illustrated publication giving all information, game laws, etc., sent free, on application to J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station, Montreal.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED — A SMART YOUNG WOMAN for general housework; one with some knowledge of cooking preferred. Address P.O. Box 11, Station 'B,' Montreal.

WANTED — LADIES TO DO PLAIN AND light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay. Work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for full particulars. NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO., Montreal.

MEN WANTED—IF YOU ARE NOT SATisfied with your present position in life, and are reliable, write us, and we will start you, local or travelling, tacking up show-cards and generally advertising our goods at $840 a year, and expenses $2.50 a day. For particulars, write SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

Overalls and Pants

Wanted, 40 Operators on Overalls, Pants and Smocks. Steady work. No charges for thread. Highest wages paid. Apply at once to

THE STANDARD SHIRT M'F'G. CO., Ltd., 213 Delorimier Ave., Montreal.

SHIRT WAISTS.

Wanted, Operators, on Ladies' Shirt Waists. Steady work. Highest wages paid. No charge for thread. Apply to

MISS MOORE, No. 4 Lemoine St., 2nd Floor, Montreal

Seeds, Plants, etc.

STRAWBERRIES PLANTED NOW Yield next year. Catalogue free EUSTACE HARTLEY, Milton, Ontario.

FOR SALE — STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Decide now. Send for our free catalogue and prices. EUSTACE HARTLEY, Milton, Ontario.

INTENDING PLANTERS OF NURSERY stock should write direct to us for quotations, or see our nearest agent before ordering elsewhere. Our stock is complete, and of the finest quality, and all orders, large or small, are given careful attention. We guarantee satisfaction. Our business has been established in Canada for over forty years, and our facilities for growing, packing, and shipping are of the very best. We aim to lead in quality and price. Agents wanted. Get terms. THE THOMAS W. BOWMAN & SON CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Wanted.

WANTED, SADDLE HACK — MUST BE absolutely quiet, and up to 225 lbs.; not over 15¾; mare preferred; sound, and good looking. WILLIAM NORRIS, Conshohocken, Pennsylvania.

Eggs and Poultry.

FOR SALE, 8 BLACK TAIL JAPANESE Bantams; the lot for less than $2 each; also, single-comb White Leghorn Cockerels, $1 each, pure bred. J. B. HANNA, Crosby, Ont.

WILL SELL WITHOUT RESERVE MY White Wyandottes at $1.00 each. Stock is the best. Birds worth twice the money. A few trios of Partridge Wyandottes still left. G. WILSON GRIEVE, Parkhill, Ont.

TO SQUAB RAISERS —I HAVE A SMALL lot of fine imported Homing Pigeons for sale at reasonable prices. CHAS. E. CHANTLER, Stroud, Ont.

BLACK MINORCAS. OLD AND YOUNG, fit for early shows Tumblers, Magpies and Archangel Pigeons. $2.00 a pair. Order early. E. R. FRITH, Maxville, Ont.

HIGH CLASS WHITE WYANDOTTE Eggs (Martin's Regal Strain), $1.50 per 15. WILLIAM FINLAY, Corriemuirie Cottage, Greenlay, Que.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $1 PER 15; $4 per 100. E. C. BROWN, Breeder and Importer, Hay-ville, Ont.

Agents Wanted.

GENERAL AGENT WANTED TO TAKE charge of your county. Apply to IMPERIAL COMPANY, Galt, Ont.

WANTED, RELIABLE SOLICITOR TO canvas in Lower Provinces, capable of securing business in the real estate line, by personal canvass; previous experience and references required. Address NORTH WESTERN LAND AND INVESTMENT CO., Canada Life Bldng, St. John, N.B.

AGENTS WANTED—SOME OF OUR MEN who started in a small way now have large routes of customers, and keep two or three rigs busy delivering all the time. Why not you? ALFRED TYLER, Wholesale Importer and Spice Grinder, London, Ontario.

WANTED—THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS Nursery, which is situated to the north of the highest mountains of the Province of Quebec, offers good positions to several energetic men as their representative, selling fruit trees, etc. Illustrated catalogue, circulars, etc., free. LOUIS GERVAIS, Lawrenceville, Que.

FOR SALE — EVERY WOMAN WANTS it—thread-cutting thimble; sells like hot cakes; gold mine for agents. Sample, 10 cents. A. A. GRIFFIN & CO., 3417 Avenue 1, Brooklyn, N.Y.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE, Old and young. Write at once for particulars of our $200 prize offer in addition to generous commission. Previous experience unnecessary. Address RADSTOCK MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. P., Toronto.

WANTED, NOW, RELIABLE AGENTS TO sell fruit and ornamental trees. We positively guarantee our trees to be hardy for Quebec, selling selected varieties approved by Government Experimental Farm. Trees true to name. Delivery guaranteed in good condition; exclusive territory; outfit FREE. Established over 25 years. For terms write, PELHAME NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED, A RELIABLE LADY IN EVery town where we are not represented, to take orders for our tailor-made costumes and other specialties. DOMINION GARMENT CO., Box 202, Guelph, Ont.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary $900 per year, or $75 per month, and expenses $3.00 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide 'on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions; it is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Miscellaneous.

THE PERFECTION COW TAIL HOLDER (patented) insures comfort and cleanliness while milking. It will please you. Thousands sold. By mail, 15c; two for 25c. Agents wanted. Prices right. Address, WM. NOXON, Picton, Ont.

BOOKKEEPING, COMMERCIAL COURSE by mail, thoroughly practical, with modern business methods; rapid tuition. Write for circular. GALLEY, Business Expert, 2585 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

PEARLS.— HIGHEST MARKET PRICE paid for fresh water pearls and slugs. Write for information, E. F. YARBROUGH, Morrison, Illinois.

APPLES FOR EXPORT— REPRESENting Thomas Russell Glasgow; J. & H. Goodwin, Manchester; J. C. Houghton & Co., Liverpool and London, will be pleased to keep you advised regarding the condition of the European Markets. If you have any apples for export call or write FRED. BAKER, 25 Church st., Toronto, Can.; Montreal Agent, J. TAYLOR, 222 Coristine Building.

FOR SALE.—BARGAIN IN MUSIC, ONE of the latest and most popular Canadian songs, entitled the 'Vine-Clad Cottage,' mailed to your address for fifteen cents; regular selling price 30c. TORONTO SPECIALTY CO., 29 Colborne street, Toronto.

CHOICE MUSIC FREE — CANADA'S musical monthly. The Violin, offers one of the following premiums to new subscribers in September and October: Favorite Piano Classics, 147 pages, 35 pieces, by great composers; 'Sacred Echoes,' for voice and piano, and Standard Classics, for violin and piano (Century edition), 15 pieces, by great composers, separate violin part; postage free. Subscriptions, $1 a year, received at 106 D'Arcy street, Toronto, or by HENRY PARKHURST, Bodega Hotel, Ottawa.

MANUFACTURERS, I POST UP SIGNS and distribute advertising matter throughout Muskoka district. Address JOHN VON ALMA, Kilworthy, Ontario.

25 ENVELOPES PRINTED WITH Return name and address on corner, postpaid, 15c. Samples free. W. HOWIE, Printer, Beebe Plain, Que.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

Farm and Other Lands

FOR SALE, ONLY $1,260, IMPROVED Quarter Section, twelve acres broken, yields oats ninety bushels per acre; winter wheat, forty; potatoes, four hundred. Furniture included. Box 47, Millet, Alberta, Can.

FARM FOR SALE—$45 PER ACRE WILL buy 150 acres of the best clay loam farms in Raleigh Township. Parts of lots 11 and 12, Con. 15; good drainage, excellent artesian well; some good buildings; about 125 acres cleared; new land, and in an excellent state for cultivation; balance bush. Apply to W. A. CHRYSLER, Raleigh Township, Chatham P.O., Box 441.

200 ACRES FOR SALE, LOT 34, ON 4th Concession, Nepean; large brick veneered house, good outbuildings, convenient to churches and schoolhouse, also to cheese factory; 8 miles to Ottawa city by macadamized road; G.T.R. and C.P.R. stations within two miles. Apply JAMES ARMSTRONG, Bell's Corners, Ontario.

FOR SALE OR RENT — FIRST CLASS 200 acre farm, township West Wawanosh, County Huron; 175 cleared; fine cultivation; well fenced and watered; good orchard; large bank barn; good house; post-office, blacksmith shop and store corner of farm; churches and school convenient; 3½ miles from Auburn, C.P.R. station; terms easy. WM. A. HARRISON, Lucknow, Ont.

TO RENT ON SHARES, A FIRST CLASS farm of 800 acres, adjoining the village of Carroll, in the best section of Manitoba; heavy, black loam; buildings, ¼ mile from school, church, etc.; barn with stone basement, 44 x 88; implement shed, 24 x 40; several granaries; a comfortable dwelling house; 5 miles of fencing on farm; 10 acres hog pastures; farm in high state of cultivation; 500 acres for crop next season; most of this will be ploughed this fall. None but a first class farmer with help, need apply. Address J. G. MOFFAT, Carroll, Man.

WESTERLY, 150 ACRES, LOT 21, CONcession 6, Township of Markham, County of York, 20 miles from Toronto; brick dwelling, large barns, stables, and other outbuildings; flowing spring; two miles from railway station. Possession given April 1, 1907. Purchaser may do fall ploughing. Sale to be made to close an estate. For terms and further particulars apply to GREGORY & GOODERHAM, 46 King street West, Toronto.

FARM AND SAWMILL FOR SALE — 200 acres, being Lot No. 17, in the 4th Con. of Lincoln township; about 100 acres cleared, balance in bush; good buildings on said land, also sawmill (either steam or water power); in first class order, with a capacity of 10 to 15,000 ft. per day. Possession given next fall. This farm and mill is on leading road between Middleville and Hopetown, and will be sold cheap. WM. CROFT & SONS, Middleville, July 3rd, 1906.

Live Stock.

EAST BANK HERDS, SPECIAL 12 BERKshire Boars, ready to ship Oct. 1st. Orders also booked for York and Berk sows, to be bred in November and December. IRA L. HOWLETT, Keldon, Ont.

WANTED — BUYERS AND SHIPPERS OF live chickens to communicate at once with SCOTT, ASHTON & CO., Morrisburg, Ont.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES FROM IMPprize winning stock. Very best breeding. P. MERRITT, Box 50, Beamsville, Ont.

PURE GUERNSEYS — BUY THE BEST Island and native blood from me; three rare cows, and four heifers, at living prices. W. NORRIS, Highfields, Conshohocken, Pa.

J. C. ROSS, JARVIS, ONT. COTSWOLD Sheep. Prize-winners at America's leading shows. Imported and home bred. Also some good Clydesdale Horses.

FOR SALE, SABLE COLLIES, REGISTered puppies, extra good pedigree and well marked; bred for work; also, one year old bitch. JOHN E. PEARCE, Wallacetown, Ontario.

GIVE YOUR BEES A CHANCE. — IT costs as much to winter over a poor colony as a good one. An old failing queen means a weak colony in the fall. Probably a dead one next spring. Now is the time to requeen. A young, vigorous queen put at the head of a colonly, will put that colony in good shape for wintering. If she is an untested queen she will have just started to lay when you get her, and she will keep right on laying. That colony will go into winter quarters strong in YOUNG bees. It will build up fast, because the queen is young and prolific, and when next year's honey flow comes along, well—the bees will be there to gather it. Order now! Don't wait. There is none better than the Bow Park strain of Italians. Untested, each $1: six, $5; twelve, $9. Tested, each, $1.50; six, $8.00; twelve, $15.00. F. P. ADAMS, Bow Park, Brantford, Ontario

Business Chance

FOR SALE, JANETVILLE CHEESE FACtory, good building, convenient to railroad. Made about 45 tons of cheese last season. Good chance for live man. Enquire J. PURDON, Prop., Janetville, Ont.

FOR SALE — BOARDING HOUSE FURnishing and complete outfit. House situate on Germain street, containing 12 rooms. Enquire, ALEXANDER W. BAIRD, Solicitor, etc., Pugsley Building, St. John, N.B.

Teachers Wanted.

TEACHERS HOLDING FIRST OR SECOND Class Professional Certificates, wanted immediately. Salaries, $45 to $50 per month. Write, EDMONTON TEACHERS' AGENCY, Edmonton, Alta.

WANTED, FEMALE PROTESTANT Teacher, holding third-class certificate, to teach in S. S. No. 1, Dawson, Manitoulin Island; duties commence after summer vacation; musical education preferred. Apply, stating salary, to WATSON H. FITZPATRICK, Secretary, Meldrum Bay, Manitoulin Island, Ont.

Farm and Other Lands

SASKATCHEWAN FARMS — TWO EXcellent half sections, close to market Good improvements; $15 an acre. Crop payments. Write for full particulars. FERGUSON & McLOUGHRY, Moosomin, Sask.

VALUABLE IMPROVED FARM FOR sale, one mile from Vars Station, on G.T.R., lot No. 22 and N.E. ¼ of lot No. 23, in 6th concession, Township of Cumberland, containing 200 acres choice land, over 100 acres under cultivation, good hardwood bush and remainder in pasture, 2 comfortable houses, first-class buildings, good wells, windmill, convenient to school, post-office, church and factory. Apply WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Vars P.O., Ont.

CHOICE DELTA FARM, IN VALLEY of Fraser River, British Columbia; 239 acres, on river; 180 acres under dredge dyke; 100 acres under cultivation; first class and natural drainage; splendid cattle run, ample pasture; soil of very best quality; new house, stable and sheds. An opportunity not often presented. Price, $16,000. Terms, $4,000 cash, balance mortgage at 6 percent. T. R. PEARSON, New Westminster, B.C.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE, IN GOOD LOcality for $5.00 per acre up, within convenient distance of churches and schools. Ample wood on all lands for fuel and domestic purposes; good water at from 20 to 30 feet. Apply HILLYARD MITCHELL, Duck Lake, Sask.

FOR SALE — 400 ACRES. SOIL THE very best; 110 acres under crop, 20 more just broken; good house and farm buildings; well worth a thousand dollars; plenty first class water, wood and hay within easy distance; seven miles from excellent market, village, and C. P. R. station, 9 miles from C.N.R.; school on adjoining farm; a bargain for $5,000, $3,000 down; stock and implements for sale on easy terms. Address Box 65, Newdale, Man.

FARM LANDS, FROM $5 TO $15 an acre. C. E. A. SIMONDS, Leduc, Alta.

200 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, whole or part, 5 miles from Ottawa. Further particulars apply W. R. UPTON, Billings' Bridge P.O.

FOR SALE — HOTEL AND TWELVE and a half acres of land; will sell whole or part. Hotel doing good business; race track on ground. Will be sold cheap as I am leaving shortly for the Old Country. Apply at Sand Hill Hotel, near Sandwich, or address J. H. CHURCHILL, Sandwich, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE, LOT 24, CON. 2, Township of Eramosa, 225 acres, good land, splendid timber, well fenced, bank barn, stone house; also, blacksmith shop to rent. Address, E. LOGHRIN, 42 Liverpool street, Guelph, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE — FARM, 250 ACRES, about 100 acres cleared. Lots 30, Con. 1 and 14, respectively, Armour and Strong. Best stock farm in the district. No rock, practically all tillable land. Good hewed log houses, frame barn. For particulars apply to R. Z. SMITH, Burks Falls.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES, WEST MIssouri, near St. Mary's; good dairy farm, in high state of cultivation; never rented; brick House; large bank barn; water in both; reason for selling, age of proprietor. JAMES PATTERTSON, Oliver, Ont.

$1,500 WILL BUY 54 ACRES, PART OF Lot 2, Ninth Concession, East Whitby. Good house, barn; well fenced and watered. O. HEZZELWOOD, Oshawa, Ont.

FARMS! HOUSES! LOTS! FOR SALE in all parts of the city. Insurance, Fire, Accident, Sickness, Plate Glass, Burglary, Guarantee. R. G. IVEY, Special Agent. W. MIGHT, 326 George street, Peterborough. Phone 2.

FOR SALE, 200 ACRES IN COUNTY Simcoe; good soil; good buildings; about seventy acres hardwood bush; three miles from railway station. GEORGE FRASER, Craighurst P.O., Ont.

50-ACRE FARM, WITH GOOD BUILDings; 30 acres cleared, peach orchard; 20 acres good timber; 3 miles from railroad station; crops, farm implements, horse, cow, large number full-blooded chickens, incubator, etc., go with farm; price, $1,800; free catalogue. CHARLES M. HAMMOND, Real Estate Broker, Milford, Del.

FOR SALE — ONE OF THE BEST IN town, clean pastures; good water in pastures, house and barns; much wood to spare, $6.50 to $7 per cord; 30 tons hay, all cut with machine; soil dark loam; large, convenient buildings; 40 head grade Jerseys. S. HARRIS HOLMAN, East Roxbury, Vermont.

FOR SALE — GET MY LIST, BEST farms, Parry Sound District, near Sundridge. J. CARTER, Sundridge, Ont.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES FOR SALE —One mile from Belmont; good state of cultivation; 15 acres good bush; good brick house; fair outbuildings. Apply, NEIL McKELLAR, W. A. BROWN, Executors, Belmont, Ont.

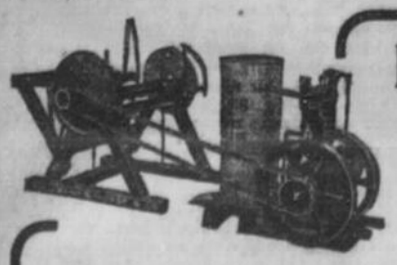
ONE-HUNDRED-ACRE FARM For Sale; three miles from Niagara Falls, on electric road; thirteen acres grapes; good buildings; well fenced; easy terms. Particulars, R.T., 'Witness' Office, Montreal, Que.

FOR SALE, DELAWARE FRUIT, Grain and grass Farms; fine land; healthy climate; good markets. Catalogue free. Come and see some bargains and a fine country. J. R. McGONIGAL & SON, Dover, Del.

FOR SALE, HOUSES IN KENNEDY, Edmonton, Carlton, Young, Agnes, Maryland and Simcoe streets; also on William, Gertrude, Wardlow, Alfred and Manitoba avenues. Lots in all parts of the city. Farms in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Ocean tickets to and from all parts of the world. Agents for the Great West Life Assurance Co. Open evenings till 9.30. DAVID REID & CO., Phone 5375, 24 Stanley Block, Main street, Winnipeg.

MANITOBA LANDS.

FOR SALE — MANITOBA LAND FOR sale; good settled district; soil cannot be beat; good water; near town. Write for prices, that are snaps. CAMERON CAMPBELL, Forget, Sask.



If Every Farmer Knew

how much money he could save during Harvest season this fall by using a Fairbanks-Morse Jack-of-all-Trades Gasoline Engine to saw wood, pump water, shell corn, grind feed, run thresher, etc., etc., we would not be able to supply the demand. Cut out this ad. and send it to us to-day, and let us send you our Catalog and tell you all about this wonderful Engine for farm use. Write to-day. W.W.

The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.: Please send us your free Catalog. I may want a..... H.P. for.....

NAME

ADDRESS.

QUESTIONS & 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 enquiry 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.

CHRONOLOGY.

A Cape Breton Subscriber.—Please say on what day of the week August 24, 1873, came? Ans.—On Sunday.

A COLD CREAM.

E.E.T.—Can you give me a recipe for home-made cold cream for facial massage? Ans.—Sweet almond oil, 4 ounces; spermaceti, 1 ounce; white wax, 1 ounce; cucumber juice, 2 ounces. Melt the oil, spermaceti and wax in a double boiler, and before the mixture cools beat in the cucumber juice; beat until cool. The cucumber juice is extracted by chopping the cucumbers very fine, then squeezing through a piece of cheese cloth. Three or four drops of some perfume, such as oil of roses, may be added.

VERSES WANTED.

E.G., Vancouver, asks where he can obtain a copy of the sacred solo, 'Who will man the Life-Boat?' some lines of which run:

'Who will man the life-boat?
Who will breast the wave?
See their hands uplifted,
Hear their bitter cry,
Save us ere we perish!
Save us ere we die!'

Mrs. D. asks if some one will send the words of the sacred song, 'There'll be something in heaven for children to do.'

Enquirer, Windsor, asks if 'a Welsh friend' will kindly send the words of the song, 'Wales, Wales, my mother's sweet home is in Wales.'

THE NORTH-WEST FOR CANADA.

J.H.T.—Will you please give a short account of how the Dominion Government came into possession of the North-West, controlled so long by the Hudson Bay Company? When and by whom was the deal made? Ans.—The Hudson Bay Company received its charter in 1670, and began trading operations in the territory about Hudson Bay. The North-West Co., formed about 1774, pushed its way farther inland, and the friction between the rival companies became so violent as to attract the attention of the Imperial and Colonial Governments. After their violent contests had nearly exhausted the means of both companies, they came to an agreement of union in 1821. The amalgamated company had forts and trading posts from Labrador through the west and north-west, and beyond the Rocky Mountains. The march of events began to interfere with the virtual monopoly of the company. In 1875 a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the state of the British possessions under the administration of the Hudson Bay Co. Negotiations went on, and in 1869 the company surrendered the territory to Canada, through the Imperial Government, for £300,000, also retaining certain lands in the vicinity of their forts and in the fertile belt.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

VALIDITY OF DEED.

Subscriber, N.S.—A farmer, having no children, wishes to leave his property to his wife, but in order to save her the expense of recording a will, he deeds her his property, she paying him one dollar in the presence of witnesses. 1. Is this a legal transaction? 2. Can father, brother or sister of said farmer claim property after his death? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. No.

DISINHERITING A SON.

S.J., Ont.—A widower has four children, all over 21 years of age, entitled to share in his estate; one of them, however, through dissipation, has caused his father losses which more than amount to what his share will be. For this reason the father wishes to deprive him of sharing in the estate. 1. Can he make a will to this effect which the disinherited son cannot break? 2. Or is there any other and surer way of securing the property to those to whom he wishes it to go? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. No.

REVOCATON OF WILL BY MARRIAGE.

Subscriber, Ont.—A, whose property was in mortgages and real estate, made a will when unmarried. There has been nine made since her marriage. 1. In case of her death, there being no will made since her marriage, would the will still be valid? 2. Can the husband, who is the father of children by a first wife, claim a certain share, and how much? 3. And can she sell any portion of estate, or mortgage, without his signing off? Ans.—1. No. 2. Yes: if there were children of second marriage, husband would get one-third of estate, but if no children then he would get one half. 3. Yes.

A VESTED ESTATE.

Subscriber, P.E.I.—Father dies, leaving property to widow, and to son at widow's death on condition that son remain and work the property according to widow's wishes. Thirteen years later son rented property from widow for a certain yearly amount, paid quarterly, until widow's death, but son dies first, leaving wife and family. 1. To whom does property belong? 2. Could son have willed it, he having never come into possession of it? 3. Has son's widow or family any claim on it? Ans.—1 and 3. The property belongs to the widow and children of deceased. 2. Yes.

DISCHARGING A MORTGAGE.

Householder, N.B. — A gives B a mortgage for $100. After a few years A sends money to C. to pay mortage, and B merely gives C a receipt for the amount paid, stating in receipt that the money was in payment of mortgage. B promises to have the mortgage cancelled, but neglects to do so for more than a month. Then A grows uneasy, and writes B, asking to have the mortgage cancelled and returned at once. B replies that he has not had time to attend to it yet, but will have mortgage cancelled soon. A knows that B was within half a mile of registry office a few days after getting the money. 1. Is B acting as an honest man in neglecting to get the mortgage cancelled? 2. Does the receipt given by B, and his promise, by letter, to have mortgage cancelled, make A safe if B neglects to fulfil his promise or should die? 3. If not, how shall A proceed to compel B to fulfil his promise? 4. What can one do if a deed of house and farm is lost or destroyed by fire? Ans.—1, 2 and 3.—B, the mortgagee, is not required to go to any trouble or expense to release the mortgage. You should, under the circumstances, have a proper release prepared and presented to him for execution. 4. A duly verified copy may be obtained from the registry office, if deed has been recorded; if not, a new deed should be obtained at once.

DISTRIBUTION OF AN ESTATE.

T.A., Ont.—I would like some information in regard to the property of my father who died last month without a will, leaving three sons and two daughters, all older than myself, with the exception of one daughter. I am the youngest son and I have always stayed on the homestead and made a lot of improvements on it with the understanding that the place would be mine. He made a will about a year ago leaving the place to me, and loose property to the two girls, but the will was destroyed, and he told me he was going to make a new one and leave me all, and that I was to give the girls $100 each; the other sons were to get nothing. All the children are married and got a share from home when they left. Now, the two girls claim the $100 each and the loose property between them, and the eldest son, who lives near, wants a share, too. What I wish to know is: (1) Can they sell the place to get their share as I have offered them the loose property and stock if only they leave me the place? (2) If they sell it can I come on for my improvements as well as my share? (3) Can I stay on the place till it is sold, or another year if I have done fall ploughing. I am married nearly eight years and all my work is on it. I had the place rented, and the last year my father boarded with me, my mother being dead two years. I am 31 years old. I had another sister who left years ago and went to the United States; she died a short time before my mother. (4) Could her children claim her share if the place is sold? Ans.—(1, 2, 3 and 4.) All the children of your father, including children of deceased children, are entitled to share in your father's estate undisposed of by him either by deed or will. Whether you are entitled to be allowed for improvements or not depends entirely upon the circumstances and conditions under which such improvements were made and would have to be decided by the proper court in the event of your claim being disputed. As tenant of the farm you are probably entitled to reap the crop you have sown; in any event, you are entitled to be remunerated for ploughing and other like work done by you. But all these are matters which will come up and be decided in the administration of the estate, and we would advise you to consult a legal solicitor who will see that your interests are safeguarded.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed 'Medical Editor "Witness," Montreal.' Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.]

WEAK BACK.

T.A. asks for an opinion as to the utility of electricity in cases of weak back (female trouble). Ans.—The trouble complained of is often the result of some displacement or congestion of the pelvic organs, or even actual inflammation. I do not think that electricity in any form is likely to be beneficial in such cases. It is barely possible that it might to some degree relieve pain, but it would be by no means curative. Electricity is not of wide application in medicine as a method of treatment, and in any case should never be used except by skilled hands. Your better plan would be to consult your family physician, and if possible find out exactly what is the matter, and then undergo a suitable course of treatment.

SANATORIA FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

'Old Subscriber' asks if there are any sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis under the control of the Canadian Government, where patients with limited means could be treated. Most of the private sanatoria, of course, have very high rates. Ans.—We believe that at present there are no sanatoria of this kind under control of the Canadian Federal Government. We understand, however, that there is one of limited capacity in New Brunswick subsidized by the local government. You could probably get the necessary information by writing to Dr. A. J. Richer, Ste. Agathe, Que.

RASH ON SKIN.

'An Old Subscriber' is a man of 57 years of age. A few years ago had a small brown spot appear near the right eye. During the last two years small blood vessels have formed in the neighborhood of this, each terminating in a small black dot. This spot is very itchy, and has a peculiar crawling, burning sensation. Similar spots are now appearing in other parts of the body, which are very troublesome. Ans.—It is difficult to state the nature of the trouble without seeing the rash. It is quite possible that it is some form of eczema. Try to avoid the application of water to the spots. When the skin needs cleansing use a soft rag and a little sweet oil. The use of zinc oxide ointment would be beneficial.

HAIR TURNING GREY.

J. E. is a young man whose hair is turning prematurely grey. Is also troubled with dandruff, and the hair is falling out. Inquires also what will prevent excessive perspiration at the armpits. Ans.—In all cases of premature greyness of the hair it is desirable to discover, if possible, the cause of the trouble. Many cases are of the nature of a family peculiarity, and in such there is not much likelihood of cure. Others, again, are constitutional. Thus, we find the hair turning grey after prolonged febrile illness, worry, nervous shock, and so on. Many cases are due to local conditions in the scalp, of which dandruff is one of the commonest and most potent. Dandruff is an accumulation of epithelial scales mixed with dried perspiration, oil, and dust. Owing to an unhealthy condition of the scalp, these scales are produced in undue amount. They then clog up the pores, preventing proper excretion, and mechanically interfering with the nutrition of the hair. The tendency to dandruff can be eradicated by suitable treatment. The head should be washed for a time once weekly. Use very hot water and some mild soap, such as Castile. The best form is the spirits of green soap, which can be obtained from any chemist. A teaspoonful of this is rubbed into the scalp. Allow it to remain on for five minutes. Then rub up into a lather with very hot water. Allow to remain another five minutes, shampooing the scalp gently. Then wash off with hot water, and finally rinse with cold. The hair should be dried without much rubbing, and in a warm room. It is advisable to keep the hair short during the first part of the treatment. Every morning apply the following lotion, rubbing it thoroughly into the scalp: Tincture of cantharides, one drachm; resorcin, three drachms; boracic acid, one drachm; compound tincture of cinchona, four drachms; castor oil, three drachms; oil of bergamot, eight drops; rectified spirits to make eight ounces. When the dandruff has been removed the washing of the head need not be so frequent; say, once a fortnight. The treatment will improve the growth and color of the hair, and will likely prevent the greyness from progressing. It may not, however, restore the original color fully. For excessive perspiration, the following is useful: Take a cold sponge bath every morning on rising. Underwear must be light, and preferably of linen mesh rather than wool. A lotion, composed of ten grains of tannic acid to the ounce of rectified spirits, rubbed in night and morning, will be useful.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'In the wide fields walked the Master,
In His fair fields ripe for harvest,
When the evening sun shone slantwise
On the rich ears, heavy bending,
Saith the Master, 'it is time,
Though no leaf shows brown decadence
And September's nightly frost bite
Only reddens the horizon,
'It is full time,' saith the Master,
'For the harvest—ere we rest.'

A Sabbath in September! There is a golden haze over the landscape, and the first hint of autumn in the changing leaves.

So calm is the river that we cannot help thinking of 'still waters'—so green the fields that they are indeed 'green pastures.'

Out of doors all Nature seems to be singing a hymn of solemn praise and thanksgiving; the very air is fragrant with the scent of ripening apples, and of mignonette from some near-by cottage garden.

In the little church where worshippers gather to hear God's Word, the voices rise in a song of triumph and of reassurance:—

'The Lord shall keep thy soul; he shall
Preserve thee from all ill;
Henceforth thy going out and in
God keep forever will.'

There is a charm about the Psalms in metre that no other poetry possesses, and they bring a warmth to the jaded senses when given with hearty congregational singing.

The gentle voice of the speaker seems to fit in with the day and hour, as he tells of the Saviour who promised to give rest to the heavy laden souls of earth, and teaches lessons of self-abnegation, and the restfulness of accepting Christ. When he spoke of humility, and of that meekness which is the fruit of the Spirit, it recalled Browning's lines:

'He feels he has a fist, then folds his arms
Crosswise, and makes up his mind to be meek.'

The sunshine glinted in at the windows during the exhortation, to be willing to make sacrifices and to accept humbly the burdens laid upon us. One felt that those who waited on the bank and caught cold in their hearts, were more to be pitied than those who had been bruised and buffeted by the force of the stream of life.

So thought wanders as the moments pass, and the benediction 'that follows after prayer,' falls with a sense of refreshment upon the worshippers in the stillness of the golden September.

A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

Mrs. John wished me to look at her shrubs and roses, as they were not doing well. Now, there is such a thing as getting weary of interviewing plants that do not thrive, and being looked upon in the light of a cure-all, whatever the treatment may have been, and it is quite distressing when the poor things have been suffering all summer from drought, and weeds and a starved soil, as I looked upon the hydrangeas and roses struggling for existence in sandy land and under the eaves of the house, it seemed easy to understand their condition, nor need there be any question as to a reason why they failed to grow. It seemed impolite to say that they were the victims of neglect, and had done as well as possible under the circumstances, but I knew that the only remedy was that the earth be dug about those plants, and enriched with good loam, and some fertilizing material.

It matters little whether Paul or Apollo plant, but unless the ground is in the right condition for growth, and kept stirred and clean, we need not expect the Lord to give the increase.

WEST SIDE OF LOT.

Enquirer.—The periwinkle (myrtle) does grow rather slowly, but repays all the care and labor required, for it is a beautiful covering for the ground But it is doubtful if it will thrive well in such an exposed situation, especially if the sun beats upon it. While it is growing it must be kept well watered, and the rootlets trained to where they are wanted to cover the ground. In the bare spaces you might sow seed of portulacca early next spring, and the plants will fill in for a season.

MUSHROOMS IN CELLAR.

Mrs. H. E. W.—It is not advisable to grow mushrooms in a house cellar, for sanitary reasons that are easily understood. Some people are successful in growing them in a cellar under the barn, but there is often trouble as to temperature. If you make a venture and attempt the growing of this edible fungus, it is well to be prepared for disappointments at first, as a novice is not always successful in their culture, until taught by experience.

But even if the land is good, the cedars, when once established, will exhaust the soil. If those terraces belonged to me, they should be covered with good sods, and lawn mowers can be found that will cut a slope, being made specially for terraces.

In regard to privet cuttings, they are not difficult to start, but it is hardly worth while if you want a hedge for young plants can be bought so cheaply from the nurserymen, and so save a year or two in growth.

FALL PLANTING.

Mrs. R. E. B. asks what is the best time to plant, not stating whether it be shrub or tree or flower. Autumn is the best season for planting hardy shrubs and herbaceous plants, but the work must be done early enough for them to become established before freezing weather sets in, otherwise the roots are apt to be thrown out of the ground by winter frosts.

One thing in favor of autumn planting is that the ground is in better condition than in spring, and the weather more favorable. But for planting an orchard, or such shrubs as Magnolias, it is really better to wait till spring in order that they may get settled in the ground, and have the season's growth before having to endure a winter's severity.

With fall planting it is always well to mulch the ground late in the season, the mulch being of benefit to the plants, and protecting them from extreme severity of weather.

GROWING BOXWOOD.

Englishman.—It is to be feared that the boxwood will not succeed as an edging in this country, having been tried often by those who wish to conform to English methods and plants. When the winters are severe portions of the shrub will winter kill, and give the edging a ragged appearance.

In order to keep it compact, it requires frequent shearing, and this does not agree with it during our hot, dry summers. Plants may be propagated by layering branches in spring, and leaving them undisturbed for a year, when they will be found to have rooted.

STALK BORERS.

Miss M. M. complains that the stalks of her Dahlias wither and fall over, and asks what is the reason. Probably if closely observed there will be found a puncture of the stalk occasioned by a borer.

The only remedy is to cut off and burn every affected stalk, below the puncture.

This kills the larva, and prevents the appearance of the perfect insect, for if left to develop, the young borers will seek new stalks to destroy. But the remedy cannot be reached either by spray or poison; it must be destroyed as here described.

FRAGRANT CALLA.

Miss E. E.— There is a swett scented Calla that is worthy of cultivation; its fragrance being something between violets and lilies. It blossoms profusely, and the foliage is very unique, being fluted. There is no difference in its culture from that of the ordinary Calla, and it is a good variety to possess, and one it is advisable to purchase when selecting a variety.

FLOWER FOR NAME.

Nellie.—The flower you describe resembles the New Torch Lily, or Flame Flower, as far as one can judge without a specimen. Its proper name is Tritonia Pfitzerii, and the flowers are much more refined and beautiful than the old Tritonia. Besides this, it blossoms from early summer until frost, coming into flower long before the older variety.

Plants of this sort are very satisfactory, and the bulbs can be readily wintered in a frost-proof cellar.

HYACINTHS OUT OF DOORS.

Novice.—Any time after this is the right season for planting hyacinths, and the earlier the better. The bulbs should be set at least six inches apart, and deep enough for the tops to be four or five inches below the surface. Before severe weather they are better covered with leaves and branches, over those to keep them from blowing away.

Care must be taken not to cover too deeply, or they may be injured during a warm spell before the covering is taken off in spring.

SEPTEMBER REMINDERS.

The Amaryllis and Agapanthus that have done blooming must be kept growing by giving plant food and water till the foliage shows signs of full growth, when it should be partly withheld for a while.

If this is done the bulb will be stronger for next year's flowers.

Primulas need repotting in light, rich soil, and to be kept out of the sunshine until they recover, when they will do best in a north or east window, and quite near the glass.

It is as well to lift the carrots, beets and other vegetables, on a warm, dry day, and if packed in sand or dry earth, they retain their plumpness.

Celery and turnips will not suffer if slight frost comes before they are housed.

Plant bulbs, and make any changes that are necessary for the future. It is a good time to re-set Peony roots and perennials, and to have the currant bushes pruned into shape.

September is the month when much must be done to ensure success in the coming spring, and the amateur gardener requires to exercise forethought.

'SHUTTLE KISSING.'

DANGEROUS WEAVING PRACTICE

The medical officer of Burnley (Dr. T. Holt) has issued a special report in which he calls attention to the dangers of what is known among weavers as 'shuttle kissing,' or the indrawing by means of the mouth of the thread through the eye of the shuttle. The danger lies in the using of the shuttles by different weavers, and in order to obviate these the medical officer, when there is a change of operative on a set of looms, advocates the disinfection of the shuttles.

'This,' he says, 'could best be done by means of heat, which could be easily and effectively applied in a weaving shed in the form of steam. The application of an ordinary fluid disinfectant is not a practice that commends itself on account of the influence of moisture on the wood of which the shuttle is made, causing it to swell and thus become a source of danger by flying out.' The doctor says the method of spreading disease from mouth to mouth is a commoner one than is generally supposed.—Manchester 'Courier,' Sept. 5.

CENTENARIAN FAILS TO DIE AS SCHEDULED.

(From the Korea 'Daily News.')

The unavailing efforts of a centenarian to die on a particular day were recently responsible for an extraordinary scene at the island shrine of Sadha Bella, at Sukkur, India. A Sadhu, aged 110, arrived at the shrine from a distant village and announced that he had arranged to die at 11 p.m. on the sixth day from that date, which happened to be a specially sacred day of fasting among the Hindus. At the same time he handed the priest of the temple £30, and gave him instructions as to the kind of funeral he desired. The news spread like wildfire throughout the district, and hundreds of people repaired daily to the island shrine to obtain a glimpse of the mysterious man. When the day he had predicted would be his last arrived the crowd of people who came was enormous, and by nightfall it is estimated that nearly 20,000 had visited the shrine. For three days the Sadhu had cut down his diet to a very small quantity of milk, but even this was discontinued on the day that was to have proved fatal. All the old man's efforts, however, were in vain. Several times he tried desperately to breathe his last, but failed. Numbers of natives stayed with him until long after midnight in the expectation of seeing his prediction fulfilled. Finally they went away, apparently much disappointed. The chief result of the Sadhu's efforts was that a large heap of coins and sweets were placed at his feet by the curious throng of spectators.

CHESS

Tuesday, September 25, 1906.

PROBLEM NO. 1088.

By Water Pulitzer.
From the 'Weekly Irish Times.'
Black—4 pieces.

White—8 pieces.
White mates in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1089.

By A. Hillbricht, Tysmienica, Austria.
Black—8 pieces.

White—7 pieces.
White mates in THREE moves.

SOLUTIONS.

From 'Pawn'—No. 1085—1. B—Q 5: if in No. 1084 a white pawn is added on Q 2 we have mate in one; after 1. B—Q 2 for key—Q x Kt seems to stop mate by anyone of the other three pieces.

Pleased to receive card from Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, after the holidays; keys to Problems 1082 and 1083 are correct, but sorry to say there are others, for which see Sept. 15 column.

It is proposed to hold next year's British Chess Federation Congress at the Crystal Palace, London, and if the projected arrangements are carried through, the Congress will be on a magnificent scale of attractiveness. At Shrewsbury this year the Congress was, from a chess point of view, and also socially, a great success, and it is understood that financially affairs are equally satisfactory, the heavy expenses of the meeting being easily met.

If nothing of more importance than politics interferes, a match for the championship, between Dr. Lasker and Mr. F. J. Marshall, is likely to be played before the end of the year.

A British Chess Congress game between Messrs. Wainwright and Blackburne.

White.	Black
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 P x P
4 P—K 3	4 Kt—K B 3
5 Kt—B 3	5 P—Q R 3
6 B x P	6 P—Q Kt 4
7 B—K 2	7 Q Kt—Q 2
8 Castles	8 B—Kt 2
9 P—Q R 3	9 B—Q 3
10 Q—B 2	10 Q—K 2
11 P—Q Kt 4	11 P—K 4
12 B—Kt 2	12 P—K 5
13 Kt—Q 2	13 Castles K R
14 Q R—K 1	14 K R—K 1
15 P—B 3	15 P x P
16 B x B P	16 B x B
17 P x B	17 Kt—Kt 3
18 R—B 2	18 Q—K 3
19 R—Kt 2	19 B—B 1
20 Q Kt—K 4	20 Kt x Kt
21 P x Kt	21 P—K B 3
22 R—K B 1	22 K—R 1
23 R—B 5	23 Kt—B 5
24 P—Q 5	24 Q—Kt 3
25 Kt x Kt	25 P x Kt
26 Q—B 2	26 R x P
27 R x B P	27 Q x K P
28 R x B ch	28 R x R
29 B x P ch	29 K—Kt 1
30 B—K 5 ch	30 Resigns

A pretty finish.

A CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY GAME.

(French Defence. Gledhill Attack.)

White. W. M. Brooke.	Black. C. E. Orme.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 P—K 5	4 K Kt—Q 2
5 Q—Kt 4 (a)	5 P—Q B 4
6 Kt—K B 3	6 Kt—Q B 3
7 B—K 3 (b)	7 P x P
8 B x P (c)	8 Kt x B
9 Kt x Kt	9 Kt x P
10 Q—Kt 3	10 P—B 3
11 P—K B 4	11 Kt—B 3
12 0—0—0 (d)	12 Kt x Kt
13 R x Kt	13 P—Q R 3
14 B—K 2	14 P—K Kt 3
15 P—B 5 (e)	15 B—R 3 ch (f)
16 K—Kt 1	16 Kt P x P (g)
17 B—R 5 ch	17 K—B 1
18 Kt x P (h)	18 P x Kt
19 R—K 1	19 R—K Kt 1
20 R x P (h)	20 B—Q 2
21 Q—Q R 3 ch	21 K—Kt 2
22 R—K 7 ch	22 K—R 1
23 Q R x B	23 Resigns.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

(a) She Gledhill Attack, one extremely difficult to meet and affording White good attacking possibilities.

(b) P x P may also be played here.

(c) Or Kt x P.

(d) White should almost always Castle on this side in the Gledhill Attack.

(e) He canot safely take the pawn, e. g., 15.....K P x P; 16 Kt x P, B—Q 3; 17 Kt x P ch, Q x Kt; 18 R x B, etc., or 15——Kt P x P; 16 R—R 8 ch, K—K2; 17 Q—K 3, B—Kt 2; 18 Kt x P ch, K—B 1; 19 Q—R 3 ch, K—Kt 1; 20 Kt—K 7 ch., etc., if 15.....K—B 2; 16 P x K P ch, B x P; 17 Kt x P, B x Kt; 18 R x B, Q x R; 19, Q—B 7 ch, K—K 1; R—K 1, etc. He should, however, have played K—B 2 on the fourteenth move.

(f) B—Q 3 is better in the long run.

(g) It is no safer to take this pawn now than last move. White now has a forced win.

(h) Both perfectly sound sacrifices which force an immediate win.—Kent 'Courier.'

TAMENESS OF WILD ANIMALS.

That wild animals become extremely tame is well known. The wild quail of Southern California will enter gardens and nest there, and in the protected season I have seen a flock standing in a country road, a jaunty male between them, and my horse not twenty feet away, moving only when I moved, and then with reluctance.

Several years ago some residents on one of the channel islands of Southern California introduced a number of black tailed deer, which were protected to such an extent that in time they discovered that they were privileged characters and assumed nearly the absolute contempt for human beings held by the sacred bulls of India that crowd men and women from the road. They persisted in entering gardens, day and night, destroying the plants, and finally to locate them the dwellers on the island had bells fastened to them. One buck made his home near the town of Cabrillo and walked about the place and over the hills with the freedom of a dog. When a boat landed off the pier the buck ran down to greet the newcomers and share their lunch, and became a welcome guest at barbecues and lobster and clambakes.

Nearly all animal life is protected at this island. I have counted half a hundred bald eagles in an eleven mile run, have seen them take a large fish from the water within easy gunshot, and they build their nest on pinnacles that are not difficult of approach. The sea birds are equally tame. Gulls gather in flocks a few feet from those who feed them, in the winter flocks of cormorants swim into the bays and are so tame that they merely divide when a boat passes, and fishermen often find that the cormorants take off bait almost as fast as they can put it on. Gulls dash at bait, and I have seen a long winged bird resembling the petrel follow my line under water at a cast, using its wings to fly along, and take the bait, and at times scores of sea birds are seen inshore feeding upon small shrimps, paying no attention to observers photographing them.

The most remarkable illustration of tameness to be seen here is that of the sea lions. For ages the animals have held possession of a mass of rock on the shore of the islands. A few years ago many were killed by vandals, but laws were passed, and for a number of years the sea-lions have been protected, and the rookery has increased in size until a split has recently occurred, and another settlement has been established half way up the island.

It has been the custom for years for fishermen in cleaning their fish to toss the refuse into the bay, and the sea-lions formed the habit of coming down to the bay at this time to dine thereupon. At first only one or two came; now a band of two large bulls and several females make their headquarters at the bay, or spend most of the time there, constituting a valuable sanitary corps, as they eat every fragment of fish, the gulls joining in the feast. When not feeding the sea-lions pass the time lying within a few feet of the beach, sleeping or playing, the females and young leaping from the water and going through various tricks of interest to the looker-on.

But a few feet away from the sea-lions are the boat stands of the fishermen and boatmen, and boats are moving out and over the sea-lions constantly; yet they are apparently oblivious to the men, who never molest them. This has had a peculiar result. The enormous animals have become so tame that they almost allow the men to touch them, and readily come out upon the shore to feed from their hands. It so happened that I was upon the sands when no sea-lions were in sight, and upon asking a boatman where they were, he began to whistle as though calling for a dog, and to call 'Here, Ben;' repeating the call several times, whereupon out from among the anchored boats appeard not only Ben, but two large bull sea-lions, which must have weighed half a ton, followed by two or three smaller females.—'Scientific American.'

SEAGULLS ATTACK A MAN.

(Newcastle 'Chronicle.')

A Danish sailor has had a narrow escape from meeting death from a flock of seagulls. His ship, the 'Flandria,' from Cronstadt to Copenhagen, was within fifty miles of her destination when he was washed overboard by a heavy sea. He was a powerful swimmer, and divesting himself of his clothing prepared to make a stout battle for life. No sooner, however, had the man got clear of his garments than a great flock of seagulls gathered around and began a fierce attack upon the intruder into their quiet domain, whom they pecked at remorselessly with their beaks. For six hours the man contrived to keep himself afloat, warding off his persecutors as best he could, one or two ships passing without noticing him. When at last a Russian steamer, the 'Elisa,' took him on board his strength was utterly exhausted.

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FINANCIAL REVIEW.

'Witness' Office.
Sept. 24, 1906.

It is stated that owing to the low prices now governing quotations, farmers are withholding their wheat from the market in hopes of better values in the future, but while this may be so in a few cases, there is every evidence that the contrary has been the rule since the new wheat was ready for the market. Reports of railway companies show figures for this year's wheat movement far in excess of those of last year, when there was considered to be a fair volume of wheat in motion on account of the satisfactory prices. This in itself should be sufficient proof that farmers, as a whole, are not storing this season's wheat. Another fact illustrates this. The bank clearings at the central point of Winnipeg for the week ending Thursday, Sept. 20, amounted to $10,607,711 compared with $6,331,454 a year ago. In this development in bank clearings there is the activity of general business to take into consideration, but even that owes its initiative to the early and heavy outpouring of the crop. The absence of any great volume of speculation in the western city is a favorable factor in the estimating of the quality of the increases in clearings. At one time, when speculation in the security market in Montreal was much more prevalent than it has been for the past two years, the weekly or monthly record of clearings was of little or no use as an indication of legitimate trade expansion. The amounts passing through this clearing house are, as a matter of course, very heavy, but the almost consistent dulness of the stock market business has given a more normal and regular list of figures than was the case in the past. Purely as a matter of comparison, the Montreal clearings for the week ending Thursday were $28,607,000, and those of Winnipeg, as already shown, $10,607,000. Montreal increased only five percent over the same period last year, while Winnipeg showed an expansion equal to sixty-seven percent.

* * * * * *

The record of Canada's prosperity is being added to every day. The numerous industries of agricultural life—dairy making, cereal cultivation, cattle raising, vegetables, roots, poultry, hogs and other foodstuffs—all are doing notably well. The lumbering, the fisheries and the mineral industries are also in the van. Railway earnings multiply and street railway systems prosper to such an extent that the smallest monthly decrease is very much the exception. The wonderful receipts of the Canadian Pacific system, the 'Soo' road, Grand Trunk, Canadian Northern, and the 'foreign' roads that take their pickings through running rights given on Canadian tracks, all contribute their quota of evidence to the universal prosperity. The street railway properties have in practically every case made phenomenal increases in earnings when contrasted with three or five years ago. The Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, London, Winnipeg and Halifax street railway systems have increased the market prices of their stocks to a remarkable extent. The story of bank development is an old one, but nevertheless one which must be added to any dated annals of prosperity. It is extremely satisfactory to note the continued growth in mineral production, as shown by the latest figures issued for 1905, by the Geological Survey at Ottawa. The entire production of the Dominion is given at $68,574,707, contrasted with $60,343,000 in 1904, or over 13 percent increase. The figures represent an increase of about two million dollars over the previous record year of 1901.

The value of the metallic output, which includes copper, gold, iron ore, lead, nickel and silver, was $37,150,830, representing a proportion of fifty-four percent of the total. The production of gold has been showing a steady decline in this country since the record year of 1900, when nearly twenty-seven million dollars' worth was produced. There has been a yearly decrease since that time of about three million dollars, and the 1905 returns prove to be the lowest since 1898. The current figures are $14,486,833. On the other hand, copper has made a big increase over all previous years, and the value is recorded at $7,420,451, compared with $5,510,119, or a thirty-four percent increase. The former record year for copper was 1901, with six million dollars. These figures are very gratifying when the high price that has been ruling for copper for some time past is taken into consideration. The value of lead produced in 1905 was about a million dollars in excess of the previous year. The increase in nickel production is remarkable. The statistics show the value to be $7,550,509, or an increase of seventy-nine percent over the previous year. The silver record at this time will be of more than passing interest. It shows a development equal to sixty-nine percent over the previous year's figures. The value of the 1905 silver output was $3,605,937. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of cobalt was taken from the Cobalt district, according to the official report. There are no previous statistics of this mineral. Of the non-metallic minerals, coal easily takes first place, with a value of $17,658,000, an increase of $3,000,000. Other non-metallic minerals show corresponding increase, and altogether those interested in mining may well be satisfied with the excellent results. Manufacturers of mining machinery report for the present year an unprecedented volume of business, and practically every plant that produces this kind of machinery has a glut of orders. The indications are that 1906 will far exceed the record of 1905.

* * * * * *

With the exception of some selling in a few of the specialties on the New York market during last week, there was generally a steady tone to most stocks. It has been frequently noted in the 'Witness' that the recent bull campaign in London and New York was mainly on account of those big railway stocks that lend themselves, in a peculiar manner, through the intervention of directors and presidents, to a series of market fluctuations, the direction of the move being, of course, in accordance with the information given out by the millionnaire operator. Money has been reasonably low for this time of the year, but owing, no doubt, to the decree of the Secretary of the United States Treasury the banks have restricted their loans on behalf of market requirements. In the meantime, the gold arrivals, replacing government deposits, have helped the current business situation. The strong tone to market securities generally is a reflex of the prosperity the country will enjoy when the products of the farm are realized in cash. In the United States, the increased dividends, together with renewed initial dividends, applied to over a hundred representative stocks. In face of another year of wealth and business activity there should be a further improvement in the outlook for shareholders. From the point of view of the turnover of business the local market showed considerable improvement during the past week, with, however, few features of a conspicuous character to note. Canadian Pacific maintained a very strong tone, on a small amount of business here. Montreal Street was rather weak towards the end of the week. Power was in small demand although the offerings were taken up without any difficulty at a steady price around 95. The new gas project has evidently left the supporters of the stock unshaken in their confidence of the ultimate outcome of the many negotiations. Toronto Railway was steady to strong, but there was little business on this market. Twins, Detroit and Illinois were indifferently active, notwithstanding the fine records of earnings shown by them all. Iron common, which sold at 30 1-4 at one time during the week, fell off in the latter part of the week to a fraction below 30. The preferred made 1½ point improvement with the move in the common stock. The bonds were not influenced one way or the other. Lake of the Woods common has been weak since the declaration of the usual half-yearly dividend at the rate of six percent per annum, selling down to 97½. Considerable business was transacted in the bank stocks, at firm quotations. The local market has every appearance of broadening into considerable activity, and there are many stocks on the list that could easily afford an advance of several points without undue inflation.

RECORD OF STOCK CHANGES

The tables show the fluctuations of inactive and active stocks respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to Friday noon:

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1905	High 1906	Low 1905	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Mont.....	2½	Q. Dec.	269½	261	253	254	3.9
Merch....	2	Q. Dec.	172½	175½	168½	175	4.5
Hoche....	3½	H. Dec.	154¼	155½	144	150	4.6
E. T.....	2½	Q. Oct.	168	165	160½	161	5.6
Mols.....	2½	Q. Oct.	232	230	224	225	4.0
Toronto..	5	H. Dec.	247	250	231	232	4.3
Quebec...	3½	H. Dec.	143½	145	139½	142½	4.8
Union....	3½	H. Sept.	145½	156	143¼	156	4.4
N. S.....	3½	Q. Nov.	280	290	273	290	3.7
Comm....	3½	H. Dec.	170¾	182½	170	178½	3.9
Sovereign	1½	Q. Nov.	132½	155¼	135	137½	4.3
BONDS							
Coal.....	2½	H. Sept.	104	102½	101	101¼	4.9
Scotia....	3	H. Jan.	110¾	109	106½	109	5.5
M S.R....	2½	H. Feb.	106	105	104	104½	4.2
Col. Cot..	3	H. Oct.	90	100	97	97	6.1
Lke.Wds.	3	H. Dec.	113	112¼	110	108¾	5.0
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Scotia....	2	Q. Jan.	117	122½	118	125½	6.0
Iron.....	....	...	89	85½	73	78½	...
Coal.....	3½	H. Mch.	118¾	121	115½	115½	6.0
Ogilvie...	1¾	Q. Dec.	140	130	123	126	5.5
Switch...	1¾	Q. Oct.	115	115	110	112	6.1
Mackay..	1	Q. Oct.	75¼	75¾	70	71⅝	5.5
Lke. Wds	1¾	Q. Dec.	127½	115	111	115	6.1
Illinois..	3	H. Jan.	....	101¼	91	93	6.0
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Oct.	162½	158½	152	147	5.4
Mon. Tel.	2	Q. Oct.	169	171	158	171	4.6
Mon. Cot.	1¾	Q. Sept.	134	129¾	124	129	5.4
Hafx. Ry	1½	Q. Oct.	110	108¼	101½	105	5.7
Trinidad.	1¾	Q. Oct.	94¼	91	88	88	5.6
Toledo...	1	H. Nov.	37	36¼	29	32½	6.0

	Div.	Payb	1905 High.	1905 Low.	1906 High.	This week. Low.	Last. High.	Last. Low.	Last. sale.	Price per share.	Return.
C. P. R. .	3H	Oct.	177	131¼	179¾	155¾	178½	177	177¾	$177.75	3.2
Power . .	1¾Q	Nov.	95	77	98¼	86	95¾	95	95¼	95.25	5.2
M. S. R. .	2¼	Nov.	240½	212	283¼	230½	281	277½	277½	138.75	3.6
Twins . .	1¾Q	Nov.	122½	104½	122	109¾	115⅝	114½	115½	115.50	4.3
Tor. Ry. .	1½Q	Oct.	114	103	126	104½	118	116¾	118	118.00	5.0
Detroit .	1¼Q	Nov.	97	89½	122	90¼	94¾	94	94⅝	94.53	5.3
Richelieu ..			77	61¾	85	60¾	..	..	82¾	82.75	...
N. S. Steel			68¼	51¼	73½	53½	69¾	69	69	69.00	...
Dom. Coal			86¼	60	84¼	73	73¼	73	73¼	73.25	...
Iron bonds.	2½H	Jan.	86¼	80	87	83	83¾	83½	83¾	837.50	6.0
Iron Com.			36⅞	17	34¼	25⅞	30¾	29	29⅛	29.88	...
Mackay Com.	1Q	Oct.	59¾	38	77	57¾	74	73½	73½	73.50	5.4

WINNIPEG CLEARINGS

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 21.—Bank clearings for the week ending yesterday were $10,607,716; 1905, $6,331,454; 1904, $4,729,382.

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STOCKS & BONDS
MONTREAL.

N.Y. BANK STATEMENT

New York Sept. 24.—Changes for the week shown by Saturday's returns of the New York Associated Banks were as follows:

Surplus reserve	Inc.	$7,779,525
Loans	Inc.	7,422,200
Specie	Inc.	13,170,000
Legal tenders	Dec.	949,500
Deposits	Inc.	17,763,900
Circulation	Inc.	2,207,000
Ex-U.S. deposits	Inc.	9,745,275

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR 'SOO' SHAREHOLDERS

Notwithstanding Heavy Earnings Dividends Remain Unaltered.

It is not likely that shareholders of the 'Soo' Line will be in a particularly amiable mood on receipt of the official announcement of the old rate of dividend of 4 percent per annum. An increase in the rate had confidently been expected owing to the tremendous traffic returns of the system. It seems almost incredulous that a railway earning nearly twenty percent on its ordinary stock should persist in depriving shareholders of their reasonable profits. The attitude cannot be called 'conservative,' as the wide margin between the actual rate and that earned was sufficient to allow of at least another two percent, 6 percent in all, being paid. The market appreciation in the stock during the past eighteen months, has been entirely due to the phenomenal earnings, which would very properly be interpreted as a direct benefit to holders of the common stock. An increase in the dividend rate has been anticipated to such an extent that few holdings were placed upon the market even at the current high prices. Something is certainly due those holders who have carried the stock through the years when earnings were only sufficient to look after preferred dividend payments. Last year the same position of unconcern was affected by the directors to the clamorous stockholders, but it remains to be seen just how the minority interests will accept the present decree of 4 percent.

QUEBEC RAILWAY LIGHT & POWER CO.

After Fixed Charges and Preferred Dividends Earned 3 1-2% on Common Stock.

The eighth annual report of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, for the financial year ending June 30, 1906, has just been presented to the shareholders, and shows net profits, after providing for all fixed charges and dividend on preferred stock, to be $86,994, which added to the balance of profit and loss account brought forward increases the amount at the credit of that account to tthe sum of $298,623.97. The net earnings for the year were $229,753, contrasted with $202,465 the previous year. The system has earned about 3½ percent on its $2,500,000 of common stock outstanding. An extension of the railway to Murray Bay is under contemplation.

WHEAT FIGURES FOR LAST YEAR

Grain Dealers' Association Estimates 1905 Crop at 86,310,000 Bushels

Winnipeg, Sept. 21.—Mr. Frank O. Fowler, secretary of the North-West Grain Dealers' Association, has made a final summary of the 1905 wheat crop as follows:

	Bushels.
Inspected (61,834 cars at 1,078 bushels)	66,657,000
Marketed at Winnipeg	203,000
In store at country points, Sept. 1, old crop	1,100,000
In farmers' hands	1,000,000
Used for seed	8,500,000
Used for country mills	8,750,000
Total	$86,210,000

It will be seen, Mr. Fowler says, by the above summary, that our estimate of Oct. 15 of 86,810,400, and our estimate of June 8 of 85,574,600, were both very close to the actual crop, but our supplementary estimate made Aug. 15, 1905, of 91,600,000 was considerably over. There are 79,051 farmers in the three provinces, using 4,950 threshing machines.

WEEKLY RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS

The following table shows the receipts by rail and canal in the port of Montreal for the week ending Sept. 22, and for the week previous.

	Sept. 22.	Sept. 15.
Wheat, bush.	351,949	254,695
Corn, bush.	49,500	70,208
Peas, bush.	2,841	1,857
Oats, bush.	162,612	217,016
Barley, bush.	....	18,182
Flaxseed, bush.	230,968	51,294
Flour, brls.	35,859	30,034
Meal, brls.	960	2,918
Eggs, cases	5,119	5,286
Butter, pkgs.	15,739	20,701
Cheese, boxes	67,470	77,336
Pork, brls.	....	204
Lard, pkgs.	11,875	15,394
Beef, brls.	86	167
Meats, pkgs.	4,038	4,229
Hams and bacon, pkgs.	2,249	2,843
Tallow, brls.	14	....
Leather, rolls	932	861
Raw hides	367	121
Live hogs, G.T.R.	8,165	706
Live hogs, C.P.R.	1,472	2,549
Apples, brls.	18,510	5,553
Potatoes, bags	149	214

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Sept. 21.

All the available space in the vicinity of Bonsecours market and Jacques Cartier square was occupied this forenoon with produce-laden vehicles, and about a dozen loads of oats were standing on the side of Notre Dame street, between Bonsecours street and Jacques Cartier square. The buyers were out in thousands and business was brisk at about former rates, excepting that the price of tomatoes has declined fifty percent since last week's market, and peaches are much dearer than then. The basket brigade filled both of the market halls and pork pieces and dead chickens were much in evidence here. Oats sold at 35c to $1 per bag; beans, $1.75 to $2 per bushel; potatoes, 75c to 90c per 80 lb. bag; turnips, 75c do.; beets and carrots, $1 do.; onions, $1.50 do.; cucumbers, 50c do.; pickling cucumbers, 40c to 60c per basket; nutmeg melons, $1 to $5 per dozen; vegetable marrows, 50c to 75c do.; pumpkins, 40c to 50c do.; mushrooms, 30c to 40c per lb.; cabbages, 35c to 55c per dozen; celery, 25c to 50c do.; cauliflowers, 40c to $1.50 do.; dead turkeys, 14c to 17c per lb.; geese, 13c do.; chickens, 50c to 80c per pair; young ducks, 60c to $1 do.; tub butter, 18c to 22c per lb.; print butter, 25c to 30c do.; new laid eggs, 28c to 30c per dozen; older eggs, 20c to 25c do.; apples, $1.50 to $3 per barrel; pears, $4 to $5 do.; peaches, 50c to 75c per basket; plums, 40c per gallon; grapes, 25c to 40c per basket; cranberries, 50c per gallon; bananas, $1.25 to $2 per bunch; hay, $9.50 to $11 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $5 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

Saturday's Board prices for cheese showed a falling off from the season's high record of 13¾c, reached on Friday, and the ruling figure was from 13c to 13 1-8c. Salesmen were unwilling to part with their produce at the reduced prices, and on a number of the boards no sales were registered.

There is a fairly good demand on this market, and holders are asking 13¼c to 13⅝c for western; 13c to 13 1-8c for Townships, and 12⅞c to 13c for Eastern grades.

There was an advance of ¼c to ½c per pound on butter on Saturday, and the boards are evidently reflecting the firmer feeling on the market that is due to the rapid falling off in the production. Fresh butter brought 24c at Cowansville, and salted sold from 23½c to 23¾c. Locally, dealers are asking 23½c to 24c for finest grades, according to quality, and there is a good demand reported. Medium and undergrades are worth 22½c to 23½c.

There is a good enquiry for flour from local and country buyers, and prices are unchanged. Some improvement in the outlook for foreign trade is reported by export dealers, and shipments have gone forward that will bring good prices in England.

Rolle oosts are unchanged, and there is a fair demand at $1.95 to $2.00 per bag in carload lots. Jobbers are asking $2.10.

Millfeed is very firm, but there is practically no business passing, as supplies are almost unobtainable. The mills in the West are booked ahead, and what stocks of bran and shorts that do come forward are taken up at record prices.

Baled hay is firm on light offerings and a good consumptive demand.

There is a noticably firmer tone to the oat market to-day, due to a better enquiry and the fact that supplies on spot are light. No. 2 are quoted at 39½c to 40c per bushel; No. 3 at 38½c to 39c and No. 4 at 37½c to 38c.

The following table shows the stocks of grain and flour in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned:

	Sept. 22, 1906.	Sept. 15, 1906.	Sept. 23, 1905.
Wheat, bush	94,522	215,052	68,323
Corn, bush	20,447	21,400	16,210
Peas, bush	1,658	1,717	6,438
Oats, bush	102,001	76,781	142,781
Rye, bush	1,052	1,052	....
Buckwheat, bush	29,114	30,783	71
Flour, brls	53,789	52,763	27,365
Meal, brls	298	374	474

There is no change in the situation on the egg market to-day and prices are steady. The offerings are well up to the requirements of the trade in point of quantity, but there is still a lot of fault to find with the quality of some of the stock that is coming in, even at this late date. The retail demand for selects is good, and jobbers are asking from 21½c to 22c per dozen for this grade; No 1 are worth 18c to 18½c, and straights from 17c to 19c according to the reputation of the packers and the appearance of the stock.

New beans are bringing $1.40 to $1.45 per bushel in car load lots and about $1.60 to $1.65 in a jobbing way.

Boiling peas of this year's crop are offered at $1 per bushel in a wholesale way and at $1.10 in broken lots.

Supplies of both beans and peas are heavy enough to meet the current demand, but as a great deal of the crop is still on the fields it is impossible to get an accurate idea of the quality and quantity that will be offered on the markets.

Honey is in fairly good demand and the supplies are light and the market is firm in consequence.

Except for an increase in the offerings, there is no change in the situation on the live hog market to-day; lots of selected grade sold for $6.75 to $6.90 per hundred pounds, and inferior qualities brought from $6.25 to $6.60.

The market for fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs is a little easier, and the quotations to-day show a decline of ¼c per pound since a week ago, the best selections being offered generally at $9.50 per hundred weight.

Late cables from the British market tell of a firm tone, with prices ruling from 63s to 68s, but heavy killings are reported for the week in Denmark, and it is probable that the supplies being shipped from here will arrive, and have to be sold on a weaker market.

Locally there is no change in the provision trade; the enquiry is excellent for all lines of cured and smoked meats, and prices are firm and steady.

Lard is in fair demand and values are unchanged.

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $4.40 to $4.50; strong bakers, $3.90 to $4, winter wheat patents, $4 to $4.10; and straight rollers, $3.80 to $3.90, in wood; in bags, $1.75 to $1.85, extra in bags $1.50 to $1.60.

ROLLED OATS — $1.95 at $2.00, in bags, of 90 lbs.

OATS — No. 2, 39½c to 40c per bushel; No. 3, 38½c to 39c; No. 4, 37½c to 38c.

CORNMEAL — $1.35 to $1.40 per bag; granulated, $1.55.

MILLFEED — Ontario bran in bags, $19 to $19.50; shorts in bags, $22 to $22.50; Manitoba bran in bags, $20; shorts, $23.

HAY—No. 1, $12 per ton on track; No. 2, $11; clover, $9; clover mixed, $10.

BEANS — Prime pea beans, in car load lots, $1.40 to $1.45 per bushel; hand-picked, $1.70 per bushel.

PEAS — Boiling in broken lots, $1.10 per bushel; in car lots, $1 to $1.02½.

POTATOES—90c to $1.10 per bag of 82 lbs.

HONEY—White clover in comb, 14c to 15½c; buckwheat, 10c to 11c per lb. section; extract, 8c to 5½c; buckwheat, 7½c per pound.

PROVISIONS — Barrels, short cut mess, $22 to $24; ½ brls., $11.75 to $12.50; clear fat back, $23.50; long cut heavy mess, $20.50; ½ barrels, do., $10.75; dry salt long clear bacon, 12¼c to 12¾c; barrels, plate beef, $12 to $12.00; half barrels, do., $6.50 to $7.00; barrels, heavy mess beef, $11.00; half barrels, do., $6; compound lard, 8c to 9¼c; pure lard, 11½c to 12c; kettle rendered, 12½c to 13c; hams, 14½c to 16c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 15½c to 16½c; Windsor bacon, 16½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $9.75; alive, $6.75 to $6.90 per 100 lbs.

EGGS — Straight receipts, 17c to 19c; No. 1 candled, 18c to 18½c.

BUTTER — Choicest creamery, salted, and unsalted, 23¾c to 24c; medium grades, 22½c to 23½c.

CHEESE — Ontario, 13¼c to 13¾c; Quebec, 12¾c to 13½c.

ASHES — First pots, $5.40 to $5.50; seconds, $4.70 to $4.80; pearls, $6.75 per 100 pounds.

CANADIAN PROVISIONS IN ENGLAND.

London, Sept. 22.—Canadian bacon has remained practically unchanged at 63s to 65s, but shows a firm tone.

Owing to the small supplies of cheese, there has been an improved demand, and prices have once more advanced. Finest August is quoted at 63s; earlier makes, 60s to 62s c.i.f. ranges from 62s 6d to 65s 6d, according to the maker.

Canadian creamery butter is quoted at 114s to 116s.

CATTLE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Sept. 24.

About 1,700 head of butchers' cattle, 25 milch cows, 350 calves, 1,200 sheep and lambs, and 300 fat hogs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. Among the offerings were a number of prime North-West cattle, which sold at 4¼c to 4½c per lb.; pretty good cattle sold at 3¼c to near 4c, and the common stock, 2½c to 3c per lb. Milch cows sold at $25 to $50 each. The calves were nearly all grassers, and some of them very lean at that; these sold at 2c to 2½c per lb.; good veals at 5c to 5½c per lb. Sheep sold at 3¼c to 4c per lb.; lambs at 5c to 5½c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about 6¾c per lb.

Toronto, Sept. 21.—The only feature of trade at the City Cattle Market to-day was a still larger percentage of low grade cattle offering than has been the case recently. Trade for these was very slow, but good cattle were in demand. Sheep and lambs were about steady and hogs unchanged. The run amounted to 130 cars, and included 1,916 cattle, 2,636 sheep and lambs, 1,100 hogs, and 207 calves.

Export Cattle—There is but little demand for cattle at present. The markets on the other side are bad and trade here is correspondingly dull. A few good cattle would sell fairly well if they were here, but rough stuff such as was represented on the market to-day are not at all easy to dispose of. Quotations all round are unchanged. Choice at $4.75 to $4.90; medium to good, $4.40 to $4.60; bulls, $3.50 to $3.75; bulls, light, $3.25 to $3.50; cows, $3.50 to $4.

Butcher Cattle—There was an excellent demand for good to choice butcher cattle and any of these classes offering were picked up briskly enough at prices about steady with those already quoted. The number of inferior cattle was large and they were slow of sale, and in most cases prices had an easy tone. Some of these cattle were left unsold at the close of the day. They were mostly not good enough for feeding purposes, and were decidedly not sufficiently finished for butchers. Pasturage in the country is in poor condition owing to the lack of rain, and cattle coming from grass suffer accordingly. Quotations are generally unchanged. Choice are quoted at $4.40 to $4.60; medium to choice, $3.75 to $4.30; inferior to medium, $2.50 to $3.50; bulls, $2.25 to $3; cows, $2 to $3; canners, $1.50 to $2.

Stockers and Feeders—Trade was again quiet in these lines. The demand for cattle has not yet opened out. One firm announces, however, that they will be in the market next week for 3,000 feeders, steers and bulls, for distillery purposes. A good many poor cattle were offering to-day and trade was slow. Prices are generally about steady. Stockers, choice, $3 to $3.65; light, $2.25 to $3.; cows, $2 to $2.40; bulls, $1.75 to $2.25; short-keep feeders, $4.35 to $4.50; heavy feeders, $4.20 to $4.25.

Milch Cows—The demand for good cows is active. Prices are quoted unchanged at a range of $20 to $60 each.

Calves — Trade was quite brisk and prices showed a firmer tone. Quotations are firm at 3c to 6½c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs— The market held about steady, despite a fairly heavy run. Export ewes are quoted 10c to 25c up, at $4.25 to $4.50, bucks and culls steady at $3 to $3.50, and lambs lower at $5.25 to $5.75.

Hogs hold steady and are quoted unchanged at $6.40 per cwt. for selects and $6.15 for lights and fats, fed and watered.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Cattle, 30,000. Best, steady; others, 10c lower.

Beeves, $3.80 to $6.90; cows and heifers, $1.60 to $5.15; stockers and feeders, $2.65 to $4.60; Texans, $3.70 to $4.40; calves, at $6.25 to $8; easterns, $3.75 to $5.30.

Hogs, receipts, about 28,000; 5c to 10c higher; mixed and butchers, $5.25 to $6.70; good, heavy, $6.45 to $6.67½; rough, heavy, $5.85 to $6.10; light, $6.40 to $6.72½; pigs, $5.70 to $6.40; bulk of sales, $6.25 to $6.80.

Sheep, receipts, about 25,000; 10 cents lower; sheep, $3.90 to $5.55.

East Buffalo, Sept. 24.—Cattle, receipts, 5,000 head; fairly active and steady; prime steers, $5.75 to $6.25; shipping, $5 to $5.75; butchers, $4.25 to $5.40; heifers, $3.25 to $5; cows, $3 to $4.25; stockers and feeders, $2.75 to $4.10; stock heifers, $2.50 to $3.00; fresh cows and springers, active and steady to $2 higher, $20 to $56.

Veals, receipts, 1,200 head; active and steady; $4.50 to $9.

Hogs, receipts, 17,000 head; active and a shade higher; heavy, $6.25 to $6.90; mixed and Yorkers, $6.90 to $6.95; a few pigs, $6.65 to $6.75; roughs, $5.50 to $5.75; stags, $4 to $4.75.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 13,000; active; sheep, steady; lambs, 5c to 10c higher; lambs, $5 to $7.90; a few, $8; yearlings, $6 to $6.25; wethers, $5.75 to $6; ewes, $5 to $5.25; sheep, mixed, $3 to $5.50; Canada lambs, $7.60 to $7.75.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Sept. 10.—To-day's supply of beasts compared with Monday last, showed an increase of 80 head, and included a few choice Devons which commanded our top quotations. Trade for both prime and second quality fat beasts was slow, but steady, late currencies governing all transactions, anything choice making slightly advanced rates. Fat butchering cows and bulls met limited inquiry with a downward tendency in prices, but not quotably so. Top prices paid per 8 lbs—80 to 90 stone Devons, 4s 6d; 90 to 95 stone Herefords, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; 95 stone runts, 4s to 4s 2d; 100 stone Lincoln shorthorns, 3s 10d; 90 stone fat cows, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; 100 stone fat bulls, 2s 10d to 3s 2d. Arrivals—61 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex; 94 midland, home and western counties; 15 Devons, increase of 120 in sheep market. Trade for English sheep was fairly steady, prices ruling in favor of sellers. Scotch sheep also sold well, late rates governing all sales. Irish sheep, being in shorter numbers, met with more enquiry at slightly advanced values. Very limited demand for lambs, which were difficult to vend at reduction of 2d to 4d per 8 lbs. on last Monday's quotations. Best pens made per 8 lbs. as follows:—8 stone Scotch and Down sheep 6s; 10 stone Irish, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; 10 stone Downs ewes, 4s 6d. Calf trade nominal. Beasts, 2s 10d to 4s 6d; sheep, 4s 2d to 6s; lambs, 5s 6d to 6s 10d per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 1,010; sheep and lambs, 6,975; calves, 10.

London, Sept. 10—Fair supplies and trade slow, but prices fairly well maintained. English beef, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; Scotch sides, 3s 10d to 4s; shorts, 2s 2d to 3s 6d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s to 3s 6d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; do., seconds, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; forequarters, 2s to 2s 3d; inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 8d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 5s 2d to 5s 6d; do. tegs, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; English wedders, 4s 4d to 5s; ewes, 3s 4r to 3s 8d; foreign sheep, 4s to 4s 8d. English lamb, 5s 4d to 5s 8d. Veal, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; exceptional 5s; English pork, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; Dutch do., 3s 8d to 4s 2d per 8 lbs.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 22.—White wheat, per bushel, 66c to 68c; red, 65c to 66c; spring, 65c to 65c; peas, 55c to 60c; barley, 43c to 45c; oats, 32c to 33c; corn, 54c to 56c; clover seed, $6.50 to $7; timothy seed, $1.25, $2.25; white wheat flour per brl., $3.65 to $3.80; strong bakers, $3.75 to $4; dressed hogs, per cwt., $8 to $8.50; apples, per bag of bushel and half, 75c to $1.30; dried apples, per lb., 2c to 3c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 75c to $1; butter in rolls, per lb., 19c to 21c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 19c to 20c; eggs, per dozen, 18c to 20c.

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—The supply of meat to-day was good, but is mostly in small quarters suitable for housewives. Proprietors of meat stores will not buy large quarters this weather as it will not keep. So, though meat prices are reasonable, few are buying in large quantities. Good forequarters could be bought from 3½ cents to 5 cents a pound, and hinds for from 4 to 5½ cents. Pork is bringing 9c to 9½c, according to quality. The season for veal is practically over. There are complaints of the dry weather and farmers are grumbling at having to drive their cattle two or three miles to water. This is also affecting late roots such as turnips and mangels. The high price of cheese is affecting that of butter and 25 cents has to be paid for the best quality now sold on the market. Quotations are about as follows:—Lamb, fronts, 6½c to 8½c; hinds, 8c to 10c; veal, fronts, 7c to 7½c; carcass, 5c to 6c; beef, per cwt., hinds, $4 to $5.50; do., carcass, $3.50 to $5.50; pork, heavy, $7.50 to $8; light, $9 to $9.50; chickens, pair, 75c to $1.25; live fowl, per pair, 60c to $1; creamery butter, 25c; tub butter, per lb., 20c to 21c; pail butter, per lb., 22c to 24c; new laid eggs, 20c to 22c; lard, per lb., 12c to 14c; hay, per ton, $13 to $19; straw, $6 to $7; oats, new, 35c to 36c; old, 37c to 40c; savory, per bunch, 5c; potatoes, per bag, $1; turnips, per bag, 25c to 50c.

Ingersoll, Sept. 24.—White wheat, 68c to 70c per bushel; red fall do., 68c to 70c; peas, 60c to 65c; barley, 52c to 54c; corn, 52c to 54c; oats, 34c to 35c; oats, new, 31c to 33c; oatmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; flour, $1.90 to $2.15 per cwt.; bran, $17 to $18 per ton; shorts, $18 to $20 per ton; butter, 23c to 25c per lb.; creamery, 28c to 30c per lb.; eggs, 16c to 17c per dozen; potatoes, 75c to 85c per bag; live hogs, $6 to $6.25 per cwt.; hay, $7 to $8 per ton; hides, $10 to $11 per cwt.

Toronto, Sept. 24.—Flour—Ontario steady at $2.75 asked for 90 percent patents, buyers bags, outside, for export. Manitoba first patents, $4.40; second patents, $3.90, and bakers, $3.80.

Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 mixed, 70c bid.

Wheat—Manitoba, No. 1 hard, 79c, Point Edward; No. 1 Northern offered at 79c Point Edward.

Barley—No. 2, 48c bid outside.

Peas—No. 2, 72c bid.

Oats—No. 2 white at 33c bid.

Butter—Market firm; receipts light; choice in good demand.

Cheese firm at 13½c to 14c.

Eggs firmer at 18c to 18½c.

WEEKLY CHEESE BOARDS.

The following table shows the offerings and sales of butter and cheese on the Canadian boards for the week ending Sept. 22:

CHEESE.

Date. Place.	Offerings.	Sales.	Price.
Sept.			
17—Sherbrooke	x500	500	12¾
17—Farnham	250	50	12 13-16
17—Crysler	799	799	13 1-8
18—Stirling	740	740	13
18—Campbellford	1,035	1,035	12 15-16
18—Three Rivers	x250	250	12 11-16
18—Lawrenceville	1,100	1,100	12 15-16
19—Picton	1,005	1,005	13 1-8
19—Peterboro	3,604	3,000	13 1-8
19—Woodstock	2,200	2,000	12 15-16—13
20—Kingston	1,070	1,070	13 1-8
20—Tweed	500	500	13 1-8
20—Madoc	1,000	1,000	13 1-16
21—Ottawa	1,129	x929	13 3-16—¼
21—Perth	1,675	1,675	13—1-8
21—Iroquois	950	x980	13—1-8
21—Nepean	700	x250	13 1-8—3

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLAND.

General Sir Redvers Buller, it is said, is likely to be made a field marshal.

Britain is importing motor manufactures to the tune of £13,000 a week.

Of the 46,216 employees in the postal and telegraph service of London, 7,557 are women.

Newcastle-on-Tyne has the enviable reputation of being the lowest rated among the great cities of the kingdom.

A Mr. Councillor Daines, fishing from Clacton Pier, hooked and brought up a bicycle which lay at the bottom of the sea.

A visitor at Rhosevlyn, Anglesey, found while bathing a valuable gold ring, which was lost in the sea six years ago.

A laborer was fined nine shillings at Harwich for doing damage to the amount of a penny to a meadow by walking across it.

A woman applied to the Acton magistrates the other day for a summons against her sister-in-law for 'defiammation of character.'

A Cambridge angler recently caught an eel which had made its home in an empty ginger-beer bottle and could only be taken out by breaking the bottle.

Lord Rothschild will present to the London County Council a pair of kangaroos, which will be placed in one of the London parks, probably Golder's Hill.

As a proof that he was short-sighted, a defendant in the Yarmouth Police Court assured the magistrates he could not see well enough to tell whether they were white or black men.

As the result of hatching operations at Port Erin (Isle of Man), over 5,000,000 young plaice were last year liberated in the sea. The experiments in hatching soles were unsuccessful.

For throwing a signal book overboard from the cruiser 'Vindictive,' off Sheerness, a young signalman was sentenced by court-martial to two years' imprisonment.

There now being 9,999 motor cars in Lnodon district with the letter 'A.,' and 9,999 with the letters 'L.C.,' Mr. Burns has issued a regulation to begin a new series of numbers with the letters 'L.N.'

After partaking of a wedding feast at Black Bank, a little mining village in Staffordshire, the bride and bridegroom and over thirty of their guests were seized with illness, whic ha doctor has diagnosed as ptomaine poisoning.

A Portland angler, when about to give up in disgust, felt a weight on his line and successfully landed a large torpedo, lost by one of the Channel Fleet vessels.

One of the most serious features of the great heat and drought was a milk famine in London. In some cases dairymen have paid as much as 10d. a quart for milk to sell at 4d.

Sticking pins and darning needles into donkeys to make them run was stated to be a common practice on Scarborough Sands, during a case tried at the local police court.

A short time ago the fine electric clock at Wolferton Railway Station gave much trouble to the officials. On examination it was found that the interior of the clock was choked with thousands of flies, living and dead.

A man who did not believe in banks and carried his savings in his pockets, died in the hospital at Greenwich, when £575 was found in his pockets. His brother said it was his thirty years' savings, which he had always carried about with him.

Smallpox is apparently becoming less fatal. From January to July there were 164 notified cases in Plymouth, with only two deaths. Last year smallpox prevailed to a considerable extent in the North of England, but caused very few deaths.

Father Read, of Cambridge, has seceded from the Church of Rome and married Miss Margaret Rogers, a Cambridge lady. He has been appointed to a Church of England curacy in a London parish.

The old parish stocks and whipping-post used in Hackney in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which were recently discovered in the tower of the parish church, have been erected in St. John's Churchyard, a few yards from the new Hackney Police Station.

The mystery of an oak tree in one of the public walks at King's Lynn, which had gained the reputation of being haunted on account of the strange sounds which issued from it, has been solved by a policeman, who discovered that a colony of more than a hundred bats had taken up their residence in the hollow trunk.

A sergeant in the East Surrey Regiment, who posted a letter at Middelburg, Cape Colony, two and a half years ago, to his mother in Wandsworth, received it a few days ago from the postman while he was visiting his mother. Postmarks indicated that it had been to Bombay, Pekin, Sydney and Frogmore.

A verdict of 'accidental death' was returned at an inquest at Roxwell, near Chelmsford, recently, on Bertie Brown, eight years and eleven months old, who was killed by being run over by a cart drawn by two horses, of which he was in charge as driver. It was stated that his wages were three shillings a week.

Thousands went hungry through a shortage of food at Portmadoc during the open-air preaching festival of the North Wales Calvinistic Methodist Synod. The number of visitors had exceeded all anticipations, and the town was 'eaten out' before half of them had been fed. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd-George were present.

The following is from an obituary which recently appeared in a Sussex local paper: 'After years of faithful service he has passed away, and we hope that many gentlemen in this town will show themselves brave and unselfish enough to follow his example.'

London's next Lord Mayor will be Sir William Treloar, and upon him will devolve the duty of entertaining, after a period of twelve years, a Liberal ministry wthin the Guildhall. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who will appear for the first time as a Prime Minister, will probably recall the fact that the last time a Liberal ministry mustered at the Guildhall he responded for the Army as Secretary of State for War.

The vicar of St. Peter's, Shaldon, Devonshire, has been annoyed recently by people who made it a rule to leave the church before the sermon, and he has had the following notice affixed to the pillars of the church:—'All adults who are unbaptized or possessed by devils should leave the church before the sermon, otherwise they should remain till the conclusion of the Lord's service.'

While bathing in the old River Wey at Byfleet some lads have discovered, almost hidden by sand in the bed of the stream, what they mistook for the trunk of an old tree. Upon examination the objete was found to be some ancient form of boat. It was black with age and about the size of a modern Canadian canoe. It had evidently been fashioned out of the trunk of an oak tree. It was flat bottomed, but the ends were roughly shaped, and apparently the inside had been burned or scooped out.

Expecting to see Louis De Rougemont dive from the pier into the sea with a large turtle a big crowd assembled on the Southport pier recently. Instead of diving from the pier, however, De Rougemont had himself and the turtle conveyed some distance from the pier in a boat. The turtle was then thrown into the sea, and after it had floundered about for a while De Rougemont, holding on to the boat with one hand, tried to mount its back. He struggled for nearly twenty minutes and then returned dripping to the pier and announced that the turtle was dead.

With regard to the proposed restoration of Carnarvon Castle, a letter from the Office of Works was read at the Carnarvon Town Council recently, stating that their architect had been instructed to confer with the mayor as to the feasibility of housing in the castle the museum collection which has been presented by Lady Turner to the council. 'In dealing with historic buildings,' the letter continued, 'this board, who are in full accord with the highest antiquarian and architectural authorities, do not attempt to restore such buildings to their original condition, but confine themselves to preserving them as memorials of the past. The very beautiful and famous Castle of Carnarvon will be dealt with in this manner.'

Viscount Hill's disposal of Hawkstone, in Salop, to Mr. George Whiteley, M.P., the chief Liberal Whip, which was announced recently, severs a family connection that dates back for centuries. As long ago as the close of the fifteenth century, when Sir Rowland Hill, the first Protestant Lord Mayor of London, was born at Hawkestone, the settlement of the Hills there was regarded as ancient. There have been many Rowlands of that ilk born at Hawkestone since, including Rowland Hill, the famous preacher, for whom the Surrey Chapel in the Blackfriarsroad, London, was originally built. Hawkestone, near Shrewsbury, is said to be the most beautiful place, both by nature and art, in Shropshire. The mansion, which is partly of the time of Queen Anne, commands a very fine view. Dr. Johnson, after his visit to Hawkstone in 1774, described the house as 'magnificent.' The grounds are in in places of a rocky and broken character, which add to their charm, but which led Dr. Johnson to remark that 'a walk is an adventure, the departure an escape.'

It is generally supposed that the village church of East Bergholt, Suffolk, is the only one in England which possesses an entirely distinct building for its belfry. The bells of this church are hung in a shed many yards away from the church, and are worked from above instead of from beneath. The church of Warmsworth, however, a village situated about two miles from Doncaster, can, the 'Sunday Strand' points out, boast of a belfry which is about half a mile away from the church. As the crow flies, the distance between church and belfry, which is known as Bell Tower, is 2,350 feet, the distance by road being about half a mile. The belfry is by no means a makeshift building. The tower, in fact, is said to date back to the twentieth century, and the reason of its isolation forms a rather curious story. The church was originally built on its present site to accommodate the villagers of both Warmsworth and Balby, the latter village being half a mile from the former. The tower was then placed in Warmsworth in order that the parishioners might hear the bell, which stops ringing a quarter of an hour before the service in order to enable the bell-ringer to get to the church in time.

SCOTLAND.

A start was made last month with the work of erecting the memorial to James Watt on the site of his birthplace, at the corner of William street and Dalrymple street, Greenock.

It is said that the floor of Port Glasgow Town Hall after a concert is indescribable. All manner of things are left by the audience—remains of fruit, pies, potato chips, and even pigs' feet.'

The efforts to preserve the Auld Brig o' Ayr are meeting with a hearty response from Burns clubs. The committee appointed met in the rooms of the National Burns Club, Glasgow, recently, when arrangements were made for receiving subscriptions towards the preservation fund, and a sub-committee was appointed to co-operate with the Ayr committee. The promotion of concerts or lectures by Burns clubs in different localities was suggested as a good way of aiding the fund.

The seekers at Tobermory for Armada treasure recently came upon another piece of silver plate, an exact replica of a salver recovered a few days previously, which weighed fully two pounds and measured eleven inches in diameter. When the brownish coating was removed by hand, metal resembling pewter appeared, but, after some slight polishing, the pure silver was revealed. Two such interesting and valuable finds, coming so close upon one another, have aroused great enthusiasm among the sailors, and they are very expectant of landing a chest wherein, it is stated, lie heaps of silver plate, sacred vessels, and altar services.

IRELAND.

The potato crop in Mayo, Sligo and Roscommon counties is reported to be a total failure.

Dublin Horse Show opened in fine weather, and there was an exceptionally large attendance of visitors. The entries this year numbered 1,355, being 180 in excess of last year.

Lord Valentia is head of a family long prominent in Irish history, which enjoyed at one time the two Earldoms of Anglesey and Mountnorris. Although an Irish Peer, Lord Valentia is a member of the House of Commons, where he has represented Oxford since 1895.

Ireland enjoys the distinction of possessing more centenarians than England, France and Germany combined. She had 497 at the last census, whereas France had only 243, England 146, and Germany 75. Spain takes second place in this respect, having 401 centenarians. Scotland's centenarians numbered 46 in 1901.

TEMPERANCE

AN ADDRESS BY THE REV. G G. HUXTABLE AT THE CORNWALL COUNTY CONVENTION. W.C.T.U.

Madam President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

I regard it both as a pleasure and an honor to be with you in this convention. The liquor traffic and the temperance movement present themselves to us under a variety of aspects. In the miscellaneous address which I purpose giving you I shall ask leave to say a few words on some of those aspects.

First of all, I would utter a few plain words on the question of

LICENSE.

In the Book of Esther we have a very graphic and a very vivid narrative of the purchase and sale of a legal license for the commission of a great crime.

The tyrant Haman made an offer to King Ahasuerus that he would hand over to the Royal Treasury 'ten thousand talents of silver,' if the king would enact a law, giving to him legal authority to kill and to slay the Jews throughout his dominion.

The king accepted the proposal. There was much money in that transaction. Moreover, he was under the influence of liquor. You could hardly think of such a bargain as that being made without liquor. The Persian Empire would have been deluged with blood as the result of this guilty license law, had it not been for the timely and powerful influence of a brave and noble-hearted woman.

Now, let us have a good look at the modern liquor license. My position is this: There is a strict analogy between the liquor license of to-day and the license just referred to. The ancient license was bought for money; and so is the modern. There is no difference whatever in that essential fact.

I am prepared to admit that there is a difference in the phraseology of the license granted by the Persian monarch and the license granted by our modern governments. It is only a difference in phraseology. The blank form in each case is filled up differently. The real object, and the ultimate result in both cases are precisely the same—money; that is the real object. 'To kill and to slay are the ultimate results.'

Some man may say that I am somewhat touched with fanaticism, and that my statements are exaggerated. I put my foot down solid and affirm that there is not a vestige of fanaticism in me, and that the statements I have made are literally true.

Let me ask this question: Does not every member of our Dominion Government and Parliament, and of our Provincial Legislatures; and of our Boards of License Commissioners, and the members of our municipal councils, do they not know that when they legalize and license the manufacture, the importation and sale of intoxicating liquor, they are giving the sanction of law to that which will produce murder, and suicide, and disease, and lunacy and crime?

Every one of the gentlemen just mentioned knows as well as he knows his right hand from his left that our liquor laws and our liquor licenses are literally red with blood. For the slaughter of animals the government provides the abattoir. For the slaughter of men, women and children the government provides the traffic in strong drink. Some one may say that such is not the original design of the government in its legislation. In answer to that I say that such is the direct result of such legislation. And, moreover, the government has placed itself in direct partnership with the trade. It gathers into the exchequer millions of the filthy lucre from the filthy liquor. As partners, the government must be held responsible for the fruits of the traffic. If I am not very much mistaken, that is good law and sound logic.

In the years of the past the government of Great Britain was responsible for the system of slavery, with all its revolting barbarities. In the years of the past that government was responsible for the poor victims who were crushed under the murderous wheels of Juggernaut. In the years of the past that government was responsible for the inhuman system of Suttee in our Indian empire. Under the provisions of that law millions of poor, hapless widows were burnt to death when their husbands died.

Now, thanks be to God, through the onward march of civilization and religion, all those barbarous enactments have been swept from the statute books of our empire. The curse of slavery no longer exists where the Royal Standard and the Union Jack of Old England wave. The ponderous wheels of Juggernaut no longer move through the streets of Delhi. The deadly fires of Suttee have been extinguished forever.

We may rejoice in the triumphs of truth and righteousness over the evils just referred to. Meanwhile, the accursed traffic in strong drink remains. Strong drink has caused a thousand times more suffering than slavery in the British empire. Strong drink has destroyed a thousand times more dear little children than the wheels of Juggernaut ever destroyed. Strong drink has inflicted a thousand times more of misery and pain and sin and shame upon the womanhood of Christendom than all the fires of Suttee ever inflicted upon the womanhood of India. And yet whilst these ghastly evils have been swept away to the everlasting shame of nearly all the legislatures in the Old World and in the New, those infamous alcoholic liquor laws still remain in all their frightful force. They stand out in bold relief, a veritable curse in every community in which they exist.

I have studied the subject of which I speak as carefully and as deeply as I can. I submit, Madame President and ladies and gentlemen, that every paragraph of such legislation legalizing and licensing that traffic is essentially immoral literature.

In that tragic Scripture narrative to which I have made reference, the victims of that bloody bargain were distinctly specified. It was expressly stipulated that the 'women and the children' should be included in the murderous slaughter. It is hard to believe that any men could devise such a system of infernal cruelty. But they did. That was one of the special provisions of the contract.

I examine the liquor laws of our day. There is no special provision for the murder of women and children. But the thing itself is there all the same. If they do not put it into words it is put into deeds; and thousands of women and children are sent to the grave every year from the brutal treatment of drunken husbands and drunken fathers, and that the direct result of the liquor license.

LONDON LETTER

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, Sept. 7, 1906.

The Premier some months ago promised that a measure dealing with the drink trade should be the chief work of parliament next year, and in view of this the great temperance organizations, and, indeed, all social reformers, are already beginning to discuss probabilities and to try to agree on the main points of reform to be urged on the government. These discussions have revealed an important cleavage in the ranks which has for some time appeared inevitable. On the one side the older temperance societies and their supporters act, as they have always done, on the belief that the drink trade as such cannot be mended, and so far as they can learn their way shall be ended. These are the organizations which have done the splendid national work which deserves such unstinted praise, work that it is no exaggeration to say has revolutionized the popular standards and the popular opinion with regard to alcoholic drinks. They desire to close as many public houses as possible, to limit hours; above all, to obtain the right of local veto—in short, to lessen the opportunities for obtaining drink as much as possible. On the other hand, a new society called the Temperance Legislation League has been formed, which is supported by some influential men who have not identified themselves with societies advocating the 'teetotal standard,' and also by some who have been prominent advocates of temperance in connection with the older societies. Prominent among them are Lord Peel, Sir T. P. Whitaker, Lady Henry Somerset, and Messrs. Shewell and Rowntree. The League is in the main agreed with the more extreme temperance reformers in the practical proposals they desire to urge on the government; they desire to amend the act of 1904 by adding a time-limit to its compensation clauses and by restoring and extending the power of local licensing authorities; they would more effectively control clubs, and increase in various ways the powers of local authorities to promote sobriety, but the important point on which they perhaps naturally lay most stress is in advocating the management of licensed houses in any locality, by 'suitable persons' with no private interest in the trade, and the utilization of the profit in the provision of counter-attractions. Much will be heard during the coming months both in favor of and against this proposal for 'disinterested management.' The United Kingdom Alliance has already issued a manifesto condemning it, and many men who cannot be accused of narrowness look upon it with suspicion. Indeed, the membership of those societies which have directly or through their representatives repudiated the new proposal, is said to exceed two millions.

Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, whose book on 'Poverty,' and whose books on temperance reform are so well known, has this week given an address in Manchester, outlining the measure of reform on which the League hopes to unite all temperance workers. He said it largely depended on the attitude taken up by social reformers whether the government would be able to pass useful legislation. He thought the essential conditions of an effective measure of reform were three—a great reduction in the consumption of alcohol, the destruction of the political and social menace of the drink trade, and an appropriation by the nation of the monopoly profits which at present practically give that trade a war fund of twenty millions a year. This fighting war fund must be taken away, for the influence it gave was overpowering. Mr. Rowntree, in regard to the kind of legislation needed, thought that a strong public opinion was now in favor of a time limit—that limit must be the shortest they could carry through parliament. Then, the localities must have the fullest possible power of working out their own salvation. While believing in the power of local veto being granted, Mr. Rowntree saw no prospect for a long time to come of the option being taken in large towns where it was so much needed, and he outlined, as an alternative, 'disinterested management.'

It should be possible for a body of disinterested persons to take over from the magistrates the control of all the licensed houses in an area, on the conditions that they accepted no remuneration for their services as directors, and that the return on the capital was the lowest at which capital could be obtained, so that there would be no inducement to continue the trade as a good investment. The whole management should be subject to the supervision of the public authorities, but the scheme must not be confounded with municipal control. It was not to take the place of local veto, but was only to be introduced in districts where local veto could not be carried by popular veto. The profits should not be applied to the reduction of the local rates, as they were in the case of the Gothenburg system, but should go to the Imperial Exchequer, after a first charge had been made upon them for the provision of counter-attractions in the locality. The amount necessary to provide efficient counter-attractions had been carefully estimated at £1 for every ten persons, so that in Manchester £50,000 would be required. Mr. Rowntree denied that these proposals were introducing division into the temperance camp. The proportion of teetotalers in the population was only ten percent, but it would be necessary to carry over fifty percent of the population with them in order to secure reform. 'There is,' he added, 'a large mass of public opinion which, whilst not willing to accept the extreme proposals of us enthusiasts, is perfectly willing to accept some scheme which they feel will have the effect of crippling the drink trade.'

It will be seen an attempt is here made to avoid the drawbacks of municipal control, and in view of the fact that the whole matter will be under discussion during the coming winter, Mr. Rowntree's address has great interest.

McGILL FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Dr. R. F. Ruttan Delivered the Inaugural Lecture

HE EMPHASIZED THE VALUE OF CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

The seventy-fifth session of the Faculty of Medicine at McGill University was inaugurated last week, when Dr. R. F. Ruttan delivered the introductory lecture before professors, lecturers, and demonstrators of the faculty, and the student body, numbering upwards of three hundred. At the outset, Dr. Ruttan extended a very hearty welcome to the students, and particularly to those of the Freshman class. No class of students, he said, were more true to each other, more loyal to their faculty and to their Alma Mater than students of medicine. It was equally true that in no other profession were the members so ready and glad to offer each other assistance when called upon as members of the profession to which the students aspired.

Three-quarters of a century ago four enthusiastic members of the medical profession, Robertson, Holmes, Stevenson, and Caldwell, began the systematic teaching of medicine in Montreal. They were instrumental in establishing the Montreal General Hospital and founding a school of medicine in connection therewith. It was this school of medicine that became the faculty of medicine at McGill. They were proud to remember and to recall that it was the activity and energy of this young faculty that gave McGill its first impetus towards success, and preserved to Montreal the great educational centre of which they were proud to call themselves members. Hence, it was fitting that day to remind themselves of that which the General Hospital, that faculty, that university, the city, and even Canada itself, owed to the four members of the profession whom he had named in the matter of organized medical charity and medical education.

The men who established the medical teaching in Montreal were from the first imbued with the methods of Edinburgh. The faculty of medicine at McGill was for many years alone among the medical schools of America to lay emphasis on the value of clinical instruction as apart from didactic lectures. That the students could no longer avail themselves to the same degree of the precious material to be found in such variety in the wards of the hospitals was a matter of great concern to the executive of the faculty. The responsibility for this change in the relative proportion of clinical hours to those devoted to more abstract and fundamental studies was to be found in the increasing demand made upon the limited time at the disposal of the students by the laboratories, together with the growth and development of every department of medical instruction. There were two methods of restoring the educational equilibrium between the laboratories and clinics. The one is to require a degree in arts with specialization in the sciences upon which medicine rests, biology, chemistry and physics, with elementary knowledge of their application to physiology and anatomy before entering upon the study of medicine proper; the other is to maintain a matriculation standard practically as it is, but to extend the period of study from four to five years. The first of these has been adopted by two or three of the advanced medical schools in the United States, which possess very large endowments; the other alternative, making five years the minimum time required for a degree in medicine, has found special favor in England and upon the Continent, particularly in France and Germany, and as announced by the calendar it is likely to be adopted by McGill, beginning with the session of 1907.

'The exact method of relieving the congestion has not yet been fully decided,' said Dr. Ruttan, 'but it is certain that whatever form it takes it will enable the students to avail themselves more fully of both the laboratory and clinical advantages possessed by McGill, and will enable the university to present to the public a higher class of physician and surgeon than ever before in her history. The university and the faculty will take this step entirely from a sense of duty which they owe to the public.'

Dr. Ruttan advised the freshmen not to fear their examinations, and above all not to cram for them. While the profession they were entering was crowded, the world demanded at any price men who are absolutely fitted for their position. He impressed upon the students of all years to value that portion of university education which comes through contact with fellow-students in other faculties. The present year in witnessing the opening of Sir William Macdonald's gift to the students—the McGill Union—will mark an epoch in the social history of the university.

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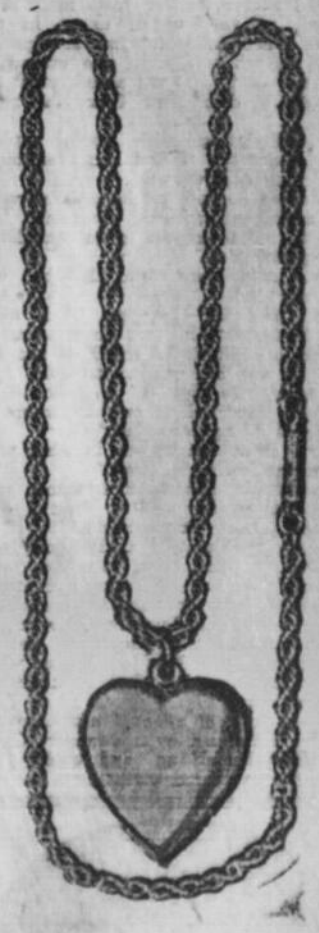

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QUITS.

(By the Baroness Tautphoeus.)

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Frederick Nixon, the youngest son of a wealthy London merchant, having married Lady Darwin, her son, Harry, was given into the control of her cousin, Lord Medway, to whose London home their young daughter Leonora at once proceeds on the death of her parents. The present Lord Medway, his father having but recently died, takes her to their suburban villa, 'The Willows,' where his sister, Lady Jane, makes her welcome. The three are happy together until the arrival of Lady Medway and her two elder daughters, who think Leonora should have gone to her father's city brothers, whom the girl had been taught to despise. They are also concerned at Lord Medway's fancy for his young cousin and endeavor to prevent his plans for taking her with them to winter at Nice. Lord Medway's brother, Charles Thorpe, Harry Darwin's chum, arrives in London, and persuades her Uncle Stephen Nixon to send for Leonora. At the close of a year, her Uncle Gilbert Nixon and his family, wish her to live with them, but she consents to remain with her Uncle Stephen, whose son Arthur returning home shortly after falls in love with his cousin, but marries Lady Trebleton. After six years of extravagance, he dies abroad, and Stephen Nixon, dying shortly after, leaves Nora sole heiress. She then removes to the home of her uncle Gilbert, and the family set out on a tour through Europe, as it is Nora's intention to visit her cousin Arthur's grave. While abroad they meet her half-brother, Sir Harry Darwin, and learn of his engagement to Lady Jane Thorpe. At Ammergau they encounter two strangers who are known to them only as Waldemar, a young German artist who is very obliging, and his friend Torp, an Englishman who is the reverse.

CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

'Who could introduce him here?' asked Nora, laughing. 'He told Jack that his name was Waldemar, gave us very good advice about our journey, and—'

'I knew,' cried Georgina, interrupting her, 'I felt quite sure, that as soon as your brother Harry left us, John would bring you into all sorts of embarrassments. It is quite provoking to see him talking to all these people as if they were his best friends! What must they think of us?'

'They are not thinking of us at all,' answered Nora. 'It is quite a common thing in these sort of out-of-the-way places for people to speak to each other without waiting for introductions; for instance, one of those priests inquired, without the slightest hesitation, if we were going to Ammergau, and if we had rooms there?'

'And you, of course, told him all our plans?'

'Of course, and he and his companions informed me that they had bespoken their rooms three months ago, and that we had but a small chance of finding a place to lay our heads.'

'If that be the case, would it not be better to change our route? I assure you, Nora, nothing is so destructive to the health and appearance as want of rest.'

Nora laughed. 'I only mentioned this to you,' she said, 'in order to prove the advantage of speaking occasionally to strangers when one is travelling as we are now. These most polite priests have advised us to apply to a M. Zwink, a wood carver, and the person is manager and director of the theatre at Ammergau, and should he not be able to arrange everything to our satisfaction, I am to inquire of him for Pater Ignaz. Now you see this Pater Ignaz is one of those who spoke to me without an introduction, and who, having received a civil answer from me, may, perhaps, be very useful to us in the sort of place to which we are going.'

'And in what way do you intend to make use of the young artist with the fiery eyes?' demanded Georgina ironically.

'As ambulating guide book,' replied Nora, demurely. 'I find him even more amusing than Murray!'

'I suspect he will not be satisfied with that arrangement,' said Georgina. 'He seems to me to expect to be considered as a—gentleman.'

'Well,' said Nora, 'and that he undoubtedly is.'

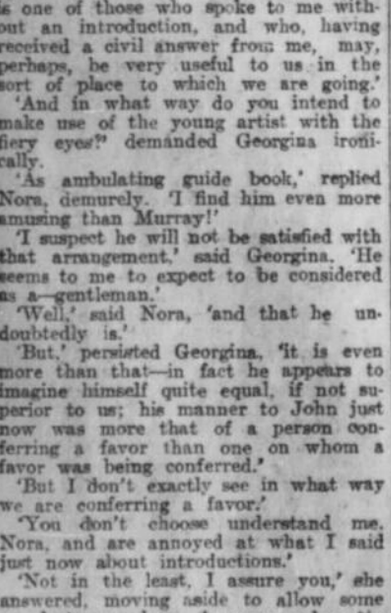
'But,' persisted Georgina, 'it is even more than that—in fact he appears to imagine himself quite equal, if not superior to us; his manner to John just now was more that of a person conferring a favor than one on whom a favor was being conferred.'

'But I don't exactly see in what way we are conferring a favor.'

'You don't choose understand me, Nora, and are annoyed at what I said just now about introductions.'

'Not in the least, I assure you,' she answered, moving aside to allow some people to pass her. A young and pretty girl looked back and smiled, while her mother politely addressing Georgina in French, asked her if she would accompany them to the Belvidere, to see what chance there was of fine weather for the next day.

With a look of affected astonishment at being addressed by a stranger, Georgina drew herself up, and coldly declined the proffered civility.



'I should like to go very much,' said Nora, perceiving that her cousin John was just then too much engaged to be at her service.

'Oh, pray, come,' cried the young stranger, eagerly. 'I know you are a foreigner, but my governess was an Englishwoman, and I can explain everything to you in your own language.'

Nora moved on while Waldemar looked away, and seemed to have no inclination to accompany them, although she had observed, that, on entering the room, he had appeared well acquainted with both her companions, and had introduced his friend Torp to them.

Mr. Nixon was sitting near the door in a lamentable state of bewilderment. 'Oh, Nora,' he cried, despondingly, 'these doings don't answer for a man at my time of life!' whether it's the second dinner, or the jabbering about me which I don't understand, I can't exactly say, but I never felt so oddish in all my life. My tea, if I had had it, would have set me all rights, I am sure. What that cooreer, that French fellow, Adong, was thinking about when he forgot it, I'm sure I can't tell, for I don't understand a word the mustachioed rascal says to me! If Jack had got an English cooreer, as I asked him, this would never have happened, and I don't and won't believe a word about his not being able to find an Englishman! I only wish we had given the tea in charge of Tomkins, or even Mrs. Nesbitt—I'll answer for it—it would never have been forgotten! Why they will be just as much inconvenienced as I am, and what we are to have for breakfast to-morrow, I don't know!'

'Coffee,' answered Nora, consolingly; 'and pray don't make yourself unhappy about Tomkins, who can take care of himself, or Nesbitt, who will be taken care of by Adam'; then bending down, she whispered. 'Don't you think it would be a good plan if you went to bed now?'

'Perhaps it would; but as there is a doctor in the room, I think I'll just ask if I ought not to take something.'

Nora did not wait to hear his answer; and no sooner was he joined by his daughter than he approached Dr. X—, and having bowed in a pleasant, condescending manner, drew a chair to the table, and sat down beside him. Imagining he wished to see the 'Strangers' Book,' the doctor politely moved it towards him. Mr. Nixon shook his head mournfully.

'Can I in any way be of use to you?' asked the doctor, in French, vainly endeavoring to suppress a smile.

Again Mr. Nixon shook his head, sighing out the words—'English, English.'

'My father can only speak English,' explained Georgina.

'Ah!' said the doctor, leaning on his elbow, and pausing for a moment, before he added, 'Well, I can speak English. Do you wish me to interpret for you.'

'Sir!' cried Mr. Nixon, with that feeling of relief which only those who have heard unknown tongues spoken around them for some weeks can experience on again unexpectedly hearing their own—'Sir, I am delighted to make your acquaintance!' and with a good-humored laugh he continued: 'When I saw you reading these books full of names to the company, I desired my son to find out who you were; and he has just now informed me that you are the celebrated Dr. X—! I know, sir, that men of your profession do not like to be asked for advice when they are travelling for their amusement; but, as they say, 'Necessity has no law,'' and ''Needs must when the devil drives.'''

The doctor turned to an acquaintance at the other side of him, and muttered between his teeth, 'Mad, or not mad?—that is the question.'

'Now, the fact is, doctor,' continued Mr. Nixon, 'I have always been a remarkably healthy man, and though, when our travelling-carriage was being built, I consented to the portable medicine-chest, it was with the firm belief that none of the patent medicines would ever find their way down my throat. Now, my daughter, Miss Nixon, is quite different—she likes medicine, and takes her pill every night regular.'

'Is it possible?' asked the doctor, slowly, and looking with unfeigned astonishment at Georgina, whose face became crimson; 'is it possible you like eating pills?'

'Papa is only jesting,' she answered, in a voice tremulous from vexation.

'Not a bit of it, Georgy. I assure you, doctor, no apothecary could manage the little scales, or weight and measure with greater nicety than my daughter: she can make up pills, and—'

'Good-night, papa,' said Georgina, in that distinct, quick manner which is so very demonstrative of female displeasure. 'Stay, Georgy, stay; I have only a few words to say to the doctor, and then we can go together.'

She sat down at a little distance, slightly contracting her brows, and biting her under lip, while her father continued, in a low, confidential tone—'You must know, doctor, that late hours never did, and never will, agree with me. I like living at the West End, and being in good society, amazingly; but only those who have been brought up to it, like my son and daughter, can find riding in the park, and dining at eight o'clock, and going to evening swarries, quite easy and natural. I moved too late in life, and can't get used to it, especially the late hours; so that I often wish myself back again in—in—the street we used to live in, as my daughter says. We knew many pleasant sociable people there, who dined at rational hours, and better and more plentifully than at more fashionable places. My father used to dine at five o'clock; by degrees, to please Mrs. Nixon, we got on to six o'clock; my daughter has brought us on to seven or eight; and I suppose my grandchildren will dine at nine or ten, as I have done to-day! But it has disagreed with me, doctor—disagreed in the most uncomfortable manner. Perhaps the walk up the Alps may have increased by appetite—I may have eaten more than usual. Now, doctor, you see, the late—the second dinner and the wine having disagreed with me, I should be very much obliged to you if you would tell me what I ought to take before I go to bed.'

'Punch,' said the doctor, who had listened to him with undeviating attention.

'What!' cried Mr. Nixon, opening his eyes as wide as the lids would permit.

'Punch,' repeated the doctor, nodding his head.

'Hush!' cried Mr. Nixon, with a wink and a gesture of his thumb towards his daughter, to whom he then turned, and affectionately observed, 'I say, Georgy, dear, I'm keeping you up a great deal too long; you had better not wait for me any longer;' adding in a whisper, 'Uncommon clever man, this doctor; he thinks I ought to take something before I go to bed, and is just going to prescribe for me.'

Glad to be released, Georgina immediately left the room; and Mr. Nixon, drawing still closer to the table and the doctor, observed, 'My daughter does not like punch.'

To this observation no answer was made. The doctor did not seem to think it of any importance whether or not Miss Nixon liked punch; and Mr. Nixon continued, as it were in explanation: 'She may, for all I know, in point of fact, like the taste of punch, and it may be only the vulgarity of the thing that she so specially abhors—'

'Vulgarity!' repeated the doctor; 'I never heard that punch was vulgar.'

'Why, sir,' cried Mr. Nixon, 'my daughter says it is so shockingly vulgar, that since we left the—street we used to live in, and come to Eaton place, I have never been allowed to see anything of the kind at my table! I can conscientiously say that I have not tasted punch for nine, or perhaps ten, years; but if you recommend it, I shall have no sort of objection to try a tumbler—medicinally, you know, medicinally. I say, just order the materials, will you?'

'I know nothing about the materials,' said the doctor; 'but I can order the punch if you wish it.' He made a sign, while speaking, to a girl who was in waiting; and before Mr. Nixon could express half the satisfaction he felt on hearing that punch was not considered vulgar in Germany, the waitress returned, carrying a covered glass in one hand, and a plate, on which was a large slice of cake, in the other.

'Hey? ha! what's that? Must I eat that with it?' asked Mr. Nixon, hastily.

'Not if you do not choose,' answered the doctor, with a smile, quite unconscious that he was being consulted as a physician, and thinking his companion singularly simple for a person who looked so intelligent.

Mr. Nixon accordingly made a negative motion with his hand towards the cake, uttering some of the 'grunting gutturals' which he seemed to consider so like German that they might pass for the language.

* * * * * * *

In the meantime, Nora and her companions, accompanied by a chamber-maid with a candle, ascended the long, steep flight of stairs which led to the roof of the house. There, however, even before they reached the door that opened on the small enclosed space called the Belvedere, the wind, which was blowing strongly, extinguished their light. Yet still they groped on, stepped out on the roof, and even while making some jesting remarks on the inappropriateness of the name, just then their eyes became accustomed to the darkness, and they began to perceive the widely-extending horizon, marked out by vivid flashes of lightning that, playing noiselessly along the dark sky, rendered at intervals the outline of the mountains visible, and showed the distant thunder-storm that was raging among them.

'It looks better than I expected,' observed the elder lady. 'The thunder-clouds are driving towards Tyrol, and the mon will soon be visible to us at least! After all, it may be fine to-morrow.'

'It will be fine to-morrow, and for some weeks afterwards,' said Nora, gaily; 'I have bespoken fine weather, as we are going to a pretty mountain village, where M. Waldemar has promised to show us some beautiful views from the alps in the neighborhood.'

'Oh, Count Waldemar is of your party, then? I understood he was on a hunting-excursion with that Englishman, that friend of his whose acquaintance he made at Vienna so many years ago.'

'He is not of our party,' said Nora, quickly; 'we met him here accidentally to-day; he told us his name was Waldemar, gave us advice about our route, and—'

'And invited you to visit him at his castle in the Valley of the Inn,' said the elder lady, laughing, 'it would be just like him.'

'No,' answered Nora, 'the fact is, we saw him sketching when we arrived here, and, without further consideration, concluded he must be an artist, and his friend, Mr. Torp—'

'Torp,' repeated the lady; 'that was not the name he said, was it Sophet?'

'No, mamma, he said Lord Medway, but he afterwards called him Torp, once or twice; and the name sounded so oddly that I asked him about it, and he told me that the family name of the Medveys was—'

'Thorpe,' said Nora.

'Exactly,' but as Count Waldemar never could learn to pronounce the 'th'—he called him Torp. He said he had become acquainted with him when his name was Torp, and could not now learn to call him anything else without a great deal of trouble.'

The lady and her daughter talked on, and Nora heard the murmuring of voices, but the words conveyed no sense to her mind, so completely had she had been surprised by what she had heard. Could it be true that chance had brought her into the immediate neighborhood of the only person in the world she wished to avoid? Was it indeed certain that he was going to Almenau, where they must necessarily often meet? Would he claim acquaintance when he heard her name? What would be his manner towards her uncle, Georgina, and John? Could she, in fact, receive him with even a semblance of cordiality after her last conversation with her brother? She had not time to answer any of these questions before her companions proposed going down stairs again. At the door of her room they stopped; and, as they wished her good-night, hoped she would not be too fatigued to get up the next morning to see the sun rise.

'Oh, Nesbitt, I am so sorry I forgot to tell you to go to bed,' said Nora, when she saw Georgina's maid waiting in her room, and vainly endeavoring to suppress her yawns; 'just put my things in order for to-morrow morning, and then you can sleep until Miss Nixon wants you.'

'Yes, ma'am, thank you. Miss Nixon does not wish to be wakened for the sunrise, ma'am.'

'Nor you either,' said Nora, laughing.

'Why, ma'am, Monsieur Adong says that a sunset is much finer.'

'Of course, what Adam says must be right!'

'Yes, ma'am—only in one thing he is wrong, very wrong—he always calls master Lord Nixon, ma'am, since Sir 'Arry left us—he says it makes people think more of us.'

But Nesbitt, you ought to explain to him—'

'So I have, ma'am, but he says he has been so accustomed to travel with noblemen, that he cannot do otherwise. It's all very well with the ignorant Germans, who don't know the difference, but when English people hear him, I am so ashamed I don't know where to look.'

'There is an Englishman here now—a Mr. Torp—' began Nora, quickly.

'Yes, ma'am, and as ill-luck would have it, he and a young gentleman with a face and beard just such as one sees in the pictures of the galleries, ma'am, passed the kitchen when I was getting candles for this room. The young gentleman turned back suddenly, and asked Mr. Adong the name of the family he was cooreer to? "My Lor Nixone," says he, "from London," says he, and immediately the other gentleman, who had walked on very high and mighty, stopped and laughed a little, and said something of the creation, which I did not quite hear, and of a pleasant addition to the peerage, and then he too turned back and said London was a large place, and might contain a great many Nixons; that he knew something about one of that name, and wished to be informed where Mr. Adong's present employer lived in London. And no sooner, ma'am, did he hear of Eaton-place, than he became more inquisitive a great deal than the other gentleman, and asked if you were all of one fambly, and especially if you and Miss Nixon were sisters; and Mr. Adong, knowing no better, said, "yes," ma'am, that you were "all one fambly, tra distinguey;" and then they walked away, laughing, and I had the greatest mind to run after them and explain that you, ma'am—'

'I am very glad you did not,' said Nora, quickly, 'and you will oblige me very much by never entering into any explanation whatever. I am quite satisfied to pass for a daughter of my uncle's, in fact I prefer it just at present.'

Mrs. Nesbitt seemed for a moment surprised, remained a short time silent, and then observed, 'I suppose, ma'am, you think it better for us while in this wild part of the country to remain incog.'

'Exactly,' said Nora, laughing; 'it is quite unnecessary that these strangers should be informed of my relationship to my uncle; nor can it in any way interest Monsieur Adam either, so for the present let us leave him in ignorance also. In short, Nesbitt,' she added, with unusual emphasis and seriousness, 'the less you speak of me and my affairs for the next six weeks, the better pleased I shall be.'

These words made the impression intended, for Mrs. Nesbitt greatly desired to enter Nora's service; and she actually was scrupulously silent during the time required.

The Peissenberg is not a place for tranquil slumbers on a moonlight night, and but a few hours had elapsed before bright moonbeams in her chamber, and on her bed, wakened Nora so completely, that she looked at her watch, rose, slowly dressed herself, and having from her window seen several dark figures already moving about before the house, she descended quietly and passed through a small gate that opened to the east. The daylight, which began to pervade the horizon, was so faint, and the wind so high, that she returned to the front of the buildings, and had scarcely reached the parapet wall when John sprang towards her.

'Good morning, Nora; I knew you would be one of the first up! Did you hear the row in the house about midnight?'

'No, I slept too soundly.'

'The governor was ill—got up a regular scene—thought he was dying!'

'Oh, Jack, if these sort of excursions disagree with him, let us give them up at once.'

'Nonsense, dear girl, it wasn't the walk up here, nor the late dinner either, though he still tries to think so; it was—but don't peach—don't tell Georgy—it was the punch he drank he really was ill for half an hour or so, and then he sent for the doctor.'

'How fortunate there happened to be one in the house!' exclaimed Nora.

'So we thought, and sent for him at once; but he refused so obstinately to get up, that I went to him myself and explained, as well as I could do so in German, my father's situation, and the duties of a man of his profession. I did not know, at first, that he understood English, and supposed my German, spoken in a hurry, was not so intelligible as usual; he listened to me, however, civilly enough, said something about being very sorry, drew up the monstrous down bed with which people half smother themselves in this country, and composed himself to sleep in my very presence!'

'How very unfeeling!' cried Nora, indignantly.

'Wait until you hear the end,' continued John, laughing; 'my father, alarmed as you know he always is when anything is the matter with him, got out of his bed, and in order not to catch cold, took the bright-red wadded quilt from his bed and threw it over his dressing-gown. Now don't try to look grave, Nora; his appearance was comical, and when, accompanied by Tomkins, we commenced a regular pilgrimage to the doctor, I could not keep my countenance. Some people in our vicinity had been wakened, doors were ajar, and I heard whispering and tittering in all directions. The tassel of my father's monstrous white night-cap—'

'I really could laugh,' said Nora, 'if it were not for anxiety about my uncle.'

'Oh, laugh as much as you like,' cried John; 'I laughed, too, and amused myself making bows to all the half-opened doors as I passed. Now that I know the true state of the case, I cannot conceive why the doctor did not get up and lock his door when I left him. I should have done so in his place; however, it proves satisfactorily that the Germans are a phlegmatic nation. The door was still unlocked, and in the few minutes I had been absent he had actually contrived to fall asleep again!'

'And you were obliged to waken him?' interposed Nora.

'Of course. And after staring at us all for a few seconds, rather savagely, he began to mutter the most extraordinary words I ever heard. I did not understand them, but I can imagine their import, and it struck me at the time that the German language was very powerful for the expression of rage. The governor sat down by him, and mildly began a detailed account of his sufferings; but the doctor interrupted him by an impatient and fruitless endeavor to make him understand that though a doctor he was no doctor.'

'Ah,' said Nora, 'that was the man who was reading the "Strangers' Book" this evening; I made the same mistake myself.'

'Yes, and if he had only used the word physician, perhaps the governor would have understood him—but I am not sure—these things are out of his line, you know, so they kept shouting at each other, doctor or no doctor, until at length, finding English, German and French insufficient, he explained, with a couple of Latin words, that he was a lawyer, and not a physician. I understood him, of course, and with some difficulty made my father comprehend the state of the case, but no sooner did a light break upon him than he thought it necessary, as an apology for having got up such a row, to commence a history of his neglected education, and how his father had considered a classical education unnecessary, and how often he had intended to learn Greek and Latin, but had never had time for it! The old story, your know, if Georgy had been there he would not have been so communicative, I suspect—'

Here they both became conscious that Torp was within hearing distance of them, and John added quickly, 'In short, all was at last satisfactorily explained, and we left the doctor in peace—but even then he did not bolt his door—curious people these Germans!'

At that moment Waldemar advanced towards them, and while he leaned against the wall, and was still eagerly speaking to Nora, the wind caught his light straw hat, balanced it a moment high above his head, and then blew it down the steep green hill., John laughed loudly. Waldemar smiled good-humoredly, looked after it for a moment, and perceiving that it was already out of sight, continued speaking as if nothing had occurred to interrupt him. 'I scarcely, in fact, know which I prefer,' he said, looking round him, 'a sunrise from a quite dark night, or this protracted struggle between moonlight and breaking day! But we must go to the other side of the church, Mees Nixe, if we intend to see the sun rise in all its glory.'

'I wonder,' cried John, leaning over the wall, 'I wonder how far down the hill your hat is at this moment!'

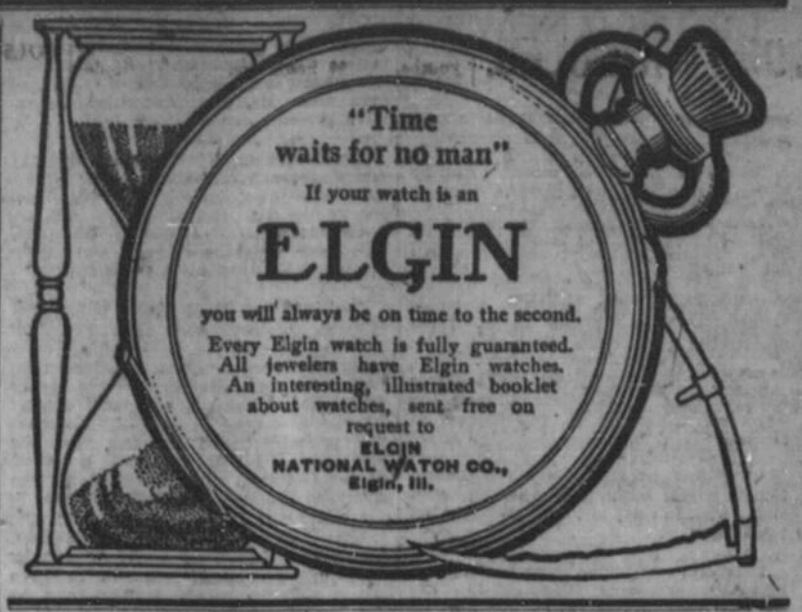
'If you feel the slightest curiosity on the subject,' said Waldemar, 'I advise you to gratify it.'

John jumped over the wall, and directly he was out of sight, Torp joined Nora and Waldemar. Several groups of people from the neighboring inn were assembled, all eyes turned to the east. Nora's acquaintances of the previous evening moved towards her, and Waldemar seemed for a moment inclined to retire; but when he perceived that both ladies turned to Torp and began to speak English, he remained standing, with his arms folded, his eyes sweeping eagerly over the plain before him, while he began again to speak to Nora, as if in continuation of what he had before said. 'Moonlight is more adapted for confined landscapes than for a view like this; there it can produce strong shadow and make insignificant objects appear grand; here it serves but to create confusion; the eye labors in vain to find a distinct outline or place of repose—just light enough to make us painfully aware of the imperfection of the noblest sense that we possess:—I believe I give the preference to that gradual transition from night to morning, which I witnessed the last time I was on this spot at this hour. Impenetrable darkness changed by degrees into grey twilight—the first glimmer of light caught by the mountain-tops and showing their outline in dark masses—then the boundaries of forest and long dark-colored lakes became visible—last of all the towns, villages, churches. Do not look again at that pale, fading moon,' he added, turning once more with Nora towards the east, and fixing his eyes on the spot where, bright and glowing, the sun's disk began to appear above the horizon.

With the others they gazed undazzled on the magnificent fiery orb as long as his rays 'shot parallel to the earth,' and were tempered by its misty atmosphere. Soon, however, the deep red color changed to the pale hue of intense heat and light—the admiring eyes were averted and tongues were loosed and—talked of breakfast.

Nora took advantage of the general movement leisurely to examine Mr. Torp. The movement was favorable for him, he was listening to the broken English of her acquaintance of the previous evening; and though none of that suavity of manner which men frequently feel or feign when speaking to women with whom they are but slightly acquainted was perceptible in his person or features, there was an unaffected cordial smile on his lips, and a mirthful glance in his eyes, that made her unwillingly acknowledge to herself that he was handsomer than she had expected to find him. The scrutiny, however, was short; for, with that inexplicable feeling of consciousness from which even the most near-sighted are seldom quite free when closely watched, Torp soon became aware that eyes were fixed on him, and turned to meet them. Indifferent and haughty was the glance he bestowed on Nora, but the look that met his, though a mere flashing of the eye, instantly arrested his attention—there was recognition in it, and few are ignorant of the change which that produces in the human eye. Did it remind him of somebody he had seen before? When Where? Pshaw! Often as he had heard of the Nixon family, he certainly never had seen one of them. The eyes were handsome, very—very handsome, and he rather wished she would look at him again—it would greatly assist his memory. For this purpose he followed her into the house, and to the sitting-room; but in vain. Nora would not look at him any more, and seemed altogether occupied with John, who, after a fruitless chase of Waldemar's straw hat, had ordered his breakfast, and now assured her he had had an excellent view of the sunrise from the window opposite him. They then lowered their voices, spoke for a few minutes, and finally left the room together, John to induce his father to get up, Nora to bribe Georgina to exertion, by a proposal to stop at Sultzbad, at the foot of the hill, until they had all had warm baths.

(To be continued.)



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Thousands of women suffer from headaches, backaches, dizziness, languor and nervousness. Few realize that their misery all comes from the bad state of their blood. They take one thing for their head, and another for their stomach, a third for their nerves. And yet all the while it is simply their blood that is the cause of all their trouble. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure all these and other blood troubles because they actually make new, rich, red blood. Mrs. J. H. McArthur, St. Thomas, Ont., says: 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done me a world of good. For about eighteen months I was a constant sufferer. I was terribly run down and the least exertion left me fagged out. I slept badly at night and this further weakened me, and finally I had to give up housekeeping and go boarding as I was quite unable to do any housework. I took doctor's medicine but it was of little or no benefit. One day a neighbor told me how much benefit she had derived from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and advised me to try them. I sent and got three boxes, and by the time I had used them I could feel a change for the better. Then I got four boxes more, and before they were all gone my health was fully restored. To see me now one would not think I had ever been sick for a day, and I can honestly say I owe my renewed health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest cure there is for the weakness and backaches and sideaches of anaemia: all the distress of indigestion: all the pains and aches of rheumatism, sciatica and neuralgia, and the weakness and ill-health that follows any disturbance of regularity in the blood supply. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50c a box, or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

THE EXPRESS LOCOMOTIVE

HOW IT PICKS UP WATER.

An interesting article is contributed to 'Pearson's Magazine' by Mr. C. H. Jones, describing how engines pick up water when travelling at full speed, thereby effecting an immense saving in time by the abolition of the frequent stops that would otherwise be necessary. Locomotives working fast passenger trains consume from 25 to 50 gallons of water every mile they run, the quantity varying with the weight of the train, the state of the weather, and other conditions. Hence a train used to be frequently stopped at a station for the engine to quench its thirst at a water column when, from a traffic point of view, such a stop was unnecessary. But since the introduction of water troughs on the great railways engines can pick up from one to two thousand gallons of water in about fifteen seconds when running at full speed. To pick up water is a simple operation, but, even to the engineman, it is an exciting incident on the journey:

'As the train rushes along, both driver and firemen are on the alert to locate the position of the troughs. This is an easy matter in daylight, but in the dark it is more difficult; they have then to be guided by some landmark, such as an over-bridge, or by the sound as when the train rumbles over an iron bridge. While the driver, with his head on the regulator, looks out ahead, the firemen watches for the trough, and the instant that the tender is over it, he, with a quick turn of the handle of a screw, lowers a scoop and notes the rapid rise of the water in the tender as indicated by a guage. He must be prompt in reversing the screw just before the tender is full, otherwise the water will spout out in great volume through the overflow pipes, and flood the train.'

Water troughs are usually put down about 50 or 70 miles apart. A tender ordinarily carries about 3,000 gallons of water, but in the absence of 'picking up' apparatus on some ways, where heavy trains have to travel long distances without a stop, it has been found necessary to increase the capacity of the tenders to 4,000 or even 4,500 gallons.

AN ECHO OF AN OLD CRIME.

The discovery at Ringstead of the skeleton of a woman, supposed to have been murdered, recalls a famous Northamptonshire murder trial, and the alarming sequel which caused the discontinuance of the old-time custom of mock trials by jury in country districts.

On July 22, 1850, a young woman, named Lydia Attley, mysteriously disappeared from Ringstead. Singularly, she was last seen about a hundred yards from the spot on the Denford Road, where her supposed skeleton has been found, talking to a young man, named Weekley Ball. Nearly fourteen years passed, and then on some human bones being dug up at Ringstead, Weekley Ball, on whom suspicion had always been cast, was arrested at Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, whither he had fled from the local gossips, on a charge of murdering the woman. This was in February, 1864, and he was taken before the magistrates at Thrapston, and committed to the Spring Assizes at Northampton, pleading his innocence. He was tried before Justice Cockburn (afterwards lord chief justice) and acquitted, returning to Ramsey, where he died some fifteen years ago, highly respected.

The finding of the skeleton of the woman now has revived the old story, and an elderly inhabitant says: 'The incident recalls to my mind (after forty-two years) the great excitement which was created, not only in Ringstead, but throughout the country, when Weekley Ball was arrested in 1864.

'Nothing but this affair was talked of wherever men met together for months after, and I well remember how a song, with Lydia (or Liddy) Attley as the heroine was on everybody's lips. A sensational occurrence took place in Irthlingborough over it. A number of youths, whose heads were full of it, decided upon holding a mock trial by jury. One of them was chosen to represent Weekley Ball, the prisoner, and from the remainder the judge and jury were picked. The trial was carried out with mock solemnity, and the prisoner, being found guilty, the 'judge' passed sentence of death.

'Up to this time the matter had no serious aspect, but after the sentence the youths proceeded to carry it into effect. They took the "condemned" prisoner down to the Cross, where arrangements were made for the "execution" to take place. It was, of course, not intended to hurt him, but, unfortunately for all and especially for the prisoner, their proceedings were too realistic, and in a few seconds after being suspended by the neck, it was seen that the youth was actually strangling.

'Some of the party, frightened at the serious turn the matter had taken, ran away, but the others raised an alarm, and with help released the choking youth from his perilous position. It was only just in the nick of time that this was done, for the young fellow's face was nearly black. He was unconscious, and doubtless in a few more seconds life would have been extinct. Though efforts were made to keep the affair quiet, it got noised abroad, and so alarmed everybody concerned that these mock trials by jury, which at that time were common in country districts, received a check, and since then have been of infrequent occurrence.'

Lydia Attley was at the time of her disappearance about thirty years of age, and the theory that the skeleton is hers receives support from the fact that the teeth, which are absolutely perfect, are those of a woman about that age. The body was in a cramped, crescent position, pointing to a hurried burial. A rusty razor, with which the crime had evidently been committed, was found beside it.—London 'Standard,' Aug. 4.

THE LAND OF ICEBERGS.

(W. B. Conant, in Boston 'Transcript.')

It is the icebergs that make Labrador fascinating. They greet you when you steam out of the Straits of Belle Isle, the northern gateway of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and head northward up the coast of Labrador. They come floating from the north, an endless procession, all shapes, fantastic, colossal, statuesque, even grotesque—a magnificent assemblage of crystal domes and turrets and marble fortresses. Your steamer picks its way carefully among them lest they be jealous of her intrusion and fall over upon her. And in the midst of this glorious company you come to Battle Harbor.

The settlement is on an island perhaps two hundred yards in diameter, which is the outpost of a larger island, and ploughs the waves of the ocean like the prow of some gigantic ocean liner. In storms the spray leaps almost across its ledgy surface. A cove hides behind the bluff sea wall, and on its rim nestles a tiny village of whitewashed cottages. You climb the hill to the lookout. Away to the north and south spreads out the vast procession of the icebergs. They come out of the north, the fog surrounding their tops and streaming like smoke from their pinnacles. They move slowly southward, perhaps three or four miles a day. Some go directly south down the Newfoundland coast, some turn west as they approach the Straits and are swept by the tide into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Day by day from the hilltop you note their slow progress. Each day sees new forms emerging on the northern horizon, while old, familiar bulks are lost to view in the south. Each month's icebergs are natives of a more northern region. Hence the bergs of the late summer, though fewer in number, are individually larger than those of the earliest part of the season, because they have been longer in the making, coming from further north.

June's icebergs are Labrador's own product, and have broken off from the ice field that has filled the bays and extended far into the ocean in the previous winter. July's bergs come from Baffin Land, while the huge bulks of August are natives of Kane Bay and the far northern rim of Greenland, where man has never been.

GRASSHOPPERS IN A GLACIER.

(From 'Country Life in America.')

One of the small glaciers in Montana is of especial interest on account of the fact that in the mass of ice there are imbedded two strata of grasshoppers, each about a foot thick. There are literally tons of grasshoppers in the ice, and the question naturally arises as to where they came from.

The most obvious explanation is that centuries ago two enormous swarms in course of migration were caught in a snowstorm, chilled and buried in the snow, where they have remained till now in a perfect state of preservation. In the accounts of the early Western explorers a few instances are related of meeting large swarms of locusts on the mountain tops in the Rockies. It is a very fortunate circumstance that the great extension of agriculture in the West has broken up the breeding grounds of these insects.

SMOKING JUSTICE.

(From the Calcutta 'Indian World.')

An offensive thing in our law courts one has the misfortune to notice nowadays is smoking on the bench. Among assistant and joint magistrates and the deputy and sub-deputy magistrates, and even among munsiffs and the subordinate judges, one is getting more and more largely accustomed to the picture of blind justice holding the scales with a cigarette between his lips and sometimes with a cigar or a pipe in his mouth.

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DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

POISONOUS STINGS AND BITES.

DANGER NOT SO GREAT AS MANY PERSONS THINK.

(From the Arizona 'Republican.')

The danger to human life from the bites and stings of poisonous reptiles found in the South-west are very much overestimated. It is a belief among many people that the centipede, the tarantula, the Gila monster, the scorpion and a score of other reptiles and insects of various long-scientific names are sure death to those who encounter them. The facts are that about the only really dangerous things that Arizona has are the rattlesnake and the hydrophobia skunk. The former is common to almost the entire United States, outside of the cities, and the skunk is found in many countries besides Arizona. The Gila monster is authentically credited with quite a number of victims, but it is not a very dangerous animal, for the reason that it seldom bites anybody unless it is captured and teased until it is made to bite in self-defence, and then in many cases the victim suffers but slightly if the wound is properly cared for. The tarantula is said to be sure death, but who ever heard of a tarantula biting anybody? There may be occasional instances, but there is none on record in these parts.

The sting of the scorpion is so common as to excite no comment, unless the victim be an infant and the insect gets under the clothes and stings him repeatedly. In that case death has been known to ensue in various instances that might be referred to. But there have probably been hundreds of people stung by scorpions in this country this year, and in few cases has the wound been as serious as a bee sting, and in no case has it been fatal. So far as can be ascertained, no mature person in these parts ever died from the sting of a scorpion, though in a few cases where the wound penetrated a large blood-vessel the patient has suffered intensely. The sting of the centipede is rare, and probably not a dozen cases have occurred in these parts in as many years, and it is not of record here that anybody ever died from a centipede's sting. The usual result is the making of a bad wound, followed sometimes by a sloughing of the adjacent flesh, and probably, if neglected, blood poison might ensue. But the wound could scarcely prove fatal if given attention, judging by the observation of the incidents of the past. A case of centipede stinging is recorded by the Florence 'Blade' as follows:

'James Davis, of Kelvin, came down a week ago Friday for medical treatment, having been bitten by a centipede the evening before. He had gone to bed, and some time in the early part of the evening the centipede had taken a notion to become James's bedfellow for the night, but James got too rough and the centipede tackled him for revenge. He was in a sort of stupor for a time following the bite, having no power to use his limbs, but it lasted only a short time and he got up and applied ammonia. This was all he did until he arrived here. The doctor bled the wound and applied medicines, and Mr. Davis was allowed to return the same day. This shatters the theory that a centipede injects deadly poison into the person it stings. Mr. Davis would not take whiskey—which is supposed to be good in such cases. The centipede was a large one, being about eight inches long.'

WATERING PLACE DOCTORS.

I believe that there is no more thorough-paced humbug than a watering place doctor. One would always suppose, to hear him, that the world would end were his particular tap to disappear. Most people eat too much. They are benefited by semi-starvation and a course of purgative waters, just as a lady's lapdog is cured of its complaints by a dog doctor, who ties him up to a post when sent to be cured, and lets him have almost nothing to eat for a few days. As for gout, some waters relieve it for a time, but only for a time; others bring it out. I sometimes have gout, and I leave it alone until it cures itself by burning out, without any extraneous aid, that uric acid that has accumulated in the system. Of course, however, there are particular cases in which waters of some special kind are as useful as the proper medicine that would be bought of a chemist. I once asked the leading doctor of Bohemia, a very able man, what he thought of the effect of the Marienbad waters on fat people, and suggested that the régime would produce the same result without the waters. He agreed, but said that the waters might have a dissolving influence which would perhaps aid in the cure.—London 'Truth.'

ONLY MAN IS VILE IN CUBA.

Cuba, as the Spaniards discovered to their cost, is an ideal country in which to make war. The Queen of the Antilles, however, enjoys other and less terrible perfections. One of these is her gift of silence. Her great forests are as the isle of which Tennyson sang:

It was all of it fair as life, it was all of it quiet as death.

While the towns are to-day filled with tumult, the forests, according to an American explorer, are as still as the seat of Saturn. 'No beast crashes through the undergrowth, no bird sings in the branches, no wind sighs through the mighty tops. The living creatures of that world glance noiselessly through the air or glide stealthily beneath the heavy sound-deadening verdure.' Song birds there are none, except a stray alien from the Florida coast; the bird-music is the music of color alone.

Columbus, although confessing when his eye rested upon Cuba, in 1492, that it was the fairest land he had ever seen, sailed on to find a fairer, and failed. Only man is vile in Cuba. The climate behaves itself well. No snow is ever known to fall even on the lofty peaks of Lomas de San Juan or on the Sierra del Cobre. Hailstorms have the decency to place an interval of fifteen years between their visitations, and the hurricanes spend their fury chiefly on the sea. Then the insects and the reptiles are mainly of the harmless sort. Most alluring picture of all, perhaps, with the sun at 85 in the shade, 'You may cool your thirst by day with the sweet clear waters of the cocoanut. You may cool your heated eyes by night with such floods of golden moonlight as would have driven Shelley mad. The moon makes all men Endymions in Cuba.'—London 'Chronicle.'

PRISONERS FOR DEBT

LARGE INCREASE IN THEIR NUMBER IN ENGLAND.

(From London 'Truth.')

Some remarkable figures relating to imprisonment for debt are given in the last published county court return. During 1905 the total number of debtors imprisoned on judgment summonses in the county courts was 11,405, and of these no fewer than 7,851 served their full term. Both figures have been steadily rising since 1900, when the committals numbered 7,800, and 4,692 of the prisoners served the full term. This increase, moreover, has been out of all proportion to the increase in the number of the judgment summonses heard.

Another instructive feature of the return is the amazing disparity it exhibits in the practice of different judges. For instance, in Durham, etc., 19,670 actions were determined, and the number of debtors imprisoned was twenty-eight; while in York, Ripon, etc., where the actions numbered 22,296, no fewer than 471 were imprisoned, 343 of them serving the full term.

SKILL VS. STRENGTH IN DRIVING A HORSE.

Strength has nothing to do with hands—or, rather, it is a distinct drawback to their acquirement. The weakling must use other means to attain his ends; the strong man disdains the delicate effects which make for everything of the best in horsemanship. A little, eighty-pound boy will control perfectly a rattle-brained racehorse that no man could hold by main strength; a slight woman will guide four horses as few men can—it is the combination of the attributes named that enables them to do it.

Appropriate bitting has much to do with success, but the novice is apt to proceed to the extremes of severity in his desire to get that delicacy of touch and promptness of response which he thinks should follow sharp restraint. The reverse of this should always be the rule, and the horse should be constantly tried with lighter bitting effects until the least possible restraint is employed. Hands and mouths vary from day to day, according to various circumstances of irritability and sensitiveness, and no one arrangement is likely to be for the best interests of both biped and quadruped. A balanced horse is always a light-mouthed horse, and it is 'up to' the driver or rider to find what best brings about this result. No balanced horse can pull; no puller is in balance.—Outing.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN OF INDIA.

(From the 'Advocate of India.')

Ahalya Bai of Indore, the widow of Krande Rao, the only son of Mulhar Rao, the founder of the Holkar dynasty, was a good and virtuous sovereign, devout, merciful and laborious to an extraordinary degree. On the death of her only son she was compelled to come forward to maintain the independence of the family she represented. The wise conduct of Ahalya Bai, combined with the determination of the Mahratta chiefs to uphold her legitimate rights, frustrated the vehement opposition presented by Razobah Dada, in the early part of her reign. The prosperity and reputation of her reign were largely due to her wise choice of a commander in chief in Tukaji Holkar.

Ahalya Bai devoted herself to her duty with great earnestness. She transacted business in public Durbar from two to six and from nine to eleven p.m., when even the most insignificant cases were most patiently investigated. She built forts and constructed roads, and she raised Indore, the present capital of the state, from a village to a wealthy city. She fell under the domination of the priesthood and expended large sums on religious edifices all over India. Though kind and conciliatory, she knew well how to inspire dread in the hearts of the most callous criminals. During her reign her kingdom was but once invaded (unsuccessfully) by the Rana of Udaipur. Her reign enjoyed unprecedented prosperity. She also commanded great respect from foreign sovereigns. The Brahmans regarded her as an Avatar or incarnation of the Deity. The loss of her two sons, under peculiarly painful circumstances, tinged her life with a sombre hue which no successes in her public career could brighten.

CIGARETTE SMOKING.

There has frequently been a discussion on the effects of tobacco on smokers of cigars, cigarettes, and pipes, concerning which it may be said that the probability is that the truth lies between the two extremes, and the baleful influence of the weed, or its innocuousness depends very much on the extent to which it is carried, and the physical constitution of the users. But whatever room there may be for differences of opinion on the general question, there can be none whatever as to the great injury inflicted both on the mental and physical constitution when the habit is acquired in tender years, and before the system has come to maturity.

So strongly has this last principle been recognized that we have already had an abortive attempt to protect boys from the cigarette habit by act of parliament in the Dominion, and in Great Britain there is a measure before the House of Lords, which will probably pass; at least it has been strongly recommended by a committee of that body. If the additions suggested by the committee be made, it will certainly be an efficient measure, and will serve for a model for legislation here. The Ottawa 'Journal' recently gave the following synopsis:

A committee of the House of Lords has recommended the adoption of a bill which provides that any child under sixteen who is found in the possession of cigarettes or found smoking tobacco in any form shall be fined, not more than forty shillings for each offence. Persons selling tobacco or cigarettes to juveniles will be similarly punished. The committee is of opinion that the following additions should be made to the repressive clauses—apparently with the object of insuring their being carried out to the uttermost.

Police constables should be empowered to stop all youths apparently under sixteen seen smoking in any public place, and they should also be allowed to confiscate any tobacco found upon them.

Local authorities should be allowed to extend some of these powers to park keepers, schoolmasters, and others by means of by-laws, while similar powers might also be given to railway and dock companies on their own premises.

Some provision should exempt children who are genuinely employed by their fathers to fetch tobacco for them.

The act should apply to all children apparently under the age of sixteen.—Quebec 'Chronicle.'

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SENSE AND SCENTS.

(From the London 'World.')

A new danger is threatening our sex. The craze for perfume which has taken so strong a hold upon us is, so it is said, producing a new affection of the olfactory nerves. In plain terms, the delicate tissue at the back of the throat and nose is being gradually deprived of its use by the constant inhalation of certain powerful odors associated with the heavy Oriental scents that some folk find so agreeable. At least, that is what we are told, but happily the violent odors of the East are not in vogue at the present moment. Our passion for associating certain perfumes with ourselves, so that nothing we wear, nothing we use, nothing we touch is free from it, is now generally kept within such bounds that we do not make a nuisance of ourselves. Where the line should be drawn, I think, is at the hapless pet dog which now has to be perfumed to match its mistress. As a rule, scent is distasteful to dogs, and I think the poor little beasts that have to live continually in an atmosphere of French essences must really suffer at times. It would be interesting to have the opinion of canine experts on this matter.

MOUNT RUWENZORI.

The 'Corriere della Sera, of Milan prints a letter written in Afrien by a young Roman named Filippo Bulli, which gives the first authentic account of the Mount Ruwenzori expedition of the Duke of the Abruzzi. The caravan left Entebbe, the capital of Uganda, on May 14, escorted by a detachment of thirty English soldiers under a native captain. All along the route the native chiefs appeared, to exchange presents with the Duke. Whenever a halt was made the carriers danced with joy and sang paeans to 'the pale monarch, bolder than the leopard.' At Portal the expedition was welcomed by a representative of the British Government and the King of Tora. Thence the caravan marched toward the Valley of the Mubuk, a wild torrent coming from Mount Ruwenzori. The temperature became gradually cooler and finally uncomfortably cold. Great hardships were encountered in the march across fern and bamboo forests, in which the men often sank up to their knees in the mossy or swampy soil. On June 6 many of the Waganda carriers were incapacitated by the cold and had to be replaced by sturdier men of the mountain tribes. Bujongolo was reached two days later. Notwithstanding a dense fog, the Duke prepared for the first ascent the next day. His camp was to be moved in the meantime toward the glaciers; but his men rebelled and of more than a hundred carriers only nine were willing to proceed, for greatly increased pay. On June 11 the Duke returned, having ascended the first peak, at an altitude of 4,880 metres. Two days later Bulli's presence of mind saved him from the claws of a leopard. On June 15 the Duke started for the highest peak, which was to be named after Queen Margherita. The weather was suburb and the venture was crowned with success.

EATEN BY A CROCODILE

ENGLISH TRADER'S TERRIBLE DEATH IN RHODESIA.

(London 'Leader.')

Details have now been received from Salisbury, Rhodesia, of the terrible death of an Englishman named Warman, a native of Swansea, who was eaten by a crocodile on the Kafue river. Mr. Warman, who was formerly employed at Salisbury Railway Station, left some time ago on a trading trip through north-west Rhodesia, and was accompanied by Mr. H. E. Bennett, who was formerly a telegraphist in the town.

When they came to the Kafue river, they put together a rough boat on which they placed their belongings and then embarked. When in mid-stream the frail crapt capsized. Bennett and Warman found themselves floundering in the water and both struck out for the shore. Bennett safely reached the bank; but on looking round to see how his companion fared a horrible sight presented itself. A huge crocodile had just seized Warman by the leg and dragged him down, and Bennett never saw him again. Three hundred miles of country lay between Bennett and the first white man's house, and helped with food by friendly natives Bennett tramped all the way, to this settlement, his possessions having been lost in the upset. Warman left a wife and family, who are at present in England.

VORACITY OF FISHES.

'All the deep sea fishes are enormous eaters,' says John C. Van Dyke, in 'The Opal Sea.' 'There being nothing to eat but the life about them, they live upon one another. . . . They follow the prey like packs of wolves, and in turn are followed, band succeeding bands, increasing in size as they decrease in numbers. The herring eat the smaller fish, even their own young; they are harried by the bluefishes, until a trail of blood stains the water, while following the bluefishes comes the insatiate porpoise.' The cetaceans especially Van Dyke says, are wonderfully equipped for the consumption of small sea life en masse—'one rorqual perhaps swallowing thousands of herring at a single gulp.' The seal's appetite is also phenomenal, 'in captivity fifty or more pounds of fish being required daily at a single meal. After gorging himself he goes to sleep, floating on his back with flippers folded, his head bobbing up and down upon the waves as peacefully as upon a bed of roses.'—Dundee 'Advertiser.'

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The Boys' Page.

Jolly Eph, A Furred Joker.

(By John Allen Hornsby, in the New York 'Tribune Magazine.')

Away up on one of the head-water creeks of the Yukon river and at the foot of the great Taku Glacier there lives, or did live up to a few months ago, a tremendous grizzly bear which, departing from all the traditions of his race, seemed to be wholly lacking in the phrenological bump of combativeness, but made up for the defect to so great an extent in his bump of humor that among the miners and prospectors of his neighborhood he came to be known far and wide as 'Jolly Eph.' He was a huge fellow, weighing not less than fifteen hundred pounds, was active as a cat, could roll over the ground at a faster gait than a dog, and by his neighbors, the miners, could be distinguished from a long way off because of a peculiar white stripe down one side of his face, which gave him a most quizzical expression and added much to his fame as a clown and all-round funny man.

My first introduction to Jolly Eph was one day before I had heard of his clownship—in fact, the first day of my arrival at the diggings. I had turned a corner of the trail on the mountain-side, when not more than twenty feet away at the side of the trail I saw the huge beast, sitting upon his haunches, with a big clump of raspberry-bushes in his arms, and he was in the midst of an elaborate feast on the big red berries. He half turned on the approach of the intruder, looked curiously under his bushy forehead, but not in an unfriendly fashion, and held to his dinner. It was not a pleasant situation for a lone traveller. On one side of the trail was the almost precipitous mountain-side, and on the other a canon with a sheer drop of hundreds of feet, with no arms of any kind, and with a pack of more than a hundred pounds upon his back.

For an instant, which seemed to at least one of the party to last for an hour, we surveyed each other. The bear, at least, seemed not at all frightened, and if one in my situation was capable of analyzing an expression, his bearing seemed to be one of dignified indifference. If he could have spoken, he would have said, judging by his appearance: 'I am attending strictly to my own business. If you attend to yours, there will be no trouble.' I signed the compact at once, and as there was nothing else to do began sidling along the trail as though to pass him on my way. Again he spoke in his sign language, giving me added assurance by reaching for another mouthful of berries, without, however, taking his eyes off my every movement. Before I was out of sight he had resumed his banquet.

The boys at the diggings seemed surprised that Jolly Eph had let me off so easily, and were evidently disappointed that he had not made me jump over the precipice at least, just for the joke over the thing.

At our next meeting there was an appreciative and enthusiastic audience. A new party had come to the mining camp. The leader was a mighty hunter, we learned from his own lips; he had killed grizzlies in the Rockies, lions in Africa, tigers in India and the most ferocious of other big game in many parts of the world. He was now after moose, bear and mountain-goats in Alaska, and was especially anxious to secure one of those famous Alaska or Kadiak bears, known to hunters of big game everywhere as the most savage and invulnerable of all beasts. While resting after a rather tiresome trip over the glacier, he regaled the camp with many recitals of his prowess and valor in foreign parts, always winding up with the wish that he might be so fortunate as to meet a Kadiak, about the only game left worthy of his consideration.

Jolly Eph must have had some sort of telepathic information of these vanities, and after-events proved that he evened the score for all the slanders cast upon his kind by the mighty hunter.

The party had made great preparations for their first hunting expedition, and one day about a week after their arrival they set out for a week's enjoyment in a boat loaned them by some of the miners. The boat contained an elaborate equipment of everything that could possibly be thought of, including fancy guns and rifles, shooting-jackets, fishing paraphernalia, fur-coats for the cool evenings, and in the way of canned fruits, vegetables, meats, and sacks of ground grain of all kinds—corn meal, rolled oats and flour.

The whole camp adjourned to the water's edge to see the party off, and watched the boat with many longings as it glided out on the little sheet of water toward the main body of the lake. Hardly had they arrived at the middle of the bay, when just opposite the camp and not more than five hundred yards off a huge bear pushed his way through the bushes, came down to the water's edge to drink, looked a bit surprised at the intrusion, and leisurely strolled back into the forest. Everybody recognized old Eph by his white stripe, and some were for warning the hunting party not to shoot the mascot of the camp. Other counsels prevailed, however, and it was agreed that our old friend would give a good account of himself, and we awaited developments.

The hunters were wild with delight, and the boat fairly flew through the water toward the spot where old Eph had disappeared. Its prow had hardly touched the mud when the mighty hunter leaped ashore, and without waiting for his party to beach the boat darted into the woods. As the men were busying themselves pulling the boat up so that it would not be in danger of floating off, old Eph stuck his nose out of the bushes again, gave a snort that could be heard in the camp, and ambled for the boat. There was an instant panic, every man fleeing for safety—each one for himself, and not a man giving a thought to the guns or the boat.

Eph sniffed about the boat, making a leisurely observation, and after satisfying himself that things were all right reared his huge bulk and jumped aboard. The impetus given by his weight pushed the boat out into the water, and Eph was out for a ride. There were too many things aboard to suit his bearship, however, and without more ado he began to lighter ship by throwing overboard whatever came to his hand. Costly guns, bags of fishing-tackle, coats and shooting-jackets, the camp-stove, and lastly the oars went over. Then he waddled astern to where the grub was deposited, and the boxes of canned stuff followed the other things into the water. Soon he found the sacks of flour and meal, and the fun began. He would grab first one bag, then another, shake the contents over his head, scattering the white stuff over his great body, then stopping a moment to contemplate the effect by looking himself over.

When Eph had tired of the fun there was not a single thing in the boat to dispute possession with him, and his body was as white as snow. But he was certainly enjoying the experience. The boat had floated out some distance by the time he was ready to quit, and he jumped over the side and swam for the shore.

All this time not a hunter had appeared, though the man with the gun might have come out of his concealment and despatched the bear at his pleasure. Eph was surprised on landing to find that the wetting had only caused the flour to become sticky and form a paste all over him, and for a little while he sat on his haunches, picking at the stuff as though he thought part of the joke was on him, and finally strolled into the forest.

It was only a few minutes afterward that the mighty hunter with his gun and one of his men appeared on the beach. They were panic-stricken, and finding their boat gone, began yelling to the camp for some one to come over to their rescue. The noise attracted Eph, for he came out of the bushes at a tremendous pace, and made directly for the men.

The mighty hunter fired one shot, which kicked up a shower of sand on the beach, then dropped the weapon and dived headlong into the water, for all the world like a huge frog, and began swimming for the boat. The other man had gone for good into the woods. For more than an hour old Eph lay at full length on the sandy beach, drying his shaggy hide, while alternately he picked at the flour paste that covered his body and watched the mighty hunter in his frantic efforts to attract the attention of the camp. Two or three times the bear walked out a few feet into the water as though he contemplated joining his friend for a boat ride, but each time changed his mind and went back.

Even if the miners had been in haste to fly to the rescue, it would have been simply impossible all this time, for the whole thing was so uproariously funny that they were helpless from laughter, especially when the bear made his feints to board the boat while the valorous hunter was in it alone and without arms or oars. At each sally of the bear the hunter, who had been so anxious to 'come up with a real grizzly,' grew fairly frantic, and twice he seemed on the point of jumping into the water to try and swim across the lake.

It was late in the evening when several of the men rowed over to save what was left of the gallant party. The hunter in the boat was nearly frozen with his wetting and the fright, and it took much coaxing to prevail upon the other men to come down from their perches in the topmost branches of the tallest hemlocks in the neighborhood.

It was a much chastened hunting party that left the camp the next day for home, and a much reduced one in point of baggage. There was little badgering of the unfortunates, however, because every one in camp had been a victim first or last of the intensely practical joking of that villainous old bear, and it is highly probable that he would not have been longer tolerated but for the fact that in all his escapades no one had received even a scratch at his hands, and he seemed to be humanly capable of stopping the fun each time short of a tragedy either to himself or anyone else.

Jolly Eph was an inveterate thief, taking the palm, as a camp robber, from the chipmunks, squirrels, little black bears, foxes, and even from our malamute dogs, those passed masters in the art of thievery. There was not a cache in camp that the old villain could not climb over, and several times he did one or the other, dividing his loot with the rest of his four-footed fellows.

It seemed that association with civilization had changed old Eph's nature somewhat, for from the beginning of his friendship with the miners he gave over his long winter sleeps in the glacier, and with the advent of that season each year his familiarity with the camp closely approached a state of contempt.

One of Jolly Eph's most flagrant pranks was perpetrated on a bitterly cold night, so near the Christmas holidays that the miners declared he was a Christian bear and was celebrating the occasion. Notwithstanding the intense cold of the weather, some few of the miners lived in tents, doubled in thickness, floored with hewed logs, and banked up to the eaves with snow.

On this particular night, while the miners were congregated in the big log house of one of their number, Eph came into the camp, walking right through one of these tents, and carrying off with him the whole canvas. He must have got tangled in it, and in trying to free himself tore a hole just big enough to allow the passage of his head. At any rate he paraded the camp in this toilet, and he must have been pleased with the 'train effect,' for he concluded to come to the party. He announced himself most unceremoniously by rearing up at the window of the one room, forcing two big paws through it. Glass, frame and all came down with a great crash. There was a roar from the window, and in the same instant the candles blew out from the violence of the wind coming in at the open space where the window had been, and the company was left in the dark, not only literally, but from the viewpoint of what was to happen next. The miners had had only the briefest look at the white-robed, black-faced apparition, and before the candles could be lighted again he had disappeared in his white vestments into the snow-covered landscape. The dogs saw the spectre and began to yelp and whine with fear, adding still to the panic, and while pandemonium was loose, men shouting and swearing, dogs howling and yelping, the white-robed figure came once more into view in the long ray of light from the window, and every man saw a different thing, though all agreed afterward that there was a long white garment, a black hood, and a low deep growl.

To make matters worse confounded, the Chinese cook, who had been sleeping in another of the tents, came with a bound through the broken window, landed in a heap on the floor, actually white with fear, and set up a series of yells that were uncanny beyond description. In a jargon such as no human ear had ever listened to before, he began telling how, while he was asleep, his tent had been torn from above him by some monster with a long white body, a black head, a long red tongue that had swept across his face, and steam pouring out of its mouth.

Evidently old Eph was somewhat wrought up himself, for the next morning his tracks were found all over the camp in a fashion that told of his galloping at a great rate, dragging his train behind him when he was not falling over it. Nothing of a movable nature was missed in his wild career—tents, caches, dog-houses, and a miscellaneous assortment of camp equipment being mixed up in a hopelessly tangled mass.

Jolly Eph would have ceased to be a live joke after that night's doings, if he had not been as discreet as he was jolly. He disappeared completely for several weeks, and when he showed up again everybody had got over the affair and all were glad to see him, his fame meanwhile having grown to marvellous proportions.

You cannot dream yourselves into a character. You must hammer and forge one for yourself.—Froude.

The Metamorphosis of a Cocoa-nut.

(By Captain Thorne George, in the 'Boy's Own Paper.')

I am taking it for granted that every reader, old or young, is in possession of a good, strong, and sharp pocket-knife, for to the principal use of the inseparable companion of every boy who fancies himself, will be due the metamorphosis of a rough product of nature into a thing of beauty, which will become a joy for ever, to paraphrase the words of the poet. In addition to the foregoing useful article will be required the following few things, easily procurable: Some beeswax, pieces of broken glass, sand-paper, and the temporary use of a saw, added to which must not be forgotten that famous human assistant—elbow-grease.

Having carefully selected a large and finely shaped hairy cocoa-nut, proceed by the aid of a piece of broken glass to scrape away all the growing fibre from outside the nut, and in doing this be sure to work the way of the strands, so as not in any way to injure the after-appearance of the under-surface.

When you have cleared away all this outer coating of the cocoa-nut, you must go carefully over the same with your knife, removing any ruts or inequalities that may be apparent, until you feel satisfied that the nut has arrived at a symmetrical form in every direction. Now proceed with sand-paper to rub the entire surface into the smoothness of a billiard-ball, and wipe off all superfluous dust.

Then comes the great work of polishing. This is done by rubbing beeswax completely over and thoroughly into the nut; persevering for a week, or even longer, by the use of the hands, aided by a piece of old silk (on no account use anything woolly or fluffy), you will be enabled to get a magnificently deep-mahogany colored polish to your nut, so fine and hard that you can handle it without there being any feeling of stickiness left.

With a saw proceed to take off a sufficient part from the thick end, neither too much nor too little. Your judgment should have play here, for you must not have the opening too small, or it cannot answer the purpose of a cup or receptacle for plants; and not too much must be taken off, or you lose the beautiful oval form which should be left to show its natural merits aided by human hands.

A reference to the drawing will give a better idea of what is required than any amount of written explanation.

The sharp edge of the bowl must be cut off inside and out, sand-papered, beeswaxed, and polished.

Having succeeded so far, still using the friendly knife, cut out all the succulent fruit and—eat it! This is a reward worthy of the laborer. When all this is removed you must well sand-paper the interior.

Now comes the beginning of the end of the magnum opus, and here all the skill of the carver with his knife comes into action, and is the most interesting and fascinating part of the whole work. With the business end of an old compass-leg carefully sketch out on the polished surface of the embryo cup four divisions, as shown in the drawing, and also lines round the upper part.

You must bear in mind that you are about to simulate the crude workmanship of the aborigines and denizens of those parts of the earth which are blessed with groves of cocoa-nut palms in all their pristine beauty. It therefore does not so much matter if your lines are somewhat 'wobbly'; but all the same, it is as well to try and get them as true as you can, for naturally more credit will redound to the workman under these circumstances.

When you have completely outlined all that there is to appear in the finished work, out comes the useful knife once more, and you proceed to cut away all that part which you will see shaded in the diagram. This will eventually leave all the figures, etc., standing out sharp and clear in their dark polished forms on a groundwork of lightly colored brown. The carver must be very careful not to cut too deep, and to keep the cutting as much as possible on the same plane throughout.

The ornamental part can now be left as it is; but if one wishes to make the whole nut still more effective and brilliant, the spaces that have been cut away can be thinly painted with flake white oil-color, or even made to appear more richly chased by giving a coat of Arabian gold paint instead of the white.

This latter method will well repay the work, and at little cost, as the almost black and shining parts will stand out splendidly relieved against this gold background.

The cup being so far finished only requires a method by which it can be made to stand upright on a table or whatnot. For a few pence a carpenter possessed of a lathe will turn out, in mahogany or boxwood, a sort of flattened egg-cup to fit the bottom part of the cocoa-nut exactly; both can then be glued securely together, thus forming an ideal stand.

A more simple method, and perhaps quite as useful, if not so artistic, is to fit three short mahogany pegs into the bottom edge, at an angle which will be quite firm enough to support the superstructure. On the other hand, if it is intended to use your handiwork for hanging purposes, nothing is required to be added to the bottom; merely bore three equidistant holes in the rim and run some knotted colored cords through the holes to hang it up by.

To keep up the character of the proposed native design, the figures should be made as grotesque-looking as possible—big heads, shapeless legs and arms, goggle eyes and triangular nose, with a big mouth. The various knobs, etc., must be left to the individual taste and inventive powers of the carver.

PUZZLES.

BEHEADING.

I am small, though when entire,
Of force to set a town on fire.
Let but one letter disappear,
And I can hold a herd of deer.
Once more behead, and you will find
I once contained all human kind.

OBLIQUE.

My initials read downwards form the name of a country.

* * * * * * * A wry face.
* * * * * * A church festival.
* * * * * Quick.
* * * * Rain in fine drops.
* * * Help.
* * A negative.
* A letter.

CHARADES.

1. My first is placed inside my second.
My second is in every house.
My whole is what we sleep in.

2. My first is to frighten. My second a bird. My whole is found in a field.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

DIAMONDS.

1.

```
    T
   DOG
  TOWER
   KEG
    R
```

2.

```
    F
   END
  ANGLE
ENGLAND
  FLAME
   ONE
    D
```

Enigma—A shoe nail.

Prefixes and Suffixes—
1.—Shears.
2—Heath.
3—Rarer.

For first quality CANADIAN FLAGS, free for a little work, read our advertisement on another page.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Following A Trout Brook.

(Ernest Harold Baynes, in the N. Y. Post.')

It was a September day, intensely bright, with a fresh wind which sent a fleet of soft, white clouds scudding swiftly toward the east, across a ... of gentian blue. I had been walking all morning along the wooden ridge of Croydon Mountain, hunting for signs of moose. I had been unsuccessful in my quest, but scarcely disappointed, since I had seen and enjoyed a dozen interesting sights, including a hollow-tree full of flying squirrels, a snowshoe rabbit, a barred owl, and a nest of wood-mice in a mossy stump. I had stopped for a lunch on the rocky, treeless summit of Old Bald, the highest point of the range, and now, in the early afternoon, had reached the Mountain Marsh, a dark, spruce-girdled slough, whence my course lay westward and homeward down the mountain side.

At the north-western corner of the marsh, a little water filtered through the soil, dripped into a patch of bright green moss, trickled on into a bed of spruce needles, and trickled out again into a little hollow beneath a fallen tree. Into this hollow, so many leaves had fallen that they almost hid the bucketful of water it contained, but at one spot on its rim, slightly lower than the rest, was crossed by a silver thread of water; it had already worn for itself a tiny channel, and down this it ran, though without sufficient force to move the little pebbles from between which it had washed the soil. Forty feet lower down on the hillside, another little rill of similar origin, joined the first, and with united force they pushed aside a tuft of coarse grass growing close to the channel, and moved on down the hill with ever-increasing speed. This was the beginning of a trout brook, and as it was going in my direction I followed it. Not far below a third tiny streamlet pushed out from beneath a hemlock root, and joined forces with the brook, which seemed to announce the fact with a rather noisy splashing as it leaped from a jutting stone into a clear pool, whence it raced over a pebbly bottom and turned sharply round a rock projecting from the mountain side.

One can hardly believe, without actually watching its progress, how quickly such a trout brook grows. In a distance of less than a mile this stream I was following had grown from a few drops trickling through the moss, to a noisy, splashing, spurting, foaming force of water, such as would delight the heart of any lover of the fly rod.

Presently I came to a spot where a large boulder literally split the brook in two, turning one stream to the right, and the other to the left, to meet again some fifty yards below, forming a little island. The latter was covered with trees, and on the ground beneath them were ferns and mosses of many kinds. I had been almost unconsciously looking for a spot in which to lie down and watch the brook, and this green little island seemed the very place. I sprang across the stream—it was less than six feet wide—and lay at full length upon the moss with my elbows resting on a flattish stone and with my chin in the palms of my hands. I was looking up stream, and could see three of the tiny waterfalls I had lately passed. The nearest was the largest and most beautiful, the small cascade of sparkling water leaping from the edge of a shelving rock to a clear pool fully two feet below. From the bank and close to the fall, many ferns were growing, and as they were pelted with the spray, they glistened and nodded. Above the sound of the water I could hear the loud tapping of a pileated woodpecker, and as I turned my head to try and get a glimpse of him, I saw a deer walking among the trees. He was evidently a fawn of the present year, but he had lost his spots and his red coat, and was already attired in winter grey. He sauntered along, now dropping his head to nibble a tuft of grass; now lifting it to browse on the leaves of some twig above his head. Soon he reached the brook, and stood, just above the nearest waterfall, quite unconscious of any presence but his own. He sniffed the water, took a drink, and then proceeded with his toilet. First he raised his right hind leg, and, craning his neck backward to meet it, daintily scratched his ear with his hoof. Then he licked his side with his long tongue, rubbed his face up and down his fore leg, and then, raising his hind foot again, stretched it as far forwards as possible, and licked the leg as far back as he could reach. Then he gaped, as though tired from his exertions, and, dropping on his knees, lay down on the moss by the side of the brook, and calmly chewed the cud.

For many minutes I watched the fawn, and had about decided that I should have to move in order to reach home by daylight, when I became aware of something moving below the little waterfall. Whatever it was, I saw it only indistinctly out of the corner of my eye, and I turned my head to get a better look. Beside the pool into which the water splashed, there grew a large spruce tree which partly overhung the water. Just below it there was a hollow in the bank extending back among the partly uncovered roots of the tree. In the shadow of this hollow, some small white object passed, and at once was followed by another. Both objects passed out of sight; but I watched, hoping for their reappearance, and in a few minutes I was rewarded by seeing one of them return. This time it came right out into the sunlight, and I saw that it was the white patch on the throat of a large mink.

He ran to the edge of the water, sat up on his hind legs to the full height of his long body, sniffed the air suspiciously, and darted back under the bank. Soon he came in sight again, and close behind him was another one, much smaller, and doubtless the female. He seemed to be trying to keep out of her way, for she was bent on catching him, which she presently did, and grappled with him. Both rolled over and over each other, playfully biting and clawing as two kittens might have done. Then they jumped to their feet and began chasing one another again, down to the water, back to the hollow under the bank, around the roots of the spruce, and out into the open once more. Then the little one ran away, and the big fellow went down to the water by himself. This time he seemed bent on business, for when he reached the edge of the pool he stretched his neck toward it and seemed to be looking into the depths. In his eagerness to look, he thrust his head beneath the water, but soon drew it out again, shook it, and pushed it under once more.

This time he did not withdraw it, but slipped bodily into the water out of my sight. In imagination I could see him coursing swiftly over the bottom of the pool, propelled by his quick-moving, partly webbed feet, turning and twisting like a snake and examining every corner for the fish which he might find lurking there. Presently, up came the dark, narrow head—narrower now because the brown fur was wet, and the body seemed almost to shoot from the water, as the mink landed at the edge of the pool, a fish between his jaws. The prey was struggling hard, but the fisherman quickly put an end to any chance for escape with a few quick bites, in which the sharp teeth evidently went right through the victim. Then as a kitten will play with a ball of worsted, so he played with that fish, rolling over on his back, and tossing his prey in the air with his paws. After a few minutes of this he began to dine, biting every mouthful straight off, bones and all, and never tearing it with the assistance of the feet, as so many animals do. While he was dining, the other mink put in an appearance, and seized one end of the fish, and the last I saw of them they were disappearing into the shadow of the overhanging bank, engaged in a vigorous game of tug-of-war.

A FAMILY RESIDENCE.

It's either 'Old Mr. Owl' or a number of 'young Mr. Owls,' resident or residents of the southern part of the city, who have attracted considerable attention in the past from those who are acquainted with the family.

The Owl family has occupied quarters in a tree in front of the home of Mrs. Caroline Poste, for the last 20 years, according to the recollections of Mrs. Poste. Whether it is the same Mr. Owl who peeps out from his front door each day, or whether there are a lot of little owls who succeed to the family home, is not known. He renders his usual night serenades with his screecher, but those in the neighborhood have heard it so often that its monotony has died out, and when they fail to hear the dismal screech there seems to be something missing.

Lately Mr. Owl disappeared from his home for several days, and it was feared he had been caught by a cat or met with some mishap. He returned, however, accompanied by a helpmeet, and then it was learned that he had quietly stolen a march on the neighborhood, without previous announcement, and had 'went and got married.'—The 'Columbus Dispatch.'

THE RABBIT GOT AWAY.

That the instinct of self-preservation is not confined to the human race is evident from many instances in the experience of hunters in the North woods. George Brown, a trapper in the Tahquamenon river country, relates the fact that while seated in his tent one evening at dusk there was a sudden commotion at the entrance and in popped a rabbit. Behind the rabbit, in hot pursuit, came another animal, which fairly shot down the snow incline into the tent. The animal proved to be a lynx. For a moment it did not dawn upon the lynx that it had been caught in a snare, and then it jumped to the opposite side of the tent and began to claw the canvas and snarl. By this time the trapper had grabbed a club and was on his feet. The fight that followed was lively, and how he managed to dodge the lynx and also hit in the semi-darkness is, he says, a mystery, but it was not long before the lynx was stretched out lifeless. The hunter came out of the encounter with a few scratches, and in the meantime the rabbit escaped.—St. Paul 'Despatch.'

BEES STING HORSE TO DEATH.

Several swarms of bees were being conveyed in carefully sealed wooden hives from Charlottenburg bee-keepers, near Berlin, on a lorry to the goods station for despatch by rail. On the way the fastenings of one box became loose, and the bees, having been infuriated by the jolting, flew out and wildly attacked the driver and his horse. The driver escaped with a few stings by running away, but the maddened horse rushed at a railing and fell. The bees now attacked the poor animal furiously, and did not leave their prey until driven off by a deluge of water from a hydrant. The horse, however, was so severely stung that it died in a few minutes.—Glasgow 'Weekly Mail.'

'Every schoolboy' knows that the fable of the fox and the sour grapes is inaccurate from a natural history point of view, says a London newspaper, and, as usual, every schoolboy is wrong. An eminent Oxford professor, on hearing the point discussed the other day, actually brought some grapes and then went to the Zoo, where he tried them on a fox, who ate them greedily!—Sel

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Stomach Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Seasickness, Summer Complaint, and all Looseness of the Bowels

may be rapidly and effectually cured by the use of

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Extract of

Wild Strawberry,

The medicine with a record of cures extending over 60 years.

You don't experiment when you buy it.

MISS MARY STRONG, Strongville, Ont., writes: "I feel it a pleasure to tell of what Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has done for me. I have had Summer Complaint several times and have never had to take more than 3 or 4 doses before being cured."

MRS. ELIAS A. MORINE, Hortonville, Ont., writes: "I could fill a whole column citing the virtues of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It has been my firm friend for years, and once it saved the life of one of my little ones. I would not be without it."

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.—Price 35c.—THEY'RE DANGEROUS.

LEND YOUR BOATS

BY THE REV. DR. WATSON L. PHILLIPS.

Text.—'And he entered into one of the boats, which was Simon's.'—Luke v., 3.

'It was the usual crowd. The same crowd that always dogged his footsteps, following him through the streets, thronging about the doors of houses where he was entertained, running after him into the desert, invading the very privacy of his devotions so that he was forced to take the mountains and the midnight for his prayers. This time they had rushed after him from the city down to the lake side, and pressed him to the very water's edge to hear the word of God.

Near him that morning were two fishing boats, drawn up on the shingle, and, just beyond, their tired owners were busily washing their nets. In the group was Simon, one of his earliest friends. To him Jesus beckons, and, explaining the situation, steps into his boat and begs him to put out a little from the shore. Only the loan of a boat. But it is significant that the simple deed is recorded while the morning's sermon is lost. What lay behind the deed? First of all, these men had spent the night casting and drawing empty nets; they had met no luckier fishers from whom to purchase. At daybreak, wet and weary, they had pulled to shore, beached their boats, and, doubtless, grumbling at their ill luck, they were preparing to get home and rest before night and toil should come again. They were in no mood for doing favors, unless fishermen then were made of gentler stuff than now. But Peter at once obeys the Master's call, pushes off the heavy boat, and, disappointed and hungry as he was, waits the delivery of the message. Thus he emphasizes one of the Lord's most frequent lessons: he does what he can to help the truth. The man and the boat unite to preach to us to-day, and the point of their sermon is: 'Do something for somebody; lend your boats. Do not refuse your service either through lack of interest in the sermon or the audience, or because you have only to hold the oars while another does the preaching.' Your boat may be the one necessary element in working out a great truth. Holding it steady with willing oars, you may be furnishing the pulpit from which some prophet of the Lord shouts a message to the ages, and you, your boat, and the prophet will go down the centuries together. There may be much religion in the lending of a boat, and in the graceful submitting to an interruption, a saint may be revealed.

And this man had not long to wait the interest on his loan. No sooner was the sermon ended than Jesus said, 'Push out into deep water and let down your net.' And from the very waters he had dragged all night in vain, he begins to lift a catch that breaks his net and requires his partners' arms and boat to get it to the shore. The significance of this event to us is not so much in what seems miraculous about it as in the great spiritual lesson it teaches. Such things do not authenticate Jesus to us. Whatever may have been their effect on the minds of the men of the time, Jesus himself authenticates the miracles. The effect on Peter's mind was startling and overwhelming. He was thrown out of all adjustment. Confronted by something entirely outside the plane of phenomena on which he moved, his eyes suddenly opened in spiritual recognition of his Lord. But to us looking back, the character of Jesus is the miracle; it makes all other miracles probable; nothing that such as he might do seems startling or unnatural. He accounts for the miracles, the miracles do not account for him. You would believe him without them, you would not believe them without him. The spiritual lesson, greater than the miracle, is the lesson of how power is increased through imitation of the Christ.

That bursting net, rising out of waters just now barren, says to us, 'show the Christly spirit, do as the Christ did and you will become like him in the measure of your power; you will do the things you could not do before.' In the spirit of willing service, this man loaned his boat. His reward was immediate, it was material—a net full where there had been no fish. None the less was it the fruit of service, an increase of power through obedience to the law of Christ. This is the root principle of the new kingdom. 'Ye shall have power after that the Holy Ghost has come upon you.' What was the coming of the Holy Ghost to them? The supernatural opening of their eyes to perceive the motive that lay under the Christ-life, the fortifying of their hearts to, at all costs, put that motive into conduct, so that they could impress and win the world by the spectacle of this new and fascinating form of life. Power to perceive, power to be, power to do. And this principle is certain to work itself out in this threefold way in the life of every man who submits himself to the law of Christ. Every time a man does a Christly deed for the community he multiplies his power in the community, and increases the godly expectation of men concerning him; he establishes more firmly his reputation for saintliness and strengthens the influence which men of genuine saintliness always enjoy. There is no doubt in men's minds as to where he is to be found; he is counted and trusted in as always on the right side of questions affecting the public weal. To man's credit be it said, he has more or less clearly perceived this law, and when at his best, intellectually and morally, he has sought such power, but he has sought it by strange and unfruitful methods. The monk in his cell, the hermit in his cave, the stylite on his pillar, the Mohammedan journeying to Mecca, the Hindu devoteee standing with upraised, withered arm, are all seeking power, the power of saintliness.

Jesus was always unconventional in his own work. It is equally true that he was never fastidious about teachers or methods of teaching. Anything that would carry truth was seized. Here he took a few rough fishermen and two battered, dirty boats. But they come to men laden with truth that is forever pregnant with life. The teaching for you and me is, no matter what sort of a craft you have, lend it. You may have a great man-of-war whose mighty broadsides pound forts into powder; you may have a graceful ocean greyhound spurning the billows with eager feet as she flies from shore to shore; you may have a dingy coaster crawling in sight of land, and lugging common merchandise from port to port; you may have only a battered and sloppy fishing-boat—no matter, lend it. Each has a place in the flotilla that is carrying good to the world, and bringing back power to its lender. You are called to serve. This is the law of the new life; somewhere, somehow, do something for the time.

But what is the need of the time? First of all it is the need of profound and honest sympathy. Sympathy with men not only in their griefs, their poverty, their sicknesses; but in their antagonisms, their misconceptions, their unrest and questioning, their blind groping after justice and righteousness in social and industrial relations, their attempt to right wrongs and get at the truth; sympathy with them in their bitterness and jealousy of the prosperous, which amounts almost to hatred and anarchistic recklessness, their mistake and folly and sin. Sympathy such as Jesus had. Sympathy that grows from an intelligent apprehension of the real spirit of Christianity and a manly faith in the power of the gospel to solve the problems and heal the hurts of the age. Sympathy that in the deeps of the soul acknowledges concerning all men, however lacking and unlovely, 'we be brothers' and believers that 'men must take care of one another.' Then the time needs with equal urgency, the fashioning, sanctifying, uplifting influence of the strong and wise, applied to every relation and all life with all the eagerness of a divine passion for truth. Influence which is in reality the constant, gentle, but resistless pressure of love; the upward pull of the cross, set up in the hearts of men, who, with their Lord, are suffering for the world.

I have purposely said nothing of money, charity, philanthropy. This is usually the easiest thing, and, for the most part, the giving of money is a matter that adjusts itself, for those who have the principle of boat-lending as a principle of acknowledged authority in their lives will give money as they give anything the need of men may demand. Of course, I am speaking of genuine people, not of ostentatious people who parade their petty doings and call them philanthropy, nor of the thoughtless little souls who do only as others do, forgetting that every man must give account of his own stewardship.

In the freeness and fullness of these gifts of sympathy and influence lie our hope of salvation. This is a bold truth, but it needs rehearsing. It is the truth on which modern medical science is insisting. 'In saving the sick you observe laws that save the well from sickness.' So every morally remedial act makes the community a more wholesome place. Selfish indifference carries its own punishment with it. The government that establishes no quarantine, the city that has no health regulations, when pestilence is abroad, will surely suffer, and civilized peoples will have no tears for its misfortunes. So the man who contents himself with simply living a decent life; who never lends his boats; who never gives aid to the causes that are building up the whole by saving the diseased portions, will suffer in exact proportion to the strength of the influence he withholds. For in this great realm 'there is that withholds and tendeth to poverty.'

But this attitude of men to their time is the result of a temper of mind as well as a disposition of heart. There is a species of unconfessed pessimism among us in these later days. I think it is one of the results of what is called critical study. This tendency takes the form of a doubt of the possibility of some things men have been in the habit of believing in. And we hear it asked in all seriousness: 'Can we expect the race to get much higher?' 'Are conditions likely to be much improved?' 'Is there to be any triumph of righteousness after all?' The helpers of the time must be men of large hope, because they are men who have thought their way through some problems and have firm hold on basal truths. There are some words of Ruskin's we would do well to let sink into our hearts both for the hope they waken and for the hint as to methods they convey. 'I pray you with all earnestness,' he says, 'to prove and know within your hearts that all things lovely and righteous are possible for those who believe in their possibility, and who determine that for their part they will make every day's work contribute to them. Let every dawn of morning be to you as the beginning of life, and every setting sun be to you as the close; then let every one of these short lives leave its sure record of some kindly things done for others, some goodly strength or knowledge gained by yourselves.' This is the old way, progress, improvement through those who believe in progress and who give the best that's in them to the daily realization of their faith. This is the way the prophets, preachers, poets have always taught. Who is to say that it is not after all the only way? History says that progress has come through the men of faith and toil. Every age has some great name shrined in the record; every nation has its eyes upon some figure—or figures if its life has been long enough—who stands for the best things.

Well, the same thing is true along the lower levels. It only needs faith and consecrated toil; it only needs that we rid ourselves of the utterly despicable notion that life is for our own enjoyment and gain, and come into fellowship with the saviours of men, the believers of God and truth and man, the waiters for the new humanity and the new earth. Then we shall begin to get divine conceptions of what is possible; we shall look down glorious vistas of progress into millennial conditions.

We are still in the period of regeneration; humanity is coming to the new birth; getting ready for the perfect life of the new kingdom. And the promise of the Great Master to those who are with him in this period is still in force. Lend your boats! Join the seers, the believers, the toilers in hope and love! Help get the world ready for the new heavens, and the new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness.

BIBLE TRUTHS

WHAT IS PEACE?

Peace is opposed to conflict, to fear. It is a binding together into one of opposing forces. God is its source and the cross of Christ the medium through which peace was made. (See Ro. i., 7; Col. i., 20; I. Tim. i., 2.) All the wars, dissensions, and strifes in the world come from the evil one, whom God will bruise by His conquering power. (Ro. xvi., 20.) It is in the spiritual life that we have the most blessed experiences of peace. There is perfect reconciliation with God, who is revealed in the Gospel as the God of Peace, seeking to reconcile us to Himself by Christ's redemption, who is the Prince of Peace. As far as God is concerned every hindrance to perfect peace in man has been removed by the death of Jesus. (Ro. v., 10.) By the sin of Adam the many died, by the obedience of Christ shall many be made righteous. But how? Just as the dying robber was saved on the cross. The death of Jesus did not save both men crucified on the same tree: it saved the one who believingly trusted in Jesus. So salvation and peace are assured to every one that trusts in the crucified One for life. Being justified by faith, we have peace with God. (Rom. v., 1), and the peace of God, for the God of peace shall be with you, guarding your hearts and thoughts in Christ. (Phil. iv., 7-11.) 'Peace, perfect peace, the blood of Jesus whispers peace within.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Oct. 7.

THE TWO GREAT COMMANDMENTS

(Mark xii., 28-34, 38-44. Memory verses, 30, 31. Read also Matt. xxii., 34-46; 23; Luke xx., 39-47; xxi., 1-4.)

GOLDEN TEXT.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart. (Mark xii., 30.)

Time.—Tuesday of Passion Week. A. D. 30.

Place.—Temple courts.

FOR JUNIOR CLASSES.

Do you remember how in last Sunday's lesson we learnt some of the rules that Jesus has given us to guide us on our journey of life. In the lesson we are to study to-day one man asked Jesus to tell him what was the most important rule for people to learn and follow. He didn't call it a rule; he asked 'Which is the first, or most important, commandment?' but all God's commandments are just his rules to help us on our way. (Illustrate this by giving some examples of different things that children are told not to do, not because the prohibition gives any one pleasure, but because the doing of these things would be harmful to the children themselves.) Now this man wanted to know what was the very most important of all, and Jesus told him just what our golden text is—'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart.' Let us say it all together—yes,—there are no hard big words in it, but it's the biggest and most important of all God's rules. Do you know what 'love' is? Who loves you? Yes, of course, mother and father both love you, and so do the others, but how do you know they love you? Because they tell you so, and because they do so much for you. And you love them, don't you? And what do you do for them? Do you give them nice things to eat, and toys to play with? So you think you are too small to do much for them, but how do you think you can show that you really do love them although you can't do anything for them? Yes, by doing what they tell you to do. (Draw comparison between the love of our heavenly Father, who gives us all things, and only asks that we should love and serve him. He has everything—we can only show our love by obedience.) And what does God want us to do. Jesus tells us in this lesson and he says it is the second great rule for us to learn if we want to go on our journey safely. 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' There is one big word there, 'neighbor,' and what does that mean? Somebody says it means the person who lives next door to you, but it means more than that. Once before when Christ was speaking about loving your neighbor, one man asked him what that meant. (Explain Christ's meaning from the parable of the good Samaritan.) If there is time take up in conclusion how the widow showed her love to God by her gift towards his work, and how Christ spoke saying God values our gifts not for themselves, but for the spirit that prompts them.

FOR THE SENIORS.

Take up the lesson as immediately following on that of Sept. 16. This is the same day, and in fact is incomplete without a review of that lesson. The first verse refers to the defeat which both Sadducees and Pharisees had suffered at the hands of Christ. While reasoning together over what further could be done, this scribe or lawyer either offers to make another trial or, what seems more probable, takes the chance of asking a question which really troubled him. There were so many commandments insisted on by the Pharisees and so much controversy as to their relative importance that it was quite possible to be honestly confused. Christ treats him as an honest enquirer, and quotes a passage from the law with which it was impossible for him not to be familiar. Further, he adds one other commandment and comprehends in his answer the whole law. There were endless controversies and consultations, there were hours of time and strength and thought being given to useless little trivialities, and Christ's answer is that these are small things and would have fallen naturally into their places if they had grasped the central thought of God's great law, love. This whole lesson is concerned with the meaning of true love, how its lack is regarded by God in spite of extreme pretension to piety, and how its presence will glorify the meanest existence or smallest gift. After Christ's reply and the outspoken admiration of the lawyer at its wisdom, Christ burst forth into one of the few occasions of indignant denunciation. We have it at length in Matthew xxiii. Mark and Luke give it only in abbreviated form. Jesus was surrounded on all sides by the hypocritical faces whose pretended desire for enlightenment he had so accurately fathomed, whose hatred had pursued him through his whole ministry of love, whose cowardice even among the best was so great that even while admitting his truth themselves they either left him alone in his trial or joined in the forces against him (John xii., 42, 43), and whose meanness had even descended to employing one of his own closest followers against him. (Luke xxii., 3-6.) But it was not of his own wrongs that he spake, he rather employed the time to expose to themselves and the multitudes gathered about, the false standard of self-seeking under which they walked in the pretence of service to God. Some people object to joining the church because there happen to be hypocrites in the fold. Leave the concondemnation to God. He is not mocked; and to cloak one's sin under a garment of righteousness is to dye oneself doubly scarlet (verse 40). The picture of true love and its unpretentious sacrifices that closes the lesson is one of the most touching little incidents recorded. 'Man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart.'

(Selections from Tarbell's 'Guide.')

And with all thy mind.—Think of the patriot's love for his land. Is it complete until the great ideas which lie at the basis of the country's life have appealed to the patriot's intellect, and his mind has enthusiastically recognized their truth and majesty? Is your greatest friend contented with your love before you have come to him with all your mind? Will any fondness for his person, or association with his habits, or gratitude for his kindness, make up for the absence of intellectual sympathy, for a failure of your understanding to grasp the truths by which he lives? Everywhere we find our assurances that the mind has its affections and enthusiasms, that the intellect is no cold-hearted minster, which only thinks and judges, but one that glows with love, not merely perceiving, but delighting to perceive, the beauty of the things with which it has to do.—Phillips Brooks.

How am I to learn to Love God? I want to do my duty, but I do not feel as if I loved God. Our Lord gives the answer, 'Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.' Act for God; do and say the things that he wills; direct your thoughts and intentions Godward; and depend upon it, in the slow process of nature all that belongs to you—your intelligence, your affections, your feelings—will gradually follow along the line of your action. Act for God; you are already showing love to him, and you will learn to feel it.—Charles Gore.

Your love for your neighbor measures your love for God. In the engine-room it is impossible to look into the great boiler and see how much water it contains. But running up beside it is a tiny glass tube, which serves as a guage. As the water stands in the little tube, so it stands in the huge boiler. If the tube is half full, the boiler is half full. When the tube is empty, so is the boiler.

Do you sometimes ask: 'How can I know I love God? I believe I do, but I want to know.' Look at the guage! Your love for your fellows is the measure for your love for God. You are no more right with God than you are with man. As your love stands towards man in the guage, so it stands toward God in the great reservoir into which you cannot see.—The 'Christian Endeavor World.'

Thou Lovest Thyself well.—In spite of many faults, you still love yourself. You never speak evil of yourself, or hold yourself up to scorn, though you often could do so with splendid effect. Again, God loves you, and you should love what God loves, but God loves your upper self, not your under self; your true self, and not that false self which is made up of evil passions. You are to love yourself in that God-like fashion, and then love your neighbor as yourself.—James Wells.

How shall you make man know that God loves him? Most of all by loving the man with a great love yourself, of which he shall know that, coming through you, it comes from beyond you.—Phillips Brooks.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Luke x., 25-28; Rom. xiii., 8-10; Deut. vi., 4, 5; Lev. xix., 18; I. Cor. xiii.; Mark ix., 41; Rom. xii., 9, 10; Gal. v., 13, 14; Eph. iv., 32; John xiii., 34, 35; I. John chaps. iii. and iv.; Matt. x., 8; Acts xx., 35; II. Cor. viii., 12; ix., 7.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Oct. 1.—Mark xii., 28-34, 38-44

Tuesday, Oct. 2.—Matt. xxii., 34-46.

Wednesday, Oct. 3.—Matt. xxiii., 13-26.

Thursday, Oct. 4.—Matt. xxiii., 27-39.

Friday, Oct. 5.—Deut. vi., 1-12.

Saturday, Oct. 6.—Deut. x., 12-21.

Sunday, Oct. 7.—Luke xx., 41-21: 4.

One of Three Things Always Cause RHEUMATISM

Do you know the system rids itself of waste matter through bowels and kidneys? Yes, but by the skin as well.

As a matter of fact, the skin rids the system of more urea than the kidneys do.

If the skin, or bowels, or kidneys are unhealthy—they won't throw off enough urea. This urea is changed into uric acid—carried by the blood to joints and nerves—causing Rheumatism.

One never inherits Rheumatism. One does inherit weak kidneys, irregular bowels and bad skin action.

Fruit-a-tives

OR "FRUIT LIVER TABLETS"

will positively cure Rheumatism because they increase the eliminating action of skin, kidneys and bowels—and make these three organs so vigorous and healthy that there can be no urea or waste retained in the system to poison the blood and irritate the nerves.

FRUIT-A-TIVES are fruit juices, combined with tonics—the whole forming the most effective cure for Rheumatism.

50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

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ANOTHER GREAT DISCOVERY

A well known gentleman in Black Bay, Ont., Mr. John Cowan, has discovered an absolute specific for Rheumatism, and writes: 'I was affected with Sciatica and Chronic Rheumatism which I contracted years ago. The disease had a great hold in my blood, and it was hard to make any impression on it. Reading of Ferrozone, I was convinced of its merit and it's certainly the best I have ever tried. Why it just drove away the Rheumatism. Even stiffened old sufferers will experience quick results. The reason is that Ferrozone acts through the blood and thereby destroys the cause of the disease. Price 50c per box at all dealers.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

OVER THE 'PHONE.

'Hello—hello! This you, Psmith? Why, there's a report around town that you're dead!'

'Is that so? Well, call me up again if it's confirmed, will you?'—Cleveland 'Leader.'

Pains Disappear Before It.—No one need suffer pain when they have available Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. If not in the house when required it can be procured at the nearest store, as all merchants keep it for sale. Rheumatism and all bodily pains disappear when it is applied, and should they at any time return, experience teaches the user of the Oil how to deal with them.

SENSIBLE

'Wouldn't you like to see yourself as others see you?'

'No, indeed, I'm nervous. I had a nightmare once and it nearly gave me nervous prostration.'—Houston 'Post.'

A Cure for Costiveness. — Costiveness comes from the refusal of the excretory organs to perform their duties regularly from contributing causes usually disordered digestion. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, prepared on scientific principles, are so compounded that certain ingredients in them pass through the stomach and act upon the bowels so as to remove their torpor and arouse them to proper action. Many thousands are prepared to bear testimony to their power in this respect.

Wife—'Weren't you awfully frightened, dear, when you made your first political speech the other night?' Candidate—'Yes; but I got through safely.' Wife—'Safely?' Candidate—'Yes' before anybody yelled for me to sit down.' — Detroit 'Free Press.'

'Let me see. What are Senator Smugg's initials?' 'I have forgotten what they are but I know that one of them is very likely to be "Ex" in the near future.'—'Puck.'

I think I'll have to tell about
That funny dream of mine;
I thought I was a centipede,
And tried to get a shine,
—Princeton 'Tiger.'

In Nature's Storehouse there are Cures—Medical experiments have shown conclusively that there are medicinal virtues in even ordinary plants growing up around us which give them a value that cannot be estimated. It is held by some that Nature provides a cure for every disease which neglect and ignorance have visited upon man. However this may be, it is well known that Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, distilled from roots and herbs, are a sovereign remedy in curing all disorders of the digestion.

TOO MANY RISKS

'Yes, Biddleford's Russian scheme was an entire failure.'

'What did he go there for?'

'To organize an accident insurance company.'—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

'Yes,' sighed Mrs. Lapsling, 'Sophrony suffers terrible from neuralagy. The only relief she ever gets is when she has an epidemic inserted in her arm.' — Chicago 'Tribune.'

Nearly all infants are more or less subject to diarrhœa and such complaints while teething, and as this period of their lives is the most critical, mothers should not be without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. This medicine is a specific for such complaints and is highly spoken of by those who have used it. The proprietors claim it will cure any case of cholera or summer complaint.

'A great many people do things they are sorry for.' 'Yes,' answered Miss Cayenne. 'The trouble is that they often fail to realize that they are sorry till they get into the newspapers.'—Washington 'Star.'

Shopwalker—'What's to be done with Jenkins, sir? He's turned quite deaf; temporarily, I hope, but still it's awkward you know.'

Proprietor—'Oh, Jenkins! Turned deaf, has he? Then send him to the Customers' Complaint Department.'

Thos. Sabin, of Eglinton, says:—'I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure.' Reader, go thou and do likewise.

AS SHE SAW IT.

The Daughter—'Papa, dear, Lord Topnotch is getting impatient. Can't you interview him?'

The Father — 'Not just now, dear—too busy.'

'Well, then, can't you have the Title Guarantee Company look him up?'—Brooklyn 'Life.'

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

'You haven't any confidence in either candidate?' 'On the contrary, I have confidence in both. I believe all the bad things they say about each other are absolutely true.'—Washington 'Star.'

'You look weary,' commented the Arctic explorer. 'No wonder,' replied the heavy-eyed Eskimo; 'the baby has been crying all night.' 'Indeed?' 'Yes, and that's exactly five months and six days so far.'—Detroit 'Free Press.'

Home Department.

What of Thy Harvesting?

(Mary E. Butts, in 'American Messenger.')

Nature has ripened her fruit and grain;
But what, O soul, are the sheaves you bring?
While the rich earth offers her golden gifts
What is the gain of your harvesting?

Have you garnered patience from day to day?
Have you gathered the precious fruit of love?
Has charity grown by the fruit of tears,
And the sunshine streaming from above?

Elinor Newbold's Housekeeping.

(Lena S. Thompson, in New England 'Homestead.')

Elinor Newbold, tired and flushed, was nervously setting the table in her tiny dining-room. John had telephoned that he would bring home to dinner that evening two of his college friends, but Elinor's maid-of-all-work had gone away for the day, and what was she to do!

She had been married to John only three months, and although they had had many little misunderstandings, no great trial of their affection had occurred, and their life together had been very happy. One thing that Elinor prided herself on was her knowledge of housekeeping. Had she not kept house for her parents before her marriage? But all she had to do then was to give her orders, which were generally carried out, as her mother's servants were always experienced.

'Do not hesitate to invite any of your friends to dinner,' she frequently said to her husband. 'Only let me know in time so that I may have something nice prepared for them,' and now the opportunity had come to show her ability.

John was proud of his handsome wife, and equally so of their cozy home, and so when on his way to business he ran across two of his college chums, what more natural than that he should invite them to dine with him that evening? To be sure, Elinor had said something that morning about Maggie's being off for the day, but that did not matter. Elinor always knew what to do, and he had telephoned as he said he would.

Proud and happy, the young bridegroom ushered his two guests into the pretty parlor. Taking two steps at a time, he rushed upstairs and into the dressing room, expecting, man-like, to find Elinor daintily gowned, waiting for him with a smile and kiss that meant so much to him. No Elinor was to be seen. He tramped through the adjoining rooms calling her name. Hearing nothing he at last thought of the kitchen.

'My dear girl!' he exclaimed, 'what has happened? and what have you done to yourself?' he added.

Elinor was indeed a pitiable looking object, for, in her anxiety to have the dinner ready on time, she had piled the fire box so full of coal that it could scarcely burn, and her face and hands were black, while her dress was covered with flour.

'Oh, John!' she cried, putting her grimy, tear-stained face against his shoulder, and sobbing aloud, 'how could you?'

'How could I what?' asked the astonished man, thinking Elinor had taken leave of her senses.

'Why did you bring those me-men?' she sobbed, 'wh-when you knew Maggie had go-gone. I am so tired try-trying to cook the dinner,' she added, bitterly.

'Now, I remember you did say something about Maggie this morning,' replied John, kissing the flushed cheeks of the tired little woman. 'But you know, dear, you have always said that my friends would be welcomed at any time, and you have kept house so beautifully since our marriage I wanted them to see what a treasure I had won.

I am very sorry,' he added, ruefully. 'Shall I tell them you are not able to see them, and take them over to the club?'

'Oh, no, no!' exclaimed Elinor. 'But, John, it is so different when I have to do it alone. Before I was married, all of mother's servants were well trained, and I simply gave my orders, and since Maggie's coming she has done most of the planning. But I did not realize how little I knew until I was left to myself——' and she sobbed afresh.

'Never mind, dear,' said John, soothingly, taking her in his arms. 'Give us what you have ready, and we will have a good time over it. You remember I know something about cooking, so go and make yourself pretty, and let me see what I can do.'

A loving hug followed his cheering words, and the little bride stole crestfallen up the backstairs, feeling that the only thing she was capable of doing well, was to make herself presentable to her husband's guests.

Not long after a dainty figure appeared in the kitchen. All traces of soot and tears had been removed. A fire was burning brightly in the stove, while the aroma of freshly-made coffee filled the air.

'See, dear!' said the delighted John, 'Won't you hire me for your chef?'

A can of soup had been opened, and was heating on the stove, while the peas Elinor had shelled with trembling fingers that morning were simmering in a granite pot nearby. The chops already on the broiler were browning beautifully.

'What should I do without such a dear, good husband!' cried Elinor. 'You have saved my reputation, if not my pride. I can at least make the dressing for the salad, and the ices and cakes are in the pantry. So while I do the fancy fixings just run and put on a clean collar'; and Elinor pushed her perspiring spouse from the kitchen, feeling she was once more master of the situation.

A merry party sat in the little dining-room that evening. The men were charmed with Elinor's beauty and vivacity, and the daintily-spread table with its shining cut glass and silver came in for a share of admiration. John had laughingly said that as their maid was off for the day, the 'entrees' were not as numerous as they might have been.

No one noted the absence of an elaborate dinner, for the men envied John his good fortune, and did not wonder at Elinor's ability to make him happy.

That evening, after their guests had gone, Elinor Newbold put her arms about her husband's neck and rested her tired head against his breast. 'Dear,' she said, very softly, 'I pity all young married women if they understand as little about the real practical part of housekeeping as I do, for I am sure not one of them,' she added, 'has as good and patient a man as you are. But don't be discouraged; I am resolved to take lessons at some good cooking school this year, and,' she continued, 'you may invite your whole college and not be ashamed.'

Home Thoughts.

THE IDEAL IN EVERY-DAY LIFE.

Let us now go for a walk, during which we will observe the people who are pursuing their callings. Let us note their mood.

We shall come upon persons whom we cannot see sweep, hammer, or dig the earth without experiencing a desire to take from them their broom or hammer or spade in order to show them how they ought to do order to show them how they ought to use it. This sort of worker is to be met with quite as often in the schools, in the church, in the studios of painting and sculpture, as in the fields, the mines, and the shops. Without ideals the people are the same everywhere. When they teach, they make us weary of learning; when they make music, they cause us to hate music. They have no faith in their work. All the time they have the air of saying: 'What a stupid trade I have chosen! Be sure my children shall not follow it.'

Those who put the ideal into their work produce an altogether different effect on us, whther they be manual or intellectual laborers. You see them at work, performing at times unpleasant duties, which you, perhaps, would not choose, but with so much of good will, of punctuality, and fidelity, and such an appreciation of 'the useful flight of days' that they appear great to us, and an impulse seizes us to imitate them.—Charles Wagner, in Harper's Bazar.'

A CHEERFUL HOME.

A single bitter word may disquiet an entire family for a whole day. One surly glance casts gloom over the household, while a smile, like a gleam of sunshine, may light up the darkest and weariest hours. Like unexpected flowers, which spring up along our path, full of freshness, fragrance and beauty, do kind words and gentle acts and sweet dispositions make glad the home where peace and blessing dwell. No matter how humble the abode, if it be thus garnished with grace and sweetened with kindness and smiles, the heart will turn lovingly toward it from all the tumult of the world, and it will be the dearest spot beneath the circuit of the sun.

And the influences of home perpetuate themselves. The gentle grace of the mother lives in the daughter long after the head is pillowed in the dust of death; and the fatherly kindness finds its echo in the nobility and courtesy of sons who come to wear his mantle and fill his place; while on the other hand; from an unhappy, misgoverned, and disordered home, go forth persons who shall make other homes miserable, and perpetuate the sourness and sadness, the contentions and strifes and railings which have made their own lives so wretched and distorted.

Toward the cheerful home the children gather 'as clouds and as doves to their windows, while from the home which is the abode of discontent and strife and trouble they fly forth as vultures to rend their prey.

The class of men who disturb and distress the world are not those born and nurtured amid the hallowed influences of Christian homes; but rather those whose early life has been a scene of trouble and vexation—who have started wrong in the pilgrimage, and whose course is one of disaster to themselves, and trouble to those around them.—'Friends Intelligencer.'

'FOR LO! HE STOOPED AND SIGHED.'

(Wilson Jefferson, in the Boston 'Transcript.')

We are poorer since she died—
Sadder, poorer, since she died,
Yet sure I am that Death
Gazed and turned a worshipper:
For lo! he stooped and sighed,
Stooped and eased the pain-drawn breath,
And laid, in tenderest love, his hands on her.

DON'T FORGET THAT.

If your mother had thought more of herself and less of you she might be much fairer and fresher now, for she was once as good-looking as you are. She might wear better clothes even now, so that you might be proud to have your friends meet her, but remember that she mended her old clothes that she might make new for you. The wrinkles on her face, the care lines on her cheeks, and the weary looks in her eyes—all those scars are seals of her love for you.

When we are alone we have our thoughts to watch; in our family, our tempers; and in society, our tongues. —Hannah Moore.

With the Children.

THE LITTLE SISTER.

(By Theodosia Garrison.)

When the days are dreariest,
When the nights are long,
Sudden on the creaking stair
Sounds her careless song;
Sudden on the darkened sill
Falls a footstep free,
And the little sister comes
Back again to me.

Blythe and gay and jubilant,
All her word's a jest,
Laughter on her merry lips,
Youth upon her breast,
Happy dreams within her eyes,
Daring days to be—
So the little sister comes
Back again to me.

And she hath the eyes I had
When the world was new,
And she hath the heart I had
When the world was true.
And my very name she bears—
Ah, so close our tie!
Just the little sister now
Who one day was I.

Strange that she who knew no tears
So my tears should wake;
Strange her very happiness
My own heart should break.
O, so other than myself,
Two, yet one, are we—
Little sister of my age
Comes she back to me.

Not a wistful ghost she comes—
Better so perchance—
But with lips too fain to sing,
Feet too fain to dance,
And I turn my eyes from her
(Eyes she must not see)—
When the little sister comes
Back again to me.
—'Sunday Magazine.'

A MOTHER'S RULES.

Things which I must teach my little girl:

That if you must choose, it is better to be a beautiful home-maker than a fine housekeeper. then, for instance, ruffled pillow-cases cost too much if they mean ruffled tempers.

That the one indispensable quality in a home is happiness; every home, no matter how beautiful, which misses that, is a failure; but no home, whatever its faults, can be wholly a failure if it is happy.

That happiness is a matter of spirit, not 'things.'

That it is possible only when every member of the household is considered, and all work and plan together, and God is its constant Guest.

That, to be in her own place, wherever that may be, a beautiful home-maker is the loveliest ambition a woman can have.

These are things that I want to help my little girl to understand. — Christian Globe.'

NONSENSE.

There is a great deal of nonsense palmed off on the community about the reaction of the child from over-strictness in parental training. When I hear a man say: 'My parents brought me up so rigidly that a reaction took place in my mind, and I have turned away from religion.' I have sometimes asked, 'Did they teach you to be honest?' 'Yes.' 'To tell the truth?' 'Yes.' 'Were they strict about it?' 'Yes.' 'Has any reaction taken place on these points?' No one man of us learns the multiplication-table from the sheer love of it; but I never knew any one to say that his mind was in reaction against the multiplication-table —John Hall, D.D.

The Art of Visiting the Sick.

'From the tender mercies of our friends, good Lord deliver us!' sighed the invalid. The nurse smiled as she deftly rearranged the pillows.

'Didn't you enjoy your caller?' she asked.

'Do you know,' observed the patient, with apparent irrelevance, 'that visiting the sick is an art which very few possess? I've noticed it especially since I've been convalescing. Now, Mrs. Carmichael, who just called is one of the best women who ever bored her friends and acquaintances, and I wouldn't for the world hurt her feelings by declining to see her. But do you know what her conversation was about today? She regaled me with a detailed account of her own typhoid experience; how she had a perforation, and dear knows what all. She had typhoid so much worse, according to her statement, and suffered so much more than I, that I really felt ashamed of myself for pretending to have it at all.

'There's Edith Sayres, who dropped in yesterday. Maybe you heard her greeting: "Well, aren't you having a fine time tucked up here with a nurse to wait on you while the rest of us poor mortals are bothering with dressmakers and milliners. You look so well that I believe you've been pretending to be sick to get a little rest."

'Of course it was foolish of me, but I could have cried I felt so hurt, although I knew at the time it was just her idea of being cheerful. She wasn't as bad as Aunt Agnes, who told me I looked dreadful, simply dreadful. Her husband's sister had typhoid and when she thought she was nearly well she died, leaving five little children. She was glad I had gotten through so far, but I must remember I wasn't out of the woods yet. Then it was a pity I had been sick, for it had been such an expense to father, having the nurse and the doctor's bills. It was kind of them to keep my place at school for me, but they were likely to give it to someone else any time, for there were such lots of teachers wanting positions. I had a good cry after she left I felt so depressed.

'Cousin Margaret thinks that any old thing in the way of clothes is good enough to visit the sick in, and though she has some real pretty dresses, she'll come flying in here looking so mussy that it makes me nervous.'

'Well,' commented the nurse, with a smile, 'isn't there anyone of your friends who has the art of visiting the sick?'

'Is there,' repeated the invalid, 'haven't you noticed for yourself how much good Dorothea Kent's calls do me? They are better than a tonic. She's always dressed so carefully that it's a pleasure to look at her. Her voice is quiet and nicely pitched. It isn't loud nor yet that horrible sick room whisper that sets your nerves on edge. She saves up every bit of news she can think of to tell me, and at the same time doesn't make me feel that I am missing a lot of good times. I always hear through her who has inquired after me, and it is pleasant to know you're remembered when you're out of the world. She doesn't hurry off after a short visit, and she doesn't stay long enough to tire me. I suppose the whole secret is tact, and that she does possess more than her share of it.

'Probably the doctor knows what he is about when he sometimes shuts out all visitors, but there are all varieties of callers, and some are as undoubtedly tonics as others are depressants.—'Presbyterian Banner.'

Health Hints.

DON'T WHINE.

A recent number of 'Medical Talk' has an article on the evil physical effects of 'whining.' Complaints, says the writer, are usually made in the minor key. This monotony rasps the vocal cords, taxes nasal nerves and muscles that should not be brought into play at all in speaking, and tends to shallow, uneven breathing. The whiner, too, is almost without exception, a more or less idle, lazy person. The habit of whining itself tends to sap initiative impulse, and increases phlegmatic tendencies. Habitual whining, not healthy, vigorous fault finding where fault really exists, but the helpless, futile complaining of a narrow nature too indolent to make any effort to right the causes of complaint, has a definite deleterious physical effect upon the whole constitution. Add to this the fact that eternal fault-finding is more than likely to wear out the staunchest friendship, and take the light from the loveliest countenance, and the full effect of this insidious and prevalent habit will be better appreciated.

'Get the whine out of your voice or it will stop the development and growth of your body. It will narrow and shrink your mind. It will drive away your friends; it will make you unpopular. Quit your whining; brace up; go to work; be something; stand for something; fill your place in the universe. Instead of whining around, exciting only pity and contempt, face about and make something of yourself. Reach up to the stature of a strong, ennobling manhood, the the beauty and strength of a superb womanhood. There is nothing the matter with you. Just quit your whining and go to work.—'Evening Gazette.'

WOMEN AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

'The claim has been made,' says Margaret Anglin in the American 'World,' 'that higher education for women chills the heart in livening the intelect, that the development of the intellect along the pathways of culture and higher thinking makes women cold and cynical in regard to human emotions.

'We are told that the super-educated college woman is incapable of being swayed by the same deep feelings as the child of nature who knows not the meaning of psychology, and to whom ethics and the subtleties of philosophy are reduced to the primitive conception of right and wrong. I doubt this very much. The woman of high education or the professional woman feels the same forces swaying her, but she knows how to control them. What higher education and the professional life do for women, however, is to eradicate the ostentatious display of feeling so long regarded as necessary for the "womanly woman."

'The power to repress the emotions has no effect upon the ability to experience them.. Convention and good breeding necessitate self-restraint, but the woman who can control her feelings and whose breeding and education have taught her that unnecessary display of feeling is vulgar, experiences them just the same. It is this poise of the woman of culture and intellect, of business ability and professional standing, which gives rise to the complaint that she is not capable of human sympathy and emotion.

'Higher education, culture, and the broader life that has been opened to women in the last quarter century has done more toward the development of real human sympathy and feeling than all the artificiality and affectation of the years before.

'When I speak of higher education I do not necessarily mean the accumulation of a lot of college degrees in dead languages or mathematics. Even in the lives of these self-restricted creatures the feelings which they have forced to lie dormant are liable to burst forth with the so-called sincerity of the untutored child of nature.

'By the woman of higher education and culture I mean one whose intellect has broadened by her life of training, and whose mind has been able to comprehend and digest the facts which education has placed before her. A woman with keen sensibilities and a well-trained mind, a woman of strong intellectuality, despises the gushing display of feeling. If the charges of coldness are brought against her it should be with a word of thankfulness. Lack of feeling is so often hidden by the disguise of hysterical protestation and gushing emotionalism, that women of culture and refinement shudder at the thought of being placed in the same category.

'With women who are incapable of feeling, the easiest thing in the world is to assume sentiment and emotion. Naturally, as in the case of all artificiality, it is apt to be overdone. There is no reason why the holiest of emotions should not be rational, nor is there any reason why woman's power of feeling should be placed upon the basis of absence of higher education.'

For the Housekeeper.

ENTERTAINING GUESTS.

There is one important thing that should not be overlooked in the entertainment of guests; treat them with equal courtesy. Be also careful to treat your poorer and humbler relations, whom you have invited to your house, with due respect and cordiality—neither with any show of patronage, nor any marks of neglect. Whoever else may be your guests, let there be nothing in your manner to indicate that you are ashamed of the good old aunt that is visiting you, and the truest way to accomplish this is not to be ashamed of her. She may not dress in the latest fashion, and her talk may be of country matters; she may ask some queer questions, and show her familiarity with a style of life that is somewhat foreign to that of your other visitors; but if you are not willing, under all circumstances, to treat her with cordial civility, you should not have asked her to your house. No man ever loses caste, in the opinion of the truly refined and cultivated, by showing courtesy towards such as move in a lowlier sphere. Neither should the rich visitors be treated with over-obsequious attention. They will not thank you for it, or respect you any the more for your excess of deference. Above all, never allude to the fact of their visiting you as an act of condescension on their part, or, by any word or look indicate that, in your opinion, they hold a higher position in society than you do. If you fall in with all their prejudices, and echo all their sentiments, and hang upon their lips, as the bees cling to 'every opening flower,' they will probably see through it all, and place you accordingly. Last of all, whoever may be your visitors, keep the skeletons out of sight. Family woes and trials and misfortunes, if they are made the staple of conversation, will cause the visit of your guest to be very disagreeable. If you have invited him for the sake of his aid and sympathy, and he understands it to be so, it is another matter. In this case he comes for your comfort, and not for his own pleasure. But if he visits you out of pure friendship, and expecting to have a good time, lock up your closet where you keep your skeletons. The deepest sympathy will not endure constant draughts upon its water without running dry.—'Christian Globe.'

Selected Recipes.

To make 'piccalilli.' Wash half a bushel of green tomatoes, and half a peck of green peppers. Remove the skins from half a peck of onions. Put vegetables separately through a meat chopper, using the large knife, or if a meat chopper is not at hand, use a chopping knife and tray; then chop up two medium sized cabbages.

Put a layer of tomatoes in a large preserving kettle, cover with a layer of cabbage, then with a sprinkling of peppers and onions, and a generous sprinkling of salt. So continue until all is used, cover, and let stand over night. In the morning drain, return to the kettle, cover with vinegar, and add three pounds of brown sugar, two pounds of white mustard seed, and two ounces of allspice berries, three ounces of whole cloves, and six ounces of stick cinnamon; the last three spices to be tied in three small bags made of cheese-cloth. Bring slowly to the boiling point, and let simmer for six hours. Remove the spice bags, turn into glass jars, and adjust the covers.

For pickled gherkins, take 200 to 300 small, unripe cucumbers, wipe them thoroughly, lay them on a dish and salt well, and let them remain eight or nine hours, then drain, lay them in a jar, and pour enough boiling vinegar over them to cover them. Place near the fire, covered with grape vine leaves. If they do not become sufficiently green, pour off the vinegar, reboil and pour ove rthe cucumbers and cover with fresh leaves; continue to do this until they become as green as you wish. Then pour off the vinegar once more, and to one gallon add six small red peppers, two sticks cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls of whole allspice, two tablespoonfuls cloves. Boil up and pour over the pickles and cover closely.

And this for 'Chili Sauce':—Peel twelve medium sized ripe tomatoes, and cut in slices crosswise. Put in a preserving kettle with one green pepper, finely chopped; one onion, finely chopped; two cupfuls of vinegar, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of cloves, two and one-half teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, two teaspoonfuls of allspice, and two teaspoonfuls of grated nutmeg. Heat gradually to the boiling point, and let simmer two and one-half hours.

For Sour Crabapple Jelly.—Cut in quarters, take out seeds and cores, cook in porcelain or enamelled kettle with water enough to cover nicely. Cook briskly for about one hour, then drain through a cloth jelly bag until the juice is all out. Do not squeeze them at all. Now to one quart juice add one pint granulated sugar and boil one quart at a time until it drops from the spoon in a small ball. Pour in glasses and it is ready to serve when cold. It is delicious.

Crabapple Marmalade.—After using the juice for jelly, take the pulp left over and press it through a fruit sieve. Take one quart pulp to one quart sugar and boil slowly for two hours. It should be stirred all the time as it is apt to stick and burn. Put in glass or jars. When cold it will be so thick it can be cut in slices. It is fine for the lunch basket.

For Spiced Crabapples.—Take one peck of crabapples, seven pounds brown sugar, one quart good cider vinegar, five cents worth stick cinnamon, whole cloves, allspice and nutmeg. Boil all together; take out apples and cook down juice, pour it over fruit and can it.

Scalloped omelet is a novelty. Soak three tablespoonfuls of stale crumbs in a cupful of milk for two hours. Beat six eggs—whites and yolks separately—very light. Into the yolks stir the soaked bread crumbs and season the mixture with salt and pepper. Last of all stir in with a few light strokes the stiffened whites. Butter a deep pudding dish, pour the mixture into this, set it on the lower grating of a quick oven and bake until light and brown. Sift brown crumbs over the top, and serve the omelet as soon as it is removed from the oven.

An Egg Souffle—Scald a cup of milk, putting in a tiny pinch of soda. Beat the yolks of six eggs until light and creamy, and the whites until stiff enough to stand alone. Add one-half teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, and one rounded tablespoonful of butter to the milk and stir it into the yolks; then beat in the whites very quickly. Pour into a deep buttered dish and bake in a moderate oven for ten minutes, or to a delicate brown. Serve immediately in the bake dish.

Rice Souffle.—To one-half cup of cold boiled rice add one cupful of warm milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one teaspoonful of salt, and a dash of pepper; mix well, and add three well beaten eggs. Heat a tablespoonful of butter in a frying pan, and, when hot, pour in the mixture and set the pan in a hot oven. When it is thoroughly cooked, fold it double, turn out on a hot dish, and serve at once.

A 'jellied sponge cake' makes an attractive looking dessert and is nice for a change. Bake a shallow sponge cake of pretty shape and prepare two or three pints of orange jelly. Into a flat-bottomed mould put about a quarter of the jelly, and when it is almost firm place the cake, freed from any hard crusts or ragged edges upon it. Cover with the remaining jelly, which should be rapidly growing thick. When all is firm, turn onto a dessert platter and garnish with whipped cream.

Another pretty dish in which sponge cake plays an important role is made as follows:—Prepare either a lemon or an orange jelly, and while it is cooling hollow out the centre of a square sponge cake, leaving the bottom and sides thick enough to hold the jelly. When the jelly is beginning to grow thick pour it in, and set the plate as near the ice as possible. When it is ready to be sent to the table pile some whipped cream in a small pyramid over the top. Chopped nuts or bits of candied fruit are an attractive addition to the jelly, and a few bright bits of candied fruit as a decoration for the top, surrounding the whipped cream, give a festive touch to the dessert.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

LATEST RELIGIOUS LITERATURE.

German professors take high rank not only as profound, but as painstaking, students. The 'Commentary on the New Testament,' by Professor Bernhard Weiss, D.D., of the University of Berlin, has been translated by George H. Schodde, Ph.D., and Epiphanius Wilson, M.A., and is published in four handy volumes. (Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York, $3.00 per volume.) The commentary is in an easily read form, not cut up into short disquisitions, not burdened with references, but continuous, terse and merely explanatory of each verse with regard to its place in the narrative or argument. As Dr. Riggs, of Auburn Seminary, says in the introduction to the American edition:

The work makes appeal alike to the students and to those, whose time for Biblical study being limited, wish to get at the full meaning of that which is their daily portion of Scripture. For this latter purpose the work is unique.

He says, also, with regard to Dr. Weiss, whose international reputation will surely be enhanced by this translation:—

Everything he has touched he has illumined. Through all the battles of the schools he has kept a vigorous faith. While independent he has not been extreme; while scientific he has not forgotten that the Scriptures deal with the profound things of the heart; while progressive, he has not been persuaded simply because something was new. He has brought out of the Scripture treasure-house things new and old, and all that he has found lies embodied in this work of his latter days.

'The Story of the Year,' a report issued by the Church Missionary Society, London, gives up-to-date information not only with regard to special mission stations, but concerning large movements in different countries. The intelligent people of Uganda are turning their attention to money-getting, and are spending more on their dress, such as it is, and less on books than in former years. The converts also show in other ways a tendency to worldliness, but they are a great improvement on their heathen neighbors, for in some districts it is still quite common for anyone who becomes angry to give vent to his feelings by killing the first person he meets.' The new national movement among Christians in India, which proposes to evangelize with native men and native money the parts of India as yet unreached by foreign missionaries, is attracting the class of highly educated Christian Hindus who have hitherto held aloof from sharing in mission work partly because they would be under foreign directors, whereas this society has a patriotic aspect. A curious testimony to the value of high-toned secular books is that more than one Japanese has begun reading the Bible because Robinson Crusoe did!

A devotional commentary on 'St. Paul's First Epistle to the Thessalonians,' by the Rev. A. R. Buckland (Religious Tract Society, London. Two shillings), has the touch of scholarliness and brevity that distinguishes the best modern devotional literature. This is part of the comment on 'Rejoice evermore.'—

It would hardly strike an absolute stranger, new to our faith, that joy was an outstanding characteristic of the Christian life. This may, however, be traced rather to our national characteristics than to any lack of real feeling. In religious affairs we practice reserve, and practice it to a degree which is often misleading, whilst it undoubtedly mars our corporate life.

TRAVELS ABROAD.

'Six Months in Europe and the Orient,' is an informal book of travels by Mr. Jas. Carter, of St. John's, Newfoundland, being letters written to a friend from different points in a journey that included Egypt, Syria and Greece, as well as the countries usually included in a European tour. Egypt has perhaps the fullest description, a trip up the Nile having afforded leisure for letter-writing. Greece calls out enthusiastic remarks and the author notices a quaint custom of the Greek children, 'who on the first of March have a feast of their own, and sing from door to door, carrying in their hands the figure of a swallow.' The quarantine officer's inspection at one port in the Mediteranean seems to have involved a lively scene.

After some delay the doctor came on board, and examined the steerage passengers first, which took some time, as they had to be collected together. Fortunately for us, there was no sickness among them, so they all passed muster, on which they made a peculiar cry of joy like birds, a kind of shrill screech.

In the course of a journey down the Rhine the principal towns are visited, and among other features the exemplary tidiness of Coblenz is specially noted.

All the streets are kept remarkably clean, and women are employed with brooms, constantly sweeping, in the town as well as the suburbs, and boys are employed in removing in hand-barrows all the dirt from the houses, and in the public places baskets are placed for waste paper and other scraps.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE EAST AGAIN.

China as seen through the eyes of a hearty and observant traveller who was in the country for the pleasure of sight-seeing and not for the purpose of securing copy, is described in 'John Chinaman at Home,' by the Rev. E. J. Hardy (London: T. Fisher Unwin.) The London 'Spectator' considers it 'not at all distinguished, not always in the best of taste, but readable throughout.'

Mr. Hardy is at his best when he gets a good story to tell, such as that of the lady who bought a silver belt which had a Chinese inscription on the buckle. She noticed that an educated Chinaman was reading the inscription with interest, and begged him to tell her the literal meaning of the characters, which the seller of the belt had declared to stand for happiness. With shy hesitation the Chinese scholar answered: 'They may mean that indirectly, but the literal translation of what is on the clasp of your belt is, "Distended with food." ' Moral,—Beware of wearing inscriptions in languages which you do not understand, unless you are sure that nobody you are likely to meet understands them either.

A JOURNALIST'S LIFE.

Sixty years' of journalism is good guarantee of a fund of anecdotes for any one who can claim it, and Mr. H. Findlater Bussy is well-advised in putting his on record. 'Sixty Years' of Journalism: Anecdotes and Reminiscences' (Arrowsmith) opens at a time when 'there was not a penny paper in the kingdom. The stamp and paper duties were in force, there was a heavy advertisement tax, and there were no daily papers outside the metropolis. Printing processes were slow and cumbersome, the facilities for transmitting news were few, and electric cables in ocean depths were practically undreamt of.' The 'Westminster Gazette' notices a little story of Lord Palmerston that is worth passing on:

Lord Palmerston, it seems, was kind and genial in his treatment of reporters. He was always accompanied by a footman in livery, who invariably used the editorial 'we' and was quite a character in his way. On one occasion, when Palmerston was being badgered on the Tiverton hustings by a Radical butcher, the footman, turning to Mr. Bussy, said in tones of deep disgust: 'Weally, I'm astonished that we put up with this sort of thing! We wouldn't stand it a moment only they're our constituents, you know!'

SCIENTIFIC FANCY.

A curious Italian book with the scene laid in Washington, and a Scotchman for a hero, is 'L'Ultima Scoperta,' by Adolfo Rossi. (Milan, Palermo, Naples: Remo Sandron. New York: Francesco Tocci.) 'The Latest Invention' renders the press an argus-eyed monster indeed, for no matter how secret the meeting, no matter how dark the scene, the secrets of cabinets, and the details of crime, are discovered by means of this. It is the discovery of a Mr. Scott who loses no time in establishing and running a wonderful newspaper by the aid of his mighty reporter, and who, in spite of the opposition of incensed powers, wins out in the end. The New York 'Times' says: 'Signor Rossi is well enough acquainted with natural science and with America, where the scenes of his fantastic story are laid, to produce a fascinating illusion of a possible future reality.'

A KINDRED SPIRIT.

The 'Christian Age' has a good story of the Rev. C. L. Dodgson, 'Lewis Carroll.' Miss E. Gertrude Thomson, the artist, says that having seen some of her fairy designs, the author of 'Alice in Wonderland' wished to examine more of her work, and by correspondence they arranged a meeting in the South Kensington Museum.

She wondered how she should recognize him in the usual crowd, or he her. She watched carefully but saw no one she thought could possibly be the author of her favorite book.

Finally, she heard high, vivacious voices approaching, and the laughter of children. A gentleman entered, two little girls clinging to his hands. She knew him instantly. He stood for a moment, head erect, and glanced swiftly round the room. Then he bent down and whispered something to one of the children. After a moment's pause she pointed straight at Miss Thomson.

He at once came forward with extended hand.

'I am Mr. Dodgson. I was to meet you, I think?'

'How did you know me?' she asked.

'My little friend found you. I told her I had come to meet a young lady who knew fairies, and she fixed on you at once. But I knew you before she spoke.'

IN THE LAW COURTS.

How many a chance for telling a good tale out of school a lawyer has. The courts afford a very large portion of the world's supply of jokes, and tragedy is their natural food. Those who are on the field with their eyes open have occasionally thought it worth their while to record some of their experiences and impressions, and J. G. Witt, K.C., is one of these. 'The Christian World' notices some of the observations on witnesses, given in his 'Life in the Law' (London: T. Werner Laurie).

Business men, he says, are seldom good witnesses. 'Nearly all money-makers are stupid, . . . but they are not at all conscious of their deficiency.' On the other hand, woman, 'as a witness, far surpasses man in the perspicuity of her narrative and in the honesty of her replies.' In contrast to this he tells of the ship's captain who, to simplify affairs, said to counsel, 'Just you write down what I and the mate and the crew are to swear and I will see that it is done.' The motives governing great careers are piquantly illustrated by the story of Sir William Wightman, who was to have resigned office but did not do so. Asked for his reason he replied:

'So I did,' said Sir William, 'but when I went home and told my wife she said, "Why, William, what on earth do you think we can do with you messing about the house all day?" so you see I was obliged to come down to court again.'

MAGAZINE NOTES.

The new magazine year for 'The Century' offers novels by both Frances Hodgson Burnett and Elizabeth Robins. 'The Shuttle,' by Mrs. Burnett, is described as an international novel of English and American life. An important historical and literary study by Theodore Roosevelt is also promised in an early number of this magazine.

The October number of 'Scribner's' will contain among other articles of interest one on 'The American Bison, or Buffalo,' which exists now in two or two small and carefully guarded herds where his progenitors roamed by millions, according to Ernest Thompson Seton's estimate in this article. A new Rebecca story by Mrs. Wiggin is also a feature for the coming month.

The publishers of 'Putnam's Monthly' have emphatically put themselves on record as opposed to the spelling reform now being agitated. All 'deformed spelling,' as they characterize it, will be sedulously avoided by them in favor of the familiar and accepted forms of the English language.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

Mrs. Craigie's last book, 'The Dream and the Business,' is in the hands of T. Fisher Unwin for publication. Its curious title is taken from Eccles. ii., 3: 'For a dream cometh through the multitude of business,' and its theme is the struggle of two women for ascendancy. The religious motive enters largely into the tale, and although the characters act on strong conviction, in the book itself there is an easy tolerance. 'T. P.'s Weekly' concludes a review with the following:

Frankly, I do not know how to describe this last novel which has, blended with old qualities, something new and more generously human. There is something almost wistful in the very malice, as if the clear, mocking eyes were glancing at the passing show through some faint film of pity. It is as though realism had been carved out of dreams; it is as though the very acid of satire had become strangely mixed with the Virgilian tears of things. Be this as it may, one leaves the brilliant novel with but one regret—that it is the last.

A FIRST BOOK.

Another book dealing with the struggle and grind of modern business conditions is 'The Balance of Power,' by Arthur Goodrich (New York: Outing Publishing Co.). It is a first book by a new author, and, in spite of a considerable handicap in its use of a dialectic American form of English that soon palls, it presents some good characters. How the old colonel was affected by a new-thought scholar has its force of applied truth.

'Well, we got talkin', an' I stood it all right till he sed thet I wasn't real; sed I was only an idea. That made me mad, an' I decided to impress thet important idea on him instanter. And when I got throo with him I reckon he had mainly one thought left in his head, an' thet was me.' The Colonel smiled grimly at the memory. 'But I didn't git over him fer a week. I'd say to myself, "Why is thet tamarack tree yander?" Then I'd answer, "Becus the idiot ridin' by in the trail never has." An' when I finally did git sobered from thet reasonin' jag I swore off hard. I tell ye, boy, don't git the habit o' tryin' to lasso why a thing is, 'cause, if ye do, what it is an' where it is 'll sure git away from ye.'

REVIEWED BOOKS FOR SALE.

For the convenience of our readers any book reviewed in these columns may be ordered through us at Montreal booksellers' prices, plus postage, which for an ordinary cloth-bound novel comes to ten cents. Price of book and approximate postage to be remitted when ordering

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers,
'Witness' Block, Montreal

OUR NEW PATTERN SERVICE.

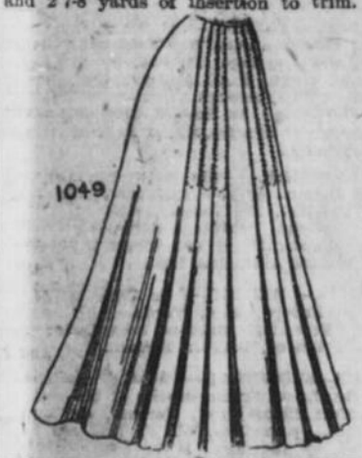
We have secured the exclusive Canadian rights of a pattern service, which, we think, for practical, simple, and at the same time stylish modes, will be found very satisfactory to the home dressmaker. In making the selection, a number of leading fashion agencies were carefully examined. Orders filled by mail according to directions given below.

A BLOUSE SUIT FOR BOYS—NO. 1050

A trim little suit is illustrated. The waist is in blouse style with two broad box-plaits, which give the design an attractive appearance, with butttons as a finish. A pocket on the left side is an optional feature. An Eton collar affords neck completion with a tie. Sleeves plaited at the top and again at the lower part and stitched to cuff depth are supplied. The bloomers are of the usual shaping and allow for side closing, and the legs to be finished with bands or elastic in casings. Pockets are inserted. Flannels, cheviot, serge, or ladies' cloth make up nicely, and for wash material, linen, duck, madras or galatea. The pattern is in six sizes, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years. For 7 years it requires 3 5-8 yards of material 27 inches wide, or two yards 54 inches wide.

FOUR-GORED UNDER-PETTICOAT. NO. 1053.

This garment is simple in construction. As shown, it is trimmed with a wide ruffle of embroidery and two bands of insertion. The design is four-gored skirt slightly gathered at the back and fitting smoothly at the front and on the hips. Nainsook, longcloth, cambric, and fine, soft muslins are all used for skirts of this kind. The pattern is cut in three sizes—small, medium, and large. For medium size it requires 2 3-8 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 4 1-8 yards of edging, and 2 7-8 yards of insertion to trim.



LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT.—NO. 1049.

This skirt is in circular effect, cut in seven gores, having a panel front gore, two box-plaited side gores, two plain circular sides and two box-plaited back gores. The edges of the plaits are stitched to yoke, or flounce depth. A choice of three lengths, round, short round, or instep is given. The shaping at the waist allows a smooth adjustment over the hips, with a slight flare at the sides. This design makes up nicely in the lighter weight materials. The pattern is in five sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. For 26 waist it requires 8 1-4 yards of material, 27 inches wide, or 5 3-8 yards 44 inches wide.

LADIES' TUCKED SHIRT WAIST.—NO. 1056.

Tucks are a becoming feature of a shirt waist and are preferred to other modes of trimming. This design has three short tucks and one full length tuck at each side of the box-plait which gives a becoming fullness at the waist line. The back is tucked to waist depth, making a smooth finish. The sleeves are in bishop style with deep cuff, or if shorter length is desired, may be finished with a band or frill, according to taste. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure. For 36 bust three yards of material, 36 inches wide, is required.

LADIES' TUCKED SHIRT WAIST. NO. 1062.

This shirt waist is very simple and serviceable. The waist opens at the front with a blind closing under a box-plait which has insertion and a plait each side to form the box-plait. Three tucks at each side of the front give fullness at the waist line. Small pointed straps are used to make the finish with buttons at each point. The shirt waist sleeve is finished with a regulation cuff and the short sleeve is fuller with cuff of embroidery. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust. It requires for medium size, 3 3-4 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 2 1-8 yards of 44 inches, with 3-4 yards of embroidery 18 inches wide for collar, front piece, and cuffs

CHILD'S BOX COAT WITH COLLAR. —NO. 1090.

One of the most necessary garments of the small girl's wardrobe is a coat for cool days. A charming little coat can be made from this design, of blue cloth with collar and cuffs of a pretty shade of tan and rows of stitching. White linen and embroidery also make a very dainty coat to be worn with thin dresses. This coat is made in loose effect, has two pockets, which may be omitted, and is closed with pearl or fancy buttons as desired. The pattern is cut in five sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Two yards of material, 44 inches wide, is required for the eight-year-old size.

'WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD' PATTERN COUPON.

Please send the pattern shown in accompanying cut as per directions given below.

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Size.....

Name.....

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N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. The pattern will reach you about a week from date of order. Price 10 cents, in cash, postal note, or stamps. For additional patterns, coupons may be readily made after the above model on separate slips of paper.

Address, Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

STEALING ELEPHANTS.

To steal an elephant would appear, at first sight, to be an impossible task, on account not only of the sagacity of the beast and its reputed affection for its driver, but of its bulk. The British consul for Chiengmai, however, reports that it is a common practice in Siam. Here the huge quadrupeds are employed in the teak forests—and frequently disappear. One British firm last year bewailed the loss of a dozen, and reported that as many more were stolen from their contractors. Another firm lost nine, only three of whom were recovered. As the average value of the elephant is about £200 per head, the consul naturally enlarges on the seriousness of the matter. What is annoying about it is that the officials are indifferent, and if one of the missing creatures is recovered at all it is only by means of a search party organized for the purpose. The local trader has one consolation—he has inaugurated a new kind of sport.—London 'Chronicle.'

ANARCHIC MADAGASCAR.

M. Augagneur, the new Governor-General of Madagascar, has found that his first task is to restore some semblance of order into the administration, which is in a terrible state of chaos. One of his first steps has been to make a kind of battue of officials who were not above suspicion in respect of conscientious discharge of duty. These were got together and shipped off to other regions, some on the Congo and others in various directions. But the Governor-General sorrowfully realizes that he is not only on the threshold of his task, as fresh scandals appear the more deeply the probe of investigation is pushed.—London 'Globe.'

MEDICAL USES OF FRUITS.

That fruit is a wholesome article of diet is of course a generally accepted fact, but the important place which it takes through the medicinal effect it exerts upon the entire system has only recently become well known. The mechanical effect is not direct, but the fruit encourages the natural functions by which the several remedial processes which they aid are brought about.

The fruits which come under the head of laxatives are the orange, figs, tamarinds, prunes, mulberries, dates, nectarines, and plums. The astringents, pomegranates, cranberries, blackberries, sumach berries, dewberries, raspberries, barberries, quinces, pears, wild cherries, and medlats. The diuretics are gooseberries, red and white currants, pumpkins, and melons. Lemons, limes, and apples are stomach sedatives. Taken in the morning early an orange acts very decidedly as a laxative, sometimes amounting to a purgative, and may be generally relied on. Pomegranates are very astringent, and relieve sore throat. The bark of the root, in the form of a decoction, is a good anthelmintic. Figs, split open, form an excellent poultice for boils and small abscesses. Strawberries and lemons, locally applied, are of some service in the removal of tartar from the teeth. Apples are correctives useful in nausea, and even seasickness. They immediately relieve the nausea due to smoking. Bitter almonds contain hydrocyanic acid, and are useful in a simple cough, but they frequently produce a sort of nettle rash. The persimmon is palatable when ripe, but the green fruit is highly astringent, containing much tannin.—Indianapolis 'Star.'

THE STINGING TREE.

The stinging tree of Australia somewhat resembles a gigantic nettle. It has an unpleasant odor, and the natives and native animals are careful to avoid it. When a man is stung by the tree—or, to put it more prosaically, pricked by the tree's thorn—the little wound gives him at first no pain whatever. But in a few minutes a maddening pain is set up: the victim shrieks and rolls upon the ground; for months afterwards, when water touches the stung part, great agony ensues. Dogs, when stung, rush about with piteous whines, biting pieces of flesh from the place that has been stung.

CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

The Oldest Methodist Church in Quebec is at Philipsburg.

WILL CELEBRATE ITS HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY ON SUNDAY AND MONDAY.

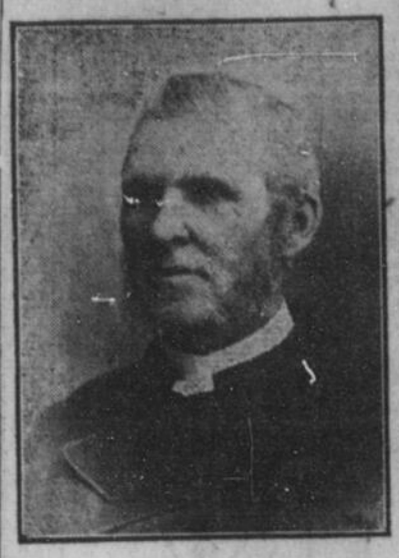
The centenary of the organization of circuit work of the Methodist Church at Phillipsburg, Que., was celebrated on Sunday and Monday, Sept. 23 and 24. The church in which the celebration will be held was built thirteen years after circuit work commenced; that is to say, in 1819, and it is believed to be the oldest Methodist church in the province, if not in the Dominion.

Of the initial church meeting held on Sept. 25, 1806, there is but a very bare record, which sets forth that 'one man, Mr. Francis Brown, was licensed to preach, and another man, Mr. Micah Townsend, was licensed to exhort.' The Rev. Henry Eames presided. Fourteen classes were reported and the total membership was two hundred and ninety-one. The sum of $34.40 was paid in at this meeting from the several classes.

Philipsburg was, at this time, part of the old Dunham circuit, then about one hundred and fifty miles long.

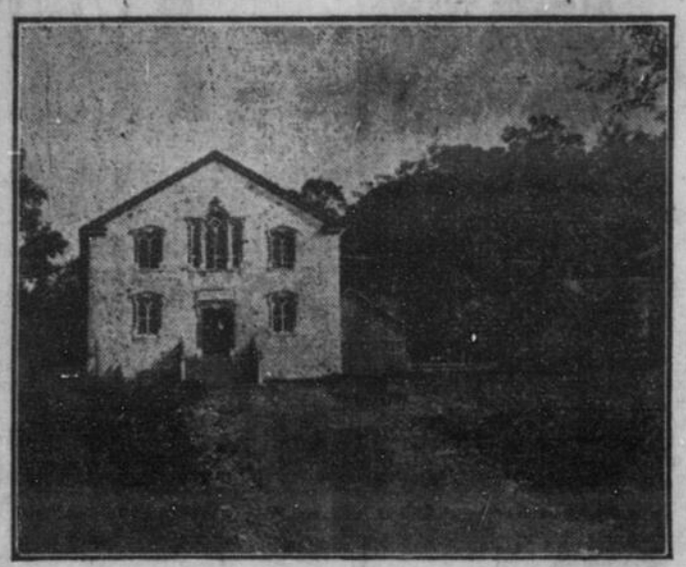
The existing church was built and opened for divine worship in 1819 during the pastorate of the Rev. Richard Williams. Some five years ago, during the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Porter, the church was renovated and memorial windows were put in.

At the present time, the minister is the Rev. William Adams, who has effected further improvements in the building. Mr. Adams entered the ministry in 1858 and has worked for many years in the Eastern Townships. He is known as 'a church builder and debt extinguisher,' and is a particularly attractive singer. He is now on the superannuated list, but holds this charge, which is now practically narrowed down to one preaching appointment. At Pike River, on this



THE REV. WM. ADAMS.

circuit, no services are held in the winter. The church built in 1824 at Pigeon Hill was torn down several years ago and the Morgan's Corner appointment has also been given up. Philipsburg Church, however, still stands as an old landmark, and a new interest has been awakened in the building and the parsonage since the town has attracted favorable attention as a summer resort.



PHILIPSBURG METHODIST CHURCH, BUILT IN 1819.

ACROSS CANADA IN EIGHTY-EIGHT HOURS

REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE 'OVERSEAS MAIL.'

The 'Overseas Mail,' the new fast transcontinental train of the C. P. R., finished its first run on the eastward journey on Friday, and accomplished the whole distance from Vancouver to Quebec in eighty-eight hours—the schedule time being ninety-three hours. This is the speediest trip across the Canadian half of this continent ever made, and it is in every way a remarkable record. The train left Vancouver several hours behind schedule time, owing to delays in docking the Pacific 'Empress.' Every effort was made to catch up with the schedule, and this was done before the trip was half finished. But the extra effort was kept up, the average of over thirty-four miles an hour being maintained. When it is considered that there were twenty-one engines used in the trip, with numerous stops for water, changes of crews, and other supplies, as well as the eight or ten scheduled stops, this is in every way an extraordinary achievement.

It had been planned that in case the 'Overseas' was late reaching Quebec, the 'Empress' should sail, and the train continue its run through to Rimouski, boarding its passengers and mail bags there. Instead of that the train arrived at 1.55 p.m., and the passengers were able to lunch on board the boat, and had several hours to spare before she left port.

The C. P. R. steamer 'Empress of China' arrived at Hongkong at nine a.m. yesterday, delivering the mails from Great Britain in 29 days, 7 hours, and 35 minutes, or four hours and 25 minutes within the time allowed by the postal authorities. This successful inauguration of the fast mail service between Liverpool and Hongkong under the flag of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is peculiarly gratifying, the journey half across the globe having been made without a hitch, or without interfering with the ordinary routine of the company's service.

The Oriental mails left Liverpool on Friday, Aug. 24, at 7 p.m., on the 'Empress of Ireland,' which reached Quebec at 2.10 a.m. the following Friday; were carried across the North American continent on the 'Overseas Mail' train, which arrived at Vancouver sharp on time, 6 a.m., Tuesday, Sept. 4, and then taken by the 'Empress of China,' whose arrival at her destination nearly four and a half hours ahead of time has been cabled here. The distance covered was nearly thirteen thousand miles.

On Saturday the 'Empress of Britain,' which is carrying the eastern mails to Liverpool, was detained 9 hours at Rimouski waiting for the supplementary mail from Montreal—a circumstance that was rather vexing to the officials, considering that the 'Overseas Mail' had rushed across the continent in 88 hours to avoid delaying the vessel's start.

QUEBEC AND SAGUENAY RAILWAY

CONSTRUCTION TO BE PUSHED WITH ALL POSSIBLE SPEED.

The work on the construction of the Quebec and Saguenay Electric Railway, from St. Joachim to Malbaie, a distance of 58 miles, will be commenced shortly, and pushed to completion with all possible speed.

LACHUTE ACADEMY

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED AT THE OPENING.

Lachute, Que., Sept. 18.—At the formal opening of the Lachute Academy the following prizes and scholarships were awarded on the results of the June examinations in order of merit:

Grade III., Academy A.A.—Horace R. F. Strong, 'J. C. Wilson' prize, $10; Della Dewar, 'Commissioners' ' prize, $5.00.

Grade II., Academy.—John Egbert McOuat, 'Bellingham' scholarship, $18.; Katie McGibbon, 'Commissioners' ' prize, $5.00; Miles Walker, 'John Meikle' prize.

Grade I., Academy.—Amy Hammond, 'Bellingham' scholarship, $18.00; Gladys Tomalty, 'Meikle' prize, also 'E. H. Wilson' special in arithmetic, $5.00; Alice Arthur and Effie Cooke, each 'Meikle' prize.

Grade III., Model.—Willie Cameron, 'Bellingham' scholarship, $18.00; Randolph W. Strong, Margaret E. Hay, Violet Joss, Robina Ewan, Lockhart Gall, each 'Meikle' prize.

Grade II., Model. — Harold McOuat, 'Hon. W. A. Weir' silver medal, also 'Wm. Banford's' special in arithmetic, Hartley Thomas, Naomi Ival, Earle Todd, Edith Fraser, each 'Meikle' prize.

On the results of the school examinations the following prizes were awarded from the 'Jno. Meikle' legacy fund for general proficiency in order of merit.

Grade I., Model.—Irene Riddell, Bessie Fraser, John Calder, Elmer Giles.

Grade III., elementary—Harry Hammond, Norah Christie, May Cruise, Ruth Williams, Harry Joss.

Grade II., elementary (senior).—Gracie McOuat and Cameron Hay, equal; Cameron Hay, first special; Gracie McOuat, second special in arithmetic, by Mr. Sclater. Aida Paterson, Catherine McGibbon, Maggie Walker, Georgina Baldwin, Laura McLaren, each, Meikle prize.

Grade II., elementary (junior).—Grace Marshall, Douglas Simons, Effie Neil, Lila Giles, Maggie McKimmie, Hazel McGibbon.

Grade I., elementary, class III.—Edgar Hammond, Alison Cottingham, Gordon Fraser, Edward McOuat.

Grade I., elementary, class II.—Aird McLaren, Howard Kennedy, Willie Baldwin, John McKimmie.

Grade I., elementary, class I.—Bessie Walker, Ernest Calder, Norman Cleland.

The following special prizes for punctuality were given by 'E. H. Wilson' to pupils who were neither late nor absent during the year.

Gladys Tomalty, Effie Cooke, May McGibbon, Gertie Joss, Earle Todd, Violet Kennedy, Irene Riddell, Bessie Fraser, Roy Kennedy, Amy Brown, Bessie Menzies, Arthur Joss, Georgina Baldwin.

Several scholarships to entrance pupils were also awarded by Mr. G. H. Perley, M.P., to the pupil from each municipality, in the County of Argenteuil, whose marks were highest.

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 births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verse) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

DENISON — At Denison's Mills, P.Q., on Sept. 16, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Denison, a son.

GRIER — At 55 Mackay street, on Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Grier, a daughter.

GUTHRIE.—At New Glasgow, Que., on Sept. 15, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. George Guthrie, a son.

ROY.—At Springfield Cottage, Howick, Que., on Sept. 7, 1906, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Roy.

STEELE — At Ironside, P.Q., on Sunday evening, Sept. 16, 1906, the wife of David G. Steele, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG — EDEY — On Sept. 19, 1906, at the residence of the bride's father, 475 Somerset street, Ottawa, by the Rev. George Whillians, Isabel Maud, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Edey, to R. Milton Armstrong, D.D.S., both of Ottawa.

AYLWARD—SLOAN. — At St. Paul's Church, Toronto, on Sept. 12, 1906, by the Rev. Canon Cody, Frederick J. Aylward to Lillian Martha, eldest daughter of Major John Sloan, of Toronto.

BARBER — LE ROY — At the residence of the bride's parents, Bay Side, near Glenora, Ont., on Sept. 12, 1906, by the Rev. M. W. Leigh, B.A., Albert Baldwin Barber, of Peterborough (formerly of Manchester, Eng.), to Rosetta Blanche, only daughter of Charles M. Le Roy, of North Marysburgh.

BEAL—PERRY. — On Sept. 19, 1906, at the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, by the Rev. Mr. James, assisted by the Rev. Canon Baldwin, Gertrude Ellen, second daughter of Mr. Robert D. Perry, to Wiliam Abrighton Beal.

BODELL — BESSEY — On Sept. 18, 1906, at 13 Robert street, Toronto, by Elder Wm. Forrester, Ambrose Ross Bodell to Nellie Bessey, both of Toronto.

BOOTH—BROWNELL.— At the residence of Dr. Lusk, brother-in-law of the bride, 99 West Bloor street, Toronto, on Sept. 12 1906, by the Rev. W. W. Sparling, assisted by the Rev. J. V. Smith, D.D., Mr. Albert E. Booth, to Miss Leila Ingersoll, youngest daughter of the late Rev. D. E. Brownell and Mrs. Brownell.

BRANDT — QUINN — On Sept. 19, 1906, at St. Mary's Church, Hintonburg, by the Rev. Father Fitzgerald, E. C. Brandt, of Montreal, to Lily M. Quinn, of Aylmer, Que.

COLLINS — CHILTON — In the Methodist Church, Clarenceville, Que., on Sept. 19, 1906, by the Rev. J. H. McConnell, B.D., Luvia Laura Chilton, daughter of Mr. U. T. Chilton, Mayor of Clarenceville, to Aubrey Clarence Collins, son of Mr. James Collins, of St. Thomas, Que.

COLWELL—BLACK.—At the residence of the bride's father, 283 University street, by the Rev. R. K. Black, assisted by the Rev. Hugh Pedley, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Black, to Louis Streit Colwell, both of this city.

CURRIE—HUCKELL.—On Sept. 18, 1906, at St. Alban's Church, Ottawa, by the Ven. Archdeacon Bogert, Katie E. M. Huckell, daughter of the late Benj. Huckell, Jr., to D. Edward G. Currie, both of Ottawa.

DOHERTY — LANCASTER — On Sept. 17, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, Ottawa South, by the Rev. James Lawson, of Chelsea, Que., Miss Rachel Cecilia Lancaster to John George Doherty, of Ottawa.

DOUGLAS — ESDALE — On Sept. 19, 1906, at the residence of the bride's mother, 111 Elgin street, Ottawa, by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Marguerite Evelyn Esdale to Garnet Douglas, both of Ottawa.

EWARD — WALKER — At St. John's Church, Prescott, on Sept. 17, 1906, by the Rev. H. B. Patton, rector, Maggie E., Eward, eldest daughter of the late Richard Eward, to Capt. George A. Walker, of Metcalfe, Ont.

GRAHAM—HEWITT.—At Ottawa, on Sept. 18, 1906, by the Rev. Dr. Herridge, Duncan Graham, of Renfrew, to Helen, daughter of the Rev. W. J. Hewitt, of Severn Bridge.

HAMILTON—DICK.—On Monday, Sept. 17, 1906, by the Rev. J. L. George, Janet Kerr Dick to William Robert Hamilton, both of this city.

HERSEE—HUNTER.—At Woodstock, Ont., on Sept. 19, 1906, by the Rev. W. T. McMullen, D.D., Eva Hamilton, only daughter of the late Principal D. H. Hunter and Mrs. Hunter, to Charles Henry Hersee, of Redlands, California.

HITSMAN — LEMOND — At Ottawa, on Sept. 12, 1906, by the Rev. James Lawson, of Chelsea, Que., Miss Mary Lemond, of Vars, Ont., to John Ford Hitsman, of North Russell, Ont.

HOWLAND — CARRINGTON — On Sept. 11, 1906, at St. Saviour's, Walton Place, S.W., London, England, by the Rev. W. M. Dingwall, A.A., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Collison, Goldwin William Howland, M.B. (Tor.), M.R.C.P., London, eldest son of the late William Holmes Howland, and grandson of Sir William Pearce Howland, K.C.M.G., of Toronto, Canada, to Margaret Christian, only child of William T. H. Carrington, M. Inst. C.E., and Mrs. Carrington, of Clapham, Surrey.

JENKINS — BOGART. — At St. Andrew's Church, Campbellford, Ont., on Sept. 19, 1906, by the Rev. C. A. Reeves, Arthur J. Jenkins, son of Mr. Henry Jenkins, of Montreal, to Jessie, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Irvine Bogart, of Campbellford.

JOHNSTON—STEPHEN. — On Monday, Sept. 17, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, 166 Cherrier street, by the Rev. J. A. Gordon, D.D., Jessie Aird, daughter of George Stephen, to J. Walter Johnston, both of Montreal.

JORDAN — STIMSON — At Melbourne, Que., on Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1906, by the Rev. R. George Watt, B.D., Mr. Frank M. Jordan, of Montfort, Que., to Margaret Ednah, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Royal H. Stimson.

LANGMAID—BARBER. — On Sept. 19, 1906, at the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, by the Rev. C. J. James, Eunice Mary, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Barber, of Toronto, to Dr. Clare Annis Langmaid, M.D., C.M., Darlingtop, Ont.

MARSHALL—JOHNSTON. — At the residence of the bride's mother, 67 Bellevue Place, Toronto, on Sept. 12, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, by the Rev. Principal MacLaren, D.D., of Knox College, the Rev. D. Heggie Marshall, M.A., of St. George, Ont., to Catherine C., daughter of Mrs. E. Johnston.

McLAURIN — LUMSDEN — On Sept. 20, 1906, at the residence of the bride's mother, 42 Stanley avenue, Ottawa, by the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, Dora, youngest daughter of the late Alex. Lumsden, to Thos. Graham McLaurin, of Ottawa.

MILLER — NOAK — At Elmsdale, Henryville, Que., on Sept. 19, 1906, by the Rev. J. H. McConnell, B.D., Laura Noak, daughter of John Noak, of Aston, Birmingham, England, to Guy I. S. Miller, son of Mr. M. H. Miller, of Henryville, Que.

PRICE—JAMIESON.— At the residence of the bride's parents, Fergus, Ont., by the Rev. J. B. Mullan, on Sept. 12, 1906, Helen, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Jamieson, to Mr. Alex. Culver Price, of Bowmanville.

RAMAGE—McLENNAN.—On Sept. 12, 1906, at Chesley, Ont., by the Rev. S. H. McNeel, Margaret Russel, daughter of Mrs. James Ramage, to the Rev. George Bell McLennan, of Huntsville, Muskoka.

RAMAGE—POLLOCK.—On Sept. 12, 1906, at Chelsey, Ont., by the Rev. S. H. McNeel, Margaret Violet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ramage, of Riverside, California, to Ernest James Pollock of the same place.

ROWLATT—CAMPBELL. — At Islington, Ont., in the Methodist Church, on Sept. 12, 1906, Henrietta Eleanor, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thos. Campbell, to Harold Rowlatt, of Toronto.

SOMERVILLE — WATSON — At Toronto, on Sept. 19, 1906, by the Rev. James A. Grant, Richmond Hill, Mr. David Somerville, school teacher, Lotus, Ont., to Elgan, only daughter of Mr. Jas. Watson, merchant, Havelock.

TAGGART — ARNOLD — On Sept. 19, 1906, at Smith's Falls, Ont., by the Rev. C. A. Sykes, B.D., C. B. Taggart, Esq., of Ottawa, to Abigail, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Arnold.

THOMAS — DIER — On Sept. 19, 1906, at 8 p.m., at the residence of W. A. Dier, 994 Concession street, by the Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., Clara Dier, daughter of William Dier, to George Robert Thomas, both of Ottawa.

TISDALL — SHERWOOD — At Nelson, B.C., on Sept. 5, 1906, in the Methodist Church, by the Rev. Mr. Powell, Susan Maud, second daughter of Hastings Tisdall, of Sturgeon Falls, Ont., to Matthew George Sherwood, of Trail, B.C.

WETHEY—RUTTAN—At all Saints' Church Winnipeg, on Sept. 12, 1906, by the Rev. F. C. C. Heathcote, Mary Louise, daughter of Lieut.-Col. H. N. Ruttan, to Henry Lewis Wethey, son of the late H. C. Windeat Wethey, of Toronto.

DIED.

BISSET.—At Popular Grove, Charlesbourg, Que., on Sept. 17, 1906, James Bisset, sr., aged 72 years.

BLACKHALL.—On Sept. 19, 1906, at the residence of T. W. Davis, 61 Gladstone avenue, Toronto, Wm. Blackhall, formerly of Clarkson, Ont., in his 84th year.

BOWLES.— On Friday, Sept. 21, 1906, Isabel Patterson, widow of the late George J. Bowles.

BULMER.—At his late residence, Eglinton, Ont., on Sept. 16, 1906, Richard J. Bulmer, road superintendent, Toronto & York Radial Railway, in his 47th year.

CARSCALLEN.—At his late residence, 99 Duke street, Hamilton, Ont., on Sept. 16, 1906, Henry Carscallen, K.C., M.L.A., in his 62nd year.

DICKSON.—On Sept. 13, 1906, at the residence of John D. MacMartin, Martintown, Ont., James Dickson, late of the Royal Canadian Rifles, Kingston, Ont., in his 81st year. His end was peace.

EASTWOOD —At Claremont, Ont., on Sept. 17, 1906, Dr. William Franklin Eastwood, aged 46 years.

FRENCH.—At Winnipeg, on Sept. 21, 1906, Maude M. Richards, wife of Orvis L. French, and eldest daughter of S. Richards, formerly of Montreal.

GOOD — At Mille Isles, Que., on Sept. 14, 1906, Philip Good, third son of the late James and Frances Good, aged 72 years, 3 months and 16 days.

GOODERHAM.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. P. W. Ellis, 66 Glen road, Toronto, on Sept. 16, 1906, Sarah K., widow of the late James Gooderham, Esq., and third daughter of the late Thomas Gibbs, of Oshawa, Ont., in her 78th year.

GRAHAM.—At Ottawa, on Sept. 19, 1906, at 184 Henderson ave., Edna Elsie, beloved wife of F. F. Graham.

GRAHAM.—At Lakefield, Ont., on Sept. 3, 1906, Jessie Menzies, wife of Mr. Robert Graham, aged 75 years.

GRIFFIN — At St. Constant, P.Q., on Sept. 22, 1906, Ellen Halloway, widow of the late John Griffin, aged 82 years and 4 months.

HENDERSON.—In this city, on Sept. 17, 1906, at 138 Quesnel street, Dugald Henderson, aged 56 years and 10 months.

HOUSTON — At his son's residence, Drummondville, Que., on Sept. 17, 1906, Alexander Houston, aged 87 years and seven months.

LAFLEUR—In this city, at Auclair Hospital, Madame Edouard Lafleur née Marie Elisa Holmes, aged 77 years, 7 months and 5 days.

Ottawa papers please copy.

LOW.—On Sept. 6, 1906, at 110, Sheil-road, Newsham-park, Liverpool, England, in his 71st year, Captain John Low, formerly Lieutenant on the 'Alabama,' and of the Confederate States Navy.

MACKENZIE — At Ambatovory, Strathpeffer, Scotland, on Sept. 9, 1906, Norman Mackenzie, aged 88 years, a native of Elphine, Assynt, and long resident at Achfary, Eddrachiller, Sutherlandshire.

MACKENZIE.—At his late residence, 155 Hughson street south, Hamilton, Ont., on Sept. 20, 1906, Alexander Innes MacKenzie.

MARTIN.—In Sherbrooke, on Sept. 16, 1906, at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. A. D. Bostwick, Robert F. G. Martin, of the C.P.R., in the 28th year of his age.

McAMMOND — On Sept. 20, 1906, at Britannia, Ont., Barbara, beloved wife of J. McAmmond.

McMURTRY — At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. S. J. Honey, lot 15, con. 4, Darlington, Ontario, on Sept. 16, 1906, Emiline, relict of the late Samuel McMurtry, aged 82 years.

MILLER — In this city, on Sept. 20, 1906, Martha Fletcher, widow of the late William Holmes Miller, aged 85 years and 8 months.

MUDGE.—In this city, on Sept. 19, 1906, Sarah Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Nicholas Mudge.

NORMILE.—At Quebec, on Sept. 15, 1906, Patrick John Normile, aged 1 year and 7 months, youngest son of Denis Normile, fireman.

SMEETON.—On Sept. 8, 1906, at 8, Lajeham-road, Staines, England, after a short and painful illness, Grace, the much beloved wife of John A. Smeeton, of London and Manchester, and daughter of F. W. Osborne, Esq., of West Hampstead, late of Ilford, in her 36th year.

STEVENSON — On Sept. 13, 1906, at the residence of her son-in-law, George Gobell, Kleinburg, Mary O'Hara Stevenson, in her 87th year.

STEVENSON.—At Danville, Que., on Sept. 13, 1906, Charlotte Gunn, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert H. Stevenson, aged 7 months.

SUTHERLAND — At Hanley, Sask., on Sept. 16, 1906, John G. Sutherland, son of the late Thomas Sutherland, Embro, Ont.

TWIGGE.—At Redvers, Sask., on Sept. 14, 1906, Frederick Bosworth Twigge, formerly of Ottawa, in his 61st year.

IN MEMORIAM.

SMITH — In memory of darling baby, Charles Melvin Smith, who departed this life on Sept. 21, 1905, beloved baby of Julie and the late Charles Smith. 'Thy will be done.'

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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