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and Canadian Homestead.

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MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1910.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

BIG MINE DISASTER

Over 100 Lives Reported to be Lost.

Primrose, Col., Jan. 31.—More than 100 men are believed to have been killed by a terrific explosion in the Primrose Mine of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, at 4.30 o'clock this afternoon.

Eight bodies have been recovered and rescue parties are making desperate efforts to reach the interior workings cut off from the outside by the caving in of the main shaft.

Three men were killed at the mouth of the mine slope by the force of the explosion.

Both fans with which the mine is equipped were shattered and it was impossible to enter the mine until they were repaired at 7.30 to-night.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN

Business Wide Spread and Well Organized.

New York, Jan. 29.—Chicago and New York are the centres of the traffic in women, according to Representative Wm. S. Bennett, who will testify on Monday before the special Grand Jury, of which John D. Rockefeller, jr., is foreman. Mr. Bennett said to-night:

'The business is a well-organized one with wide ramifications. Its agents are scattered throughout the United States, although they centre mainly in New York and Chicago. Some of them are engaged in importation, but apparently the majority find it easier to prey upon the young girls they find on the streets and in the dance halls. Many are petty thieves, pickpockets and gamblers.

'They have various resorts where they meet to receive their mail and transact their business. Perhaps the best known organization of this kind was legally incorporated in New York under the name of the New York Independent Benevolent Association. Its members had regular meetings, and they were scattered as far as Victoria and Vancouver.'

Winnipeg, Jan. 31.—A campaign has been started here against Chinamen who are believed to be responsible for the downfall of young girls, and several arrests have been made. On Saturday one laundryman named Sing Jim was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and to serve three months in jail for the offence.

Pekin, Jan. 31.— An Imperial edict issued to-day approves the plans of the constitutional bureau for abolishing the traffic in human beings.

'POSSESSED OF THE DEVIL'

Explanation of Some Ignorant Folk on Prince Edward Island.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Jan. 31.—The French farmers of New Zealand, a small settlement at the end of the island, have been thrown into a state of intense nervous excitement by a series of supernatural phenomena surrounding a young woman named Chinine. The farmers believe the girl possessed of a devil, and the Rev. Father Walker, of Rollo Bay, the parish priest, has been importuned to perform the ceremony of exorcism, once resorted to by the church for the purpose of curing one so possessed.

Miss Chinene is about 20 years old. Since the death of her parents she has been keeping house for her brothers, small farmers of New Zealand. On hearing the announcement that her eldest brother intended to marry a young woman in the neighborhood she burst into a fit of rage and declared that she would a soon have a devil in the family as that girl. That night the household was aroused by loud noises, which seemed to come from all parts of the house. Then the voice of the girl, shrieking in agony, was heard from her room.

The brother, fearing his sister was being murdered, rushed to the girl's room, followed by other members of the family. When they opened the door, they declare, they saw the young woman floating in the air several feet above her bed. She was talking incoherently and in language much different from that used by her in ordinary conversation. The girl finally sank back on her bed and fell into a natural sleep.

When she awoke next morning she knew nothing of the occurrence. Night after night the same performance was repeated.

The local doctors were called in to treat the girl, but could do nothing. Next the parish priest's assistance was sought, but earnest prayers seemed to be unavailable.

The excitement is so intense that Father Walker issued a notice to his parishioners, forbidding any further visits to the home of the young woman. Several physicians were summoned from this city for consultation. Among them was Dr. Peter Conroy, chief of staff at Charlottetown Hospital. Dr. Conroy declares that in the girl's case nothing has happened which cannot be explained by science. He advances the theory that by involuntary hypnotism, Miss Chinene creates delusions in the minds of those around her.

ITALIAN BLACKMAILERS

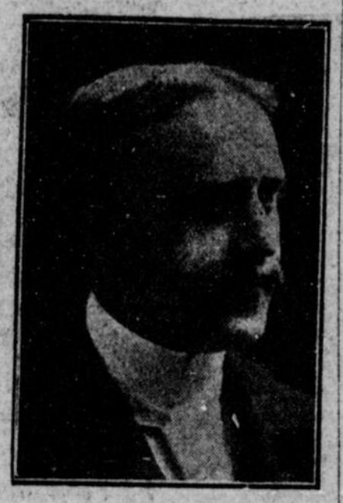
Sentences that May be a Warning to Others.

Toledo, O., Jan. 29.—Heavy penalties were imposed upon principal members of the Ohio band of blackhands found guilty to-day of conspiracy to use the mails to extort money from Italians in Ohio and Indiana. Salvatore Lima, the chief of the band, was sentenced to sixteen years' imprisonment. Sebastian Lima, his brother, and Giuseppe Ignoffe, his brother-in-law, were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment each. All of these lived at Marion, where the headquarters for their operations were maintained. All of the fourteen defendants were found guilty but the Court granted new trials to Agostini Narfisi, of Dennison; Vincenso Arrigo, of Cincinnati, both fruit dealers, and Salvatore Rizzo, a section hand living at Marion. The others were sentenced as follows. Sevario Ventela, of Columbus, two years; Salvatore Demma, of Bellefontaine, two years; Antonio Vicario; Dennison, two years; Colomaro Vicario, Bellefontaine, two years; Crasie Runfold, Pittsburg, six years; Pippino Galbo, Meadville, Pa., four years; Salvatore Arrigo, Cincinnati, four years; Francesco Spadara, Cincinnati, two years. All except Vicario started early this afternoon for Leavenworth prison in charge of eight deputy marshals. Vicario will be taken to Elmira.

MAJOR MACAULAY DEAD

Popular Westmount Schoolmaster Passed Away in Toronto.

There died at Toronto, on Saturday, a man who held, and whose memory will long hold, an unusually large place in the hearts of the people of Montreal, and particularly of Westmount. Major William Burns Thomson Macaulay, formerly principal of Westmount Academy, passed away at the home of his wife's parents in Toronto, on Saturday morning, after an illness which extended over a period of at least five years. The immediate cause of death was pleurisy, but the death of Major Macaulay had been for some time expected, as he was



MAJOR W. B. T. MACAULAY.

a hopeless invalid, having been afflicted with a rheumatic malady that wasted away his splendid physique and made him almost totally blind.

Major Macaulay was appointed principal of the Westmount Academy in the year 1902, after having been junior master of the High School for a number of years. He was a man of great personal magnetism; a good disciplinarian, but one who made the boys of his school love him in a way that was a remarkable tribute to his tact and ability as a leader. He was very much interested in athletics, and ever preached the doctrine of a sound mind in a sound body. He formed the gymnasium classes which are now an institution in the High School, and was prominently connected with the M.A.A.A., of which he was president from 1901 to 1903.

Major Macaulay's efforts brought about the formation of an Interschool Athletic League, and while at the High School he also started the High School Cadets, a prosperous organization, secured guns, etc., for them, and also looked after the drilling of the boys and gave up his few leisure moments to bringing it to a high state of efficiency.

He also took great interest in military affairs, and joined the 6th Fusiliers, now the Prince of Wales Fusiliers, becoming a major of that regiment. In church circles he was also prominent, being a member of Erskine Church, and at one time president of the board of management.

It was in 1904 he was seized with a rheumatic malady and lost the use of his limbs, becoming later almost totally blind, but he courageously continued his work at Westmount, until a year ago last April, when he went to Ste. Agathe, where he spent several months. His condition of health, however, did not improve, and in June last Major Macaulay resigned his position, his retirement going into effect last September. Since that time he lived with Mrs. Macaulay, with the latter's parents at Toronto.

The esteem in which Major Macaulay was held by his old pupils, among whom are numbered many of Montreal's prominent business and professional men, was demonstrated last September, when Major Macaulay was tendered a reception at the Windsor Hotel and presented with a testimonial and a cheque for $6,000. His long uphill fight against disease and his courage in continuing his teaching profession, although he had practically lost the sight of his eyes won for him the sympathy of his pupils, past and present, and his retirement was the cause of deep regret.

Major Macaulay's early education was gained at Ayr High School, and the University of Edinburgh. Coming to Canada he graduated with the degree of B.A. from Queen's, Kingston.

He married Miss Christie, of Toronto, who survives him, there being no children.

Major Macaulay came to Montreal in 1886, and at the time of his death was 44 years of age, having been born on February 5th, 1866.

OUR NAVY

Testing Public Opinion in Ontario.

London, Ont., Jan. 30.—Mr. David Marshall, M.P., addressing the East Elgin Conservatives at Aylmer on Saturday, announced that he had sent from Ottawa 5,000 letters to his constituents seeking their opinion on the Canadian navy. Of 55 percent who had so far replied only 6 1-2 percent favored a Canadian navy, the balance urged a contribution of money of 'Dreadnoughts.'

Aylmer, Ont., Jan. 28.—At a meeting of the East Elgin Conservative Association this afternoon, Mr. Andrew Broder, M.P., came out in opposition to a Canadian navy. Mr. Broder declared that Canada did not need a navy, and anyhow such a project was beyond the resources of Canada at the present time. Other speakers were Messrs. Phillip Bowyer, M.P.P.; David Marshall, M.P., and C. A. Prower, M.P.P.

CURIOUS 'FATTENING.'

A Warning to Some Cattle Dealers.

Toronto, Jan. 30.—A notice purporting to come from the buyers of cattle on the public market of Toronto has been published announcing that after February 10 next they would not buy cattle that had been fed grain or any food except hay and water after their arrival on the market. The notice stated that this was necessary because of a practice that had grown up of giving the cattle heavy feeds of grain and meal, after their arrival, and also of keeping them without water until just before being weighed, when they are allowed to drink enormous quantities. This was stated to have caused the death of a good many animals recently, and has a tendency to injure the health of the animals generally and to injure the trade and the meat.

A HEARTY APPRECIATION.

MATHEWSON'S SONS
Wholesale Grocers
202 McGill Street,
MONTREAL, January 27, 1910.

Managing Editor,

'Canadian Pictorial,'—

Let me thank you as a Montrealer who loves Montreal and her winters, for your beautiful views of our winter sports. It's most refreshing to the soul to see you are not afraid to tell the truth about our climate, which is the best on earth for healthy people.

Yours, SAMUEL J. MATHEWSON.

DIVER IN DANGER.

Life Line Severed, and He Was Under Water 4½ Hours.

To remain for four and a half hours under water and to be brought up at the end of that time unconscious was the terrible experience of Mr. J. Marjinson, 208 Lower Lachine Road, who is employed as a diver by the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company.

On Saturday Marjinson was engaged diving around some construction that is going on at the power house near the Lachine Rapids. He was equipped with the regular diver's suit, attached to which were the air tube and life line. While engaged in his work the life line, through which the diver is brought up to the surface when in need of air, was severed, and he was unable to come up. Ordinarily, a 'Witness' reporter was told, the diver comes up for air every half hour, but minute dragged on after minutes until four hours and a half had elapsed before Marjinson was brought up to the surface. While under water he was able to make his predicament known to those above, and another diver was sent for at once. He came out at top speed, accompanied by the electrical superintendent of the Light, Heat & Power Company, and the unfortunate man was got out. His condition was serious for a time, but under the care of the company's physician he is now doing well. His condition up to the present, however, has not been such that he could be moved with safety to his home, and up to noon he was being cared for at the office of the power house.

The hero of the long, long dive is a man of about thirty-five year of age, Scots by birth, and has a wife, but no family.

NO PARLIAMENT FOR CHINA.

Pekin, Jan. 30.—An Imperial edict issued to-day denies the petition recently submitted by the representatives of the provincial assemblies, who are now in Pekin, asking for the early establishment of a parliament. The throne adheres to the original plan of an Imperial assembly now and the establishment of a parliament at the end of nine years, according to the constitutional scheme.

THE FLOOD IN FRANCE

Two Weeks Yet Before the Seine Will Subside.

Paris, Jan. 31.—The fluvial department estimates that it will be two weeks before the Seine has returned to its normal state. Exciting chases after criminals on the outskirts of the city occurred during the night. In several instances the 'apaches' were fired upon by their pursuers, and three were shot dead. Two others were hanged from lamp posts as examples of the fate in store for those detected in acts of pillage and violence.

The women of the French nobility are playing an important part in the work of relief.

Paris, Jan. 31.—Public prayer continued in the churches. Yesterday the image of St. Genevieve, patron saint of Paris, was carried by a solemn procession of Catholics through the afflicted districts on the left bank of the Seine.

DIAMOND SMUGGLERS

Negress Arrested in Winnipeg and Taken to St. Paul.

Winnipeg, Jan. 31.—Winnipeg has been reputed to be the headquarters of a daring and successful gang of diamond smugglers, who for several years have been doing business in precious stones with United States dealers. They have co-operated with a gang in Europe, and have baffled the secret service men of both countries. However, an arrest was made at St. Vincent on Friday night, which may go a long way to clearing up the mystery and to breaking up the gang. The prisoner is a negress named Mrs. Alexander, who for a considerable time has been matron or proprietress of the Cliffo Club here. She is believed to have been caught with the goods on her and to have made decidedly damaging confessions to the police. She has been taken to St. Paul for trial.

SPEED AT CROSSINGS

Travellers Protest Against it Between Toronto and Hamilton.

Toronto, Jan. 31.—The recent order of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, requiring railway trains to slow down to ten miles an hour at public crossings is not meeting with much sympathy from the travelling public. The effect of it is seen with especial force on the run between Toronto and Hamilton, where there are five of these crossings, and the running time is in consequence increased by from ten to twelve minutes. This has been a great inconvenience to travelling men, and it is probable that an organized protest will be lodged against making the order permanent.

ATROCIOUS WIFE MURDER

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 29.—Bound and gagged, the body of Mrs. Alice Van Zandt, burned to a crisp, was found this morning lying on top of the gas stove in her kitchen. The woman had met her death while her three young children were playing in the adjoining room.

Jesse A. Van Zandt, the woman's husband, is held as a witness. The man admits that he quarrelled with his wife all Friday night, and up to the time he left the house this morning, an hour, he claims, before the discovery of the murder.

The coroner says Mrs. Van Zandt was first choked unconscious, then bound and gagged with strips torn from a lace curtain and placed across the stove, with her head in the flames of the burner. The horror of the crime is increased by the coroner's statement that the woman must have recovered consciousness before death. When found all her clothes had been burned off the body and the flesh was charred to cinders. The police discovered late to-night than Van Zandt had been paying attentions to a young girl for some time. The father had protested against his daughter's conduct and had finally brought her before a police magistrate, who committed her to the House of Refuge.

ENGLISH RAILWAY WRECK

Eight Passengers Killed and Many Injured.

London, Jan. 29.—One of the most serious railway accidents in England since the disaster to the steamer train at Salisbury, in July, 1906, occurred at Stoat's Nest Station, near London, on the London & Brighton Railway this afternoon. Eight dead and about thirty injured were taken from the wreck.

Two third class cars and a Pullman of a train from Brighton, travelling at a speed of forty miles an hour, crashed into the station. The third-class cars were completely wrecked and a part of the building was demolished. The Pullman was thrown violently into the air, but was comparatively little damaged. Its passengers escaped with minor injuries.

Accounts of the cause of the accident differ. One says that it was due to the derailment of a portion of the train, which jumped the points where the branch joins the line just outside the station. Another account attributes the cause to the breaking of the coupling between the first and second cars. The two third-class cars reared almost on their ends, and toppled over on the platform, bringing down a mass of iron girders and timbers from the station.

Mr. Robert J. Wynne, the former United States consul-general at London, who was in the Pullman, escaped uninjured.

In describing the accident, Mr. Wynne said:—

'We were passing through Stoat's Nest at a rapid pace, when suddenly a part of the train jumped the rails, and began to tear along the track on its side. The car in which I was seated rocked so violently that many things were smashed. The passengers were preparing to escape when the car stopped with a crash. I looked out of the window and saw a man lying dead near the wheels. I got out, and helped to pull another man from a ditch. He died before a doctor arrived. We found two more dead and a woman breathing her last. The third class cars were lying on their sides, having been thrown against the stone embankment, and were smashed to tinder.'

Mr. Wynne thought the breaking of a coupling caused the accident.

The critically injured were taken to a local hospital, while the others were brought to London.

London, Jan. 31.—Among the killed in the wreck at Stoat's Nest Station on the London & Brighton Railway, on Saturday, were: K. J. Rose, B. Willard, of Croydon; Mrs. Emma Side, Fitroy Square, London; Mrs. Elizabeth Care, of Brighton; Mrs. Mary Ann Spencer, of London, and Mrs. Charlotte Mary Carter, of Brighton.

FREIGHT TRAIN WRECKED

The Engineer Killed.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 30.—The T. H. and B. spur line, which runs from the main line to the East End manufacturing district, was the scene of a bad smash this morning, when a freight train left the track and piled in a tangled mass over the adjoining field. Henry Rumple, the engineer, was killed, and J. H. Hardmann, the fireman, was slightly injured. It is not known what caused the accident. The train consisted of about ten freight cars laden with pig iron. It was travelling at a fair rate of speed, when the engine suddenly left the rails and tumbled on its side into a ditch. The tender did the same thing on the opposite side of the track, while the following freight cars climbed all over each other, spilling their contents over the roadbed for many yards. Engineer Rumple was later found under the pig iron, death evidently having been instantaneous. The accident will cost the T. H. & B. Company several thousand dollars in damage.

A CANADIAN SMUGGLER.

His Severe Sentence by a Maine Court.

Portland, Maine, Jan. 29.—Fourteen years in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., was the sentence imposed to-day upon William J. Kelley, of Richmond, N.B., an alleged notorious smuggler, who for ten years defied the revenue officers. Kelley was captured last fall after a fight with deputy sheriffs, and was convicted of shooting an officer in 1902.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR

Earl Carrington to Succeed Lord Grey

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 27.—It is now stated that the Earl of Carrington will succeed Earl Grey as Governor-General of Canada.

It is also stated that Earl Grey will be likely to succeed the Earl of Minto in India.

Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington is the first Earl of Carrington, the title having been created in 1895. The first Baron Carrington was an Irish creation of 1797; the title being extended to Great Britain in the following year. The first peer, who bore the patronymic Smith, was an F. R.

LORD CARRINGTON.

A. S. and a governor of Deal Castle. The Earl is president of the Board of Agriculture in the Asquith Cabinet, a portfolio which he has held since 1905. From 1885 to 1890 he was governor of New South Wales. He was born May 16, 1843, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He accompanied the Prince of Wales to India as an A.D.C., and sat in Parliament from 1865 to 1868, when he succeeded his father as Baron Carrington. He is Joint Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of England with the Earl of Ancaster and the Marquis of Cholmondeley. He was married in 1878 to the Hon. Cecilia Harbord, daughter of the fifth Baron Suffield. He has five daughters and a son, the latter being in his fifteenth year. Two of the daughters are married, being Lady Nunburnholme and the Viscountess Lewisham.

London, Jan. 31.—Lord Carrington informs the Canadian Associated Press that he has not heard a word in regard to his being the next Governor-General of Canada.

MR. ALLARD ELECTED

Result of Ottawa By-Election

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—Saturday's by-election in the city to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons, due to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's decision to sit for Quebec East, resulted in the return of Mr. Albert Allard, Liberal, by a majority of 658 over Dr. J. L. Chabot, Conservative. A total of 10,[illegible]0 votes were polled, Mr. Allard receiving 5,779 and [illegible] Chabot 5,121. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's majority at the general election was 625. Some 1,600 more votes were polled [illegible] The vote by wards was as follows:

Wards.	Allard.	Chabot.
Victoria	284	300
Dalhousie	817	719
Wellington	940	1,124
Central	1,[illegible]0	1,018
St. George	90[illegible]	829
By	873	487
Ottawa	956	644

RUNAWAY COUPLE

Compelled to Marry Before Entering States.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Jan. 31.—Before George E. Smith, 24 years old, and Evelyn Davidson, 26 years old, of Guelph, were permitted to enter the United States on Saturday night, the Immigration Department compelled them to return to Canada and get married. This was done, the immigration officers say, in order that the couple would not be inconvenienced by the matrimonial laws of the United States. They were running away to get married.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

'The great idea of the century,' says Dr. Lyman Abbott, 'is world peace. It is only a question of time when the common conscience will take the place of great guns. Why should the nations wait? Why should not England, Japan and America stand shoulder to shoulder, arm to arm, for all that means the progress of universal peace and against their enemies?'

A Postal Savings Bank Bill is before the United States Senate. An account cannot be opened for less than one dollar, and no more than a hundred dollars can be deposited in any one calendar month. All deposits must be in multiples of one dollar, but in order that smaller amounts may be accumulated for deposit savings cards will be issued, and ten postal savings stamps sold. When these cards and attached stamps show an investment of one dollar, or multiples thereof, they will be received as deposits. Deposits will draw two percent interest, which will be credited to the books of depositors once in each year. No person will be allowed to have a balance in excess of five hundred dollars, exclusive of accumulated interest.

Albert T. Patrick, who has been a prisoner for nearly ten years, and who is now serving a life sentence in Sing Sing prison for the murder of Mr. Wm. Marsh Rice, a millionnaire, has been formally disbarred as a practicing lawyer. This will prevent him representing himself in future court proceedings.

The coroner of Westchester County, New York, has held Eugene Flanagan, freight engineer, responsible for the wreck on the New York Central at Croton on December 31 last, in which Spencer Trask, the New York banker, lost his life. Flanagan is held for the grand jury on a charge of manslaughter in the second degree.

At a meeting of the Quebec City Council, the by-law enacting that the barrooms and retail groceries close between midnight and 7 a.m. was unanimously adopted. This by-law does not in any way interfere with the Saturday night early closing.

Two collisions due to the demoralization of the railway train service occurred at Savigny Sur Orge, France, yesterday. Twenty-seven persons were injured.

In Cuba an Independent Party of Color is being organized. President Gomez's appointment of Senator Manuel Sanguily as Secretary of State is approved by the Cuban natives, he being popular among them as a veteran of the ten years' war, a patriot, an orator, and a scholar. Americans, however, are disposed to regard the choice as unfortunate, in view of Sanguily's well-known and openly-avowed hostility to everything American.

Mr. Otto Foelker, now in the House of Representatives, who, when New York State Senator, was carried from his sick bed to cast the deciding vote on the Hart-Agnew Racing Bill, is to introduce a bill at Washington to suspend the tariff on meats for one year. Wholesalers in New York are agitating for a repeal of the duty on Canadian, Argentine and Mexican beef. 'Look at the London market,' says one of them. 'Free competition with the beef of Canada, the Argentines and even Russia rules the market, with the result that an Englishman can eat Canadian beef, grown just across the border, cheaper than Americans can eat their own western steers.'

Many people have written to the C. P. R. and to the Imperial authorities urging that the life-saving diamond medal be conferred on Mrs. Harry Linall, heroine of the Spanish River wreck. Mrs Linall was in the car which plunged into the river, and dug her way through the heavy debris, dragging her five-year-old child with her, and then spent hours in saving and caring for the injured. Mrs. Linall is at present ill at her home in Winnipeg suffering from reaction.

GERMAN NAVAL EXPENDITURES

Large Proportion of Vast Construction Done With Borrowed Money

London, Jan. 31.—The announcement of a fresh German Imperial loan of £17,000,000, and a Prussian state loan of £7,000,000, following so soon after the Imperial loan of £40,000,000 last May, causes considerable uneasiness in London. Estimates for German naval expenditure for the fiscal year 1910-1911, which were recently submitted to the Reichstag, call for £21,622,000 as compared with £19,570,000 for the previous year. It is apparent that a large proportion of Germany's vast naval construction is being carried out with borrowed money.

The present state of Germany's credit makes it necessary that she should pay slightly less than 4 percent for this money. Great Britain has been building her navy thus far out of her current revenues, and the present government has resisted all temptation to resort to a loan for the purpose, although it has done something akin to it by cutting down the sinking fund appropriation. It is avowed that the Unionist policy is to raise a large loan in order to settle once and for all the question of naval supremacy by enormous naval construction within the next three years. It is also said that the new coalition ministry in view of the present state of public opinion and the financial exigencies of the situation will raise a naval loan of a moderate amount within a few months.

MISSING RELATIVES.

Any reader possessing information relating to the following inquiries from the Old Country is requested to write the editor, 'Witness,' Montreal:

Carr (Charles), also known as Walter Stamford, late of Portway, Redditch, was last heard of in Bellevue sreet, Boston, U.S.A., 1899. Sister Harriet asks.

Chapman (John William), went to America from Sheffield, 1899; was working on railway at Utah five years ago. Sister asks.

Cook (John), was in New York 35 years ago. Sister Sarah asks.

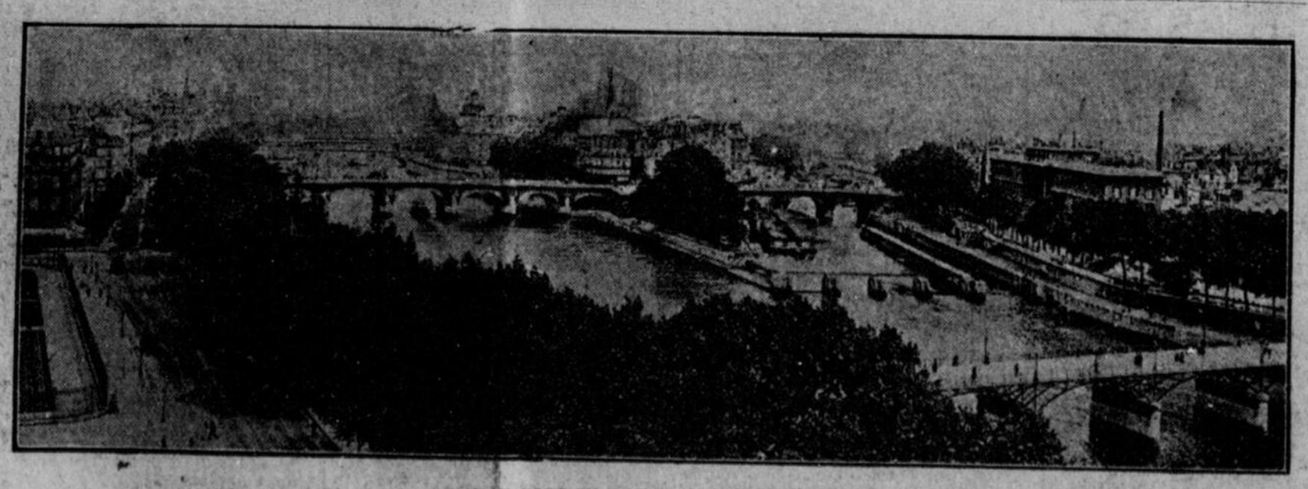
Duckworth, or Hall (Herbert), went from Accrington to Canada, thence to Sydney, where he was last heard of in 1908. Mother asks.

Greenway (Robert), believed to have gone to sea, and his sister Grace, who was sent to Canada 16 years ago, are sought by brother Frank.

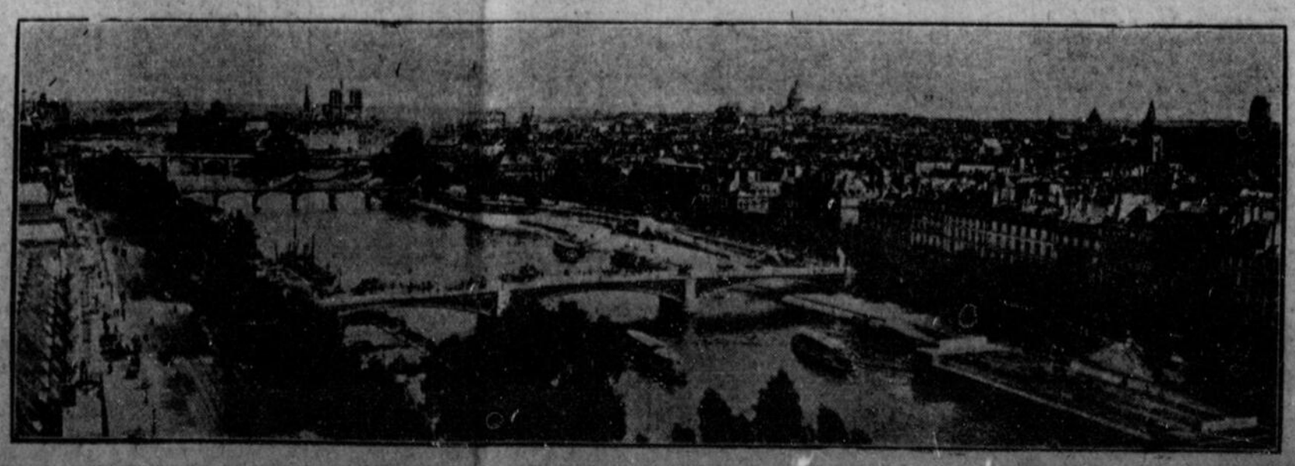
Newman (Alice), was sent to Canada from Miss Ryde's School in 1888, and was last heard of at Spy Hill Post Office, North-West Territory, in 1898. Sister Bertha asks.

O'Leary (John), left North Hyde School and went to Canada in 1902; was cutting timber in 1906. Brother Daniel asks.

Milne (Andrew Lawrance), left Bermondsey, London, for Winnipeg, April 21, 1905, and later for Indianapolis. Mother inquires.



THE FLOODS IN PARIS—ALONG THE SEINE.



THE FLOODS IN PARIS—ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SEINE.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Motion to Appoint a Committee to Inquire into Lumsden Charges Carried by Good Majority.

MR. FOSTER MOVES A RESOLUTION CONDEMNING THE PATRONAGE SYSTEM.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—In the House yesterday afternoon Mr. Jameson, of Digby, asked where those portions of the Intercolonial Railway were situated, which the Hon. H. R. Emmerson last week described as not in good condition.

The Hon. Mr. Graham said the superintendent of maintenance and ways had recently gone over the whole line and had reported that every part of it was in good condition.

Mr. Owen was informed that the total cost of the last Dominion election was $401,957, and the cost of the maintenance of the Senate for one year $319,653.

The Hon. Mackenzie King stated in reply to Major Sharpe, that no complaints had been received concerning the cement merger, alleging that the effect of it had been to enhance the price of cement and restrict competition.

Mr. R. S. Lake asked the Prime Minister if he had used these words in his recent speech at Toronto: 'We are under the suzerainty of the King of England; we bow the knee to him, but the King of England has no more rights over us than are allowed him by our own Canadian Parliament.'

Sir Wilfrid replied that the report was garbled. The report omitted the preceding words: 'We are his loyal subjects.' This was the view of all true and loyal subjects.

Mr. Foster wanted to know if the Premier could speak for all.

Sir Wilfrid: 'If it isn't, it ought to be.'

Mr. J. B. Black, Liberal, of Hants, N. S., moved a resolution that the Intercolonial Railway should be operated and controlled by one of the transcontinental companies, or such a corporation which would contribute to the development of the district.

He quoted from a maritime paper to show that if the Intercolonial was leased to another corporation it would be a confession that the Liberal party was unable to manage it successfully. He thought the sooner the Liberal party made this confession the better it would be. He considered that the 'people's railway' was simply helping to carry the people out of the country. The cry had been raised, 'hands off the people's railway,' but he found that such cries did not measure 'four square all round.'

Mr. McAllister opposed the resolution. Mr. Pickup supported it, and Mr. Mackenzie opposed it. The debate was adjourned at six o'clock, there being no evening sitting of the House.

Mr. F. D. Monk moved for a copy of correspondence in connection with bridges on the Beauharnois Canal. He said that since McIntyre and Robert had acquired the control of the canal, complaints had been made that it was not kept in as good a state of repair as when under the control of the Government.

ALLEGED G. T. P. SCANDAL.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—In the House of Commons yesterday Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved a resolution calling upon the House to appoint a special committee of five members to conduct an inquiry into the charges of lack of fa' etc., made by Mr. Hugh Lumsden, former chief engineer of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission against the engineers in District 'B,' east of Quebec, and in District 'F.' Sir Wilfrid, in making his motion, quoted in full the letter addressed by Mr. Lumsden to the commissioners on June 26th, 1909, in which he said that he had lost confidence in the engineers who were responsible for the classification, supervision and inspection of the work. The motion in part read: 'While the House deems it not desirable to take any action which might prejudice the position of either the parties to the arbitration proceedings now in progress between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and the said commissioners, yet the said allegations of the said Hugh Lumsden stated by him as the reason for his resignation of the said position of chief engineer, are in the opinion of this House, of such great public interest, and involve such grave charges against a portion of the engineering staff of the Transcontinental Railway, as to make it desirable that the same should be investigated by a committee of this House'

During the course of his explanation of his reasons for making this motion, the Premier read a letter which he had received from the Hon. S. N. Parent, chairman of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission, in which Mr. Parent asked that a Parliamentary inquiry be instituted in reference to the charges made by Mr. Lumsden. Sir Wilfrid said that it was the duty of the House to inquire into the charges that there had been overclassification, and, if it was shown that there had been, to decide to what causes it might be due. He reviewed the terms, under the contract between the government and the Grand Trunk Pacific, by which disputes as to classification were to be dealt with, outlined what had already been done and reminded the House that a board of arbitration consisting of Mr. Gordon Grant, chief engineer of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission; Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, acting on behalf of the Government, and Mr. Kelliher, on behalf of the Grand Trunk Pacific, is at present constituted, and will resume its interrupted work as soon as the snow leaves the ground. Sir Wilfrid did not think that it would be advisable for the House to attempt to go any deeper into this matter than the arbitrators. It would not be the duty of the House to fix the amount of overclassification, but to establish whether or not there had been bad faith and wrong classification, due to ignorance or other causes.

Mr. Houghton Lennox, South Simcoe, presented the Opposition view of the matter in a lengthy speech. He took the ground that the inquiry by the Parliamentary committee should not be restricted, but should provide for the ascertaining of facts as to the whole system followed in the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway. He questioned the statement of the Premier, that the general question of classification was now a matter of inquiry.

The Hon. Geo. P. Graham interrupted to say that the inquiry, under the present board, had been started last fall, but had been interrupted when the snow came.

Mr. Lennox doubted if any real headway had been made and went on to say that the country was anxious to know whether or not honest methods had been followed by the commission in connection with the construction of the entire line. Nothing would satisfy the country but an inquiry covering the road from Moncton to Winnipeg. The Premier had promised the country that the cost of the line would not exceed $13,000,000 and Mr. Fielding had informed Parliament that the cost of the Moncton-Quebec section would not exceed $25,000 per mile, and that the Winnipeg-Quebec section would be built for $28,000 per mile.

Mr. Fielding—I made the statement on the authority of Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, consulting engineer of the Government.

Proceeding, Mr. Lennox said that the actual cost of the line so far had been $53,000 per mile on the portion constructed by Mr. J. D. McArthur. He asserted that the Premier's resolution was a gold brick, and that the Hodgin's charges had not been withdrawn, but had been stifled. The power behind the throne, which was causing the Government to institute what he regarded as a fake investigation upon the House was the chairman of the Commission. When Mr. Parent pulled the wires the Premier had to dance. The resolution was designed to whitewash the chairman of the Commission. He repeated that the inquiry should not be narrow or misleading, but of the widest possible scope.

Mr. Lennox then dealt with the various sections between Winnipeg and Moncton, with the object of showing that in every instance there had been over-classification as compared with the original contracts except in the case of the Grand Trunk Pacific itself. In regard to this there has been no complaints, a circumstance which Mr Lennox regarded as significant.

Mr. Lennox, in conclusion, asked Sir Wilfrid to enlarge the scope of the commission and to appoint a committee with power to inquire into all expenditures which have been made upon the Northern Transcontinental Railway. He moved the following amendment:

'Hugh D. Lumsden, in tendering his resignation as chief engineer of the Northern Transcontinental Railway, has made grave charges touching the expenditures of public moneys in the construction of the said railway, which charges ought, in the public interest, to be thoroughly investigated.

'And whereas the cost of the Eastern Division of the said railway, according to the latest estimates of the Government will be so enormously in excess of the estimates submitted to Parliament in 1904 and 1905 as to arouse the most serious alarm and to call for the fullest inquiry.

Therefore, be it resolved, that a committee of seven members be appointed to investigate the said charges and all other matters connected with or relating to the construction of the Eastern Division of the said railway and expenditure of public moneys thereon.'

The Hon. Geo. P. Graham, in his opening remarks, pointed out that Mr. Lennox's speech was a splendid illustration of the necessity of having an independent tribunal to adjust disputes such as the one in question. He assured the House that despite what Mr. Lennox had said good progress had been made with the arbitration, and remarked that since the retirement of Mr. Lumsden as chief engineer there had been but one instance where the two chief engineers had failed to agree. The question before the people was: 'Are the people getting full value for their money in the construction of the railway?' The question was greeted with cries of 'No' from the Opposition benches, whereat the Minister of Railways remarked: 'It is a good thing that the gentlemen to the left of the speaker are not the people of Canada.' The people, Mr. Graham said, had, on two occasions, declared that they wanted a way even if the cost was to be greater than was at first estimated. The line, when completed, would not cost much more than the average railway, and the result would be a road worth every cent expended.

In making its original estimate of cost the Government had to depend on the figures of its engineers. A private company would have done the same. The specifications were based upon the standard for the Continent of America, and in letting contracts it was provided that no payments should be made unless certified to by the chief engineer. No better safeguard could have been devised than the arrangement for the arbitration of disputes as to classification. The tribunal, as constituted under the act, was free from political influence and was absolutely fair and just. It had been provided not by the Government or the Department, but by Parliament itself. Now the Opposition asked to have the procedure changed.

Mr. Graham at this point put a question to Mr. Borden. Would he, if the matter was before the Exchequer Court, favor an inquiry by a Parliamentary committee to decide what evidence should be submitted to the court.

Mr. Borden: 'In case where the expenditure was alarmingly in excess of the estimate at the outset I would certainly say yes. Parliament has not given up its rights in any shape.'

Mr. Graham said it was quite true that parliament had not given up its rights. Those rights, however, were fully safeguarded by the mode of arbitration agreed upon

The minister gave an emphatic denial to the report that the Grand Trunk Pacific and the government were in collusion. He quoted from the records to show what steps had been taken by the government to compel the parties interested to arbitrate the matters in dispute. He emphasized the point that the district engineers had complained that they had not been given a fair hearing by the arbitrators. The commission, he declared, had done everything possible to safeguard the public interest.

In speaking of Mr. Lumsden's action in resigning, Mr. Graham said: 'I would not criticise a man of the intelligence, ability and integrity of Mr. Lumsden but if I had been chief engineer, and if my instructions had not been carried out I would not have resigned. I would have stayed and seen that the other men who had not carried out my instructions had resigned. The chief engineer was responsible not only for his instructions but also for the carrying out of those instructions. If my orders had not been carried out I would have asked for the dismissal of those who did not obey, and would never have myself resigned.'

Mr. Graham said the country had ample security in the deposits of the contractors and in the plant liable to seizure. Taken together these made a security in excess of six million dollars. In closing, he challenged anybody to investigate his connection with the enterprise, and said that the name of Laurier would be honorably linked with the enterprise.

The debate was continued by Mr. Barker (Hamilton) and Mr. E. M. Macdonald (Pictou), the adjournment being moved by Mr. Middlebro.

THE PATRONAGE SYSTEM.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—In the House on Wednesday Mr. G. E. Foster moved the following resolution: 'That in the opinion of this House the prevailing system of party patronage constitutes a menace to honest and efficient government, incites to great waste of resources and extravagance of expenditures, tends inevitably to corrupt and lower the tone of public morals, and should forthwith be eliminated from our federal administration.

He began by quoting from three representative sources of thought: the Ottawa Liberal organ, which thoroughly endorsed the patronage system, the Methodist Conference, which condemned it; and the Montreal 'Witness'—described by Mr. Foster as a Liberal newspaper of independent views, on grave questions affecting the public welfare—which, in referring to the remarks of Judge Cassels after the investigation into the department of Marine and Fisheries, had advocated a change from the present patronage system, declaring it to be 'a fearful demoralization of the public service.' The 'Witness' went on to say that the effect was still worse in so far as the lesson was being taught to the entire nation, and suggested the necessity for judicial action.

Mr Foster said this question was no longer academic in this country; it was eminently practical. Patronage was the lineal descendant of the Kingly monopolies of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Individual examples were not so bad, but when the enormous and beastly carcase was held up it was serious. Eight or ten thousand civil servants were affected by it, and though since 1908 measurable advance had been made, it was still true that the vast mass of the civil service was interested in preserving the good will of the party patrons. There was also a great mass of the people interested. Ten thousand I. C. R. employees, twelve thousand post-office keepers, six hundred railway mail clerks, those connected with the Department of the Interior, as well as the Indians, those connected with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, of whom eight hundred were at Corel alone, those employed on the dredging fleet; probably five or six hundred fishery inspectors, lighthouse keepers, those employed by the departments of Agriculture and Public Works, who with their families, relatives and friends constitute a vast army affected by the patronage system.

Above all, remarked Mr. Foster, the bench was affected. A man got a seat on the bench because he had earned his spurs as a politician. Appointments to the judiciary were made on the line of party exigency.

Mr. Hugh Guthrie, (South Wellington) described the resolution as a motion of direct censure on the administration. No self-respecting government could accept such a motion. He doubted the sincerity of Mr. Foster's motive, and he proposed to justify the prevailing system, and mode of appointment. While it was not perfect, and open to abuses and irregularities, yet the system to-day was the best, he claimed, that had existed under any government.

He reviewed the patronage system since confederation, and declared that Mr. Foster himself, while a member of the late Conservative administration, had neglected the warnings of the auditor-general and his own deputy minister in regard to the abuses of the patronage system then in vogue. He contended that the present system was not nearly so bad as under the Conservative regime.

He quoted letters written in the eighties to J. U. Gregory, purchasing agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Quebec, by Mr. Foster. Amongst others, those giving instructions regarding tenders for supplies, which, he said, directly contributed to collusion on teh part of tenderers. He said that his purpose in reading these old letters was to show that patronage at that time was a hard and fast system.

Mr. Guthrie then produced departmental records to show that in the several departments of the Government service no purchases are now being made except by public tender or by invitation to tender sent to business firms. Dealing more particularly with the supplies purchased by the Railway Department, Mr. Guthrie said that in buying hardware forms of tender were sent to no less than 360 firms, or practically every reputable hardware firm in Eastern Canada. Western firms were not asked to tender because of the freight charges. Providing the supplies were up to the standard the goods were purchased from the lowest tenderer quite irrespective of his party affiliations. Mr. Guthrie admitted that there was still party patronage in connection with the outside service. This was a difficult matter to deal with, but he hoped to see the Civil Service Act extended to the outside service. Mr. Foster had charged that party patronage was rampant, but he had been disappointing in that he had not suggested a remedy. As a matter of fact under the present administration it was rapidly decreasing, and Mr. Foster should have praised the Government for what it had accomplished and not censured it. He moved in amendment to Mr. Foster's motion:

That this House approves of the rapid advance made by the Government towards the elimination of the system of party patronage which had been in operation under every administration since Confederation, and views with satisfaction the system now in force of making all important purchases by public competition and tender.

Mr. Martin Burrill, who took the floor at five minutes to six, and who moved the adjournment of the debate, denied that there had been any lessening of the patronage evil, and quoted from the report of the Cassels Commission to prove that it had been on the increase during the last fifteen years. As the resolution goes to the bottom of the order paper the debate is not likely to be resumed this session.

G. T. P. SCANDAL MOTION CARRIED.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—In the Commons yesterday Mr. Oliver introduced a bill to amend the Land Titles Act, so as to make it applicable to the North-West Territories. In other words the proposed measure is to allow titles to be taken out in the North-West Territories as at present in the constituted provinces.

Mr. W. S. Middlebro, North Grey, resumed the adjourned debate on the Premier's resolution to appoint a special committee of five members of the House to investigate the charges laid by Hugh D. Lumsden, former chief engineer of the N. T. R., against a portion of the engineering staff.

Mr. F. B. Carvell, Carleton, N.B., said as Major Hodgins had voluntarily withdrawn his charges, these should not be resurrected. The question of 'solid rock' which had played so large a part in the classification had been much discussed by experts, who had finally come to this conclusion, that the term could include rock in ledges, boulders over one cubic yard, conglomerate ledge rock, rock in masses, or assembled rock where the mass was more than one cubic yard, and would have to be removed by blasting. He believed with the Premier that the only thing to do was to bring before the committee. Mr. Lumsden and a committee of engineers each to give his opinion as to whether there had been bad faith or not, and then let the commission decide. No tribunal was in so good a position to judge as the commission created by parliament.

Mr. A. S. Meighen, Portage la Prairie, said that the engineers who had made the original estimates were in some cases as much as 556 percent out in their calculations.

Shortly before one o'clock Mr. R. L. Borden rose to address the House. He said the motion of the Premier might properly be styled a motion for the prevention of an investigation. The case as presented by Mr. Lennox had not been answered. Estimates had been made by men, which, when results were actually seen, were so absolutely absurd and misleading as to justify the dismissal of each one of them. Changes of the gravest character had been made against some of them by Mr. H. A. Woods, assistant chief engineer of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. Specifications had been ignored by the government's own officers, and the whole transaction reeked with corruption.

Mr. Foster said that when Mr. Woods spoke he spoke with authority. In 1907 he wrote that letter, and in 1908 he was writing similar letters. He was backed up by the district engineers. The member for North Toronto said the Premier with the knowledge of these things three years ago had made no attempt to investigate them.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that his charge against the engineers had been disposed of by Mr. Lumsden himself, who in a letter in 1907 to the Commissioners stated that he had made careful inquiries and that there was no truth in the assertions of Mr. Woods.

This investigation would be concerning the charge of Mr. Lumsden against certain engineer but it was premature, said the Premier, to say what form the investigation would take.

The discussion proceeded nuti three o'cock in the morning, when the government motion was adopted by 109 to 65.

SEED CONTROL ACT.

Ottawa, Jan. 28. — The feature of yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons was the announcement by Mr. Mackenzie King that the Government proposes to appoint a commission on Technical Education. Mr. King was not allowed to get very far with his explanation because the Opposition objected that he was out of order. The commission will investigate not only the requirements of the Dominion but will visit other countries with the object of ascertaining the methods of industrial training pursued.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher's bill to amend the Seed Control Act was considered. This bill seeks to include a new principle in the Act, that of dealing with the vitality of seeds as well as purity. The bill passed through committee and stands for third reading.

In the hour for private bills, on the second reading of the bill to incorporate the International Waterways Canal and Construction Company, the Hon. Wm. Pugsley protested strongly against this bill, which is promoted by Mr. James Conmee. He said he had received a communication from the city of Edmonton urging that the bill be not allowed to pass, on the ground that it gave exclusive rights and control over the Saskatchewan River.

Mr. Conmee explained that the object of the bill was to make a navigable waterway from Rainy River, Lake of the Woods, into Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan River. It was not proposed to have special control over navigable streams.

Mr. Pugsley again spoke against the bill and the proposed measure was out.

Mr. George H. Bradbury, Selkirk, reviewed the report of the Manitoba fisheries commission, which has already been published. He congratulated the Minister of Marine and Fisheries on the interest he had displayed in the question of the depletion of the fisheries of Manitoba, and declared that the report had borne out the stand he had previously made on the floor of the House. He said it was absolutely necessary to take action this summer in order to preserve the fish of Lac du Bonnet, the breeding gronud of sturgeon.

After Dr. Sproule had emphasized the necessity of preserving the waters of Canada from the depletion of fish, the House went into supply on Public Works estimates.

IN THE SENATE.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—Speaker Kerr announced that he had received notice that His Excellency had summoned to the Senate Mr. William Roche, of Halifax, and Mr. E. E. Farrell, of Liverpool, Nova Scotia.

Sir Richard Cartwright introduced a bill to regulate the transportation of intoxicating liquors, which forbids any transportation company or individual to carry liquor into any province, county, city or municipality which has declared for prohibition for use in such place. An exception is made allowing an individual to himself bring in liquor to the amount of five gallons for his own use. There is another exception in favor of provinces, to enable liquor to be taken in for sale under medical prescriptions or for industrial purposes.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—In the Senate on Wednesday petitions were presented by a number of Senators from people in various parts of Canada, asking for amendment to the Criminal Code to forbid race-track betting. Senator Macdonald, of British Columbia, said that while it was not customary to speak in presenting a petition, he desired to call the attention of the Government to the demand by the people that their many petitions on this subject should not be filed away and forgotten, but that they should be respected, and a law made. The demand in British Columbia was particularly strong. Last summer a hundred horses were brought up from California to Victoria, with a gang of thieves and gamblers following them, and for two months the people were robbed of their money by being induced to bet on races.

Senator Domville called the attention of the Senate to the military services of the late Brigadier-General Buchan. He stated that General Buchan had been one of the most efficient and gallant officers who had served in South Africa. Wherever a gallant officer in the Old Country rendered good services, his service was always recognized. They did not let him fight and then leave him or his family to starve. In the case of Wolseley and Kitchener, their services were brought before Parliament, a vote of thanks passed and a sum of money awarded.

The Senate cannot ask for a grant and all that I can do is to bring to the attention of the Senate his services and the position of his family to-day, left without any recognition or compensation from the Crown for General Buchan's services.

Sir Richard Cartwright: I shall have pleasure in calling the attention of the Government to the remarks Senator Domville has made. I am aware that the late General Buchan was an officer of great merit, and did very good service, I believe, not merely in Canada, but while he was detached on special service in South Africa. Of course, it is entirely beyond the power of the Senate to interfere with money grants, and my honorable friend is aware that General Buchan belonged to the permanent force and in the case of his widow and children some provision is made in the Pension Act.

Having called attention to the case Senator Domville withdrew his motion for papers.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—In the Upper House yesterday Senator Belcourt called the attention of the Senate and the government to the flood in France. He referred to the close friendship between France and Great Britain shown by the entente cordiale, and between Canada and France, which has had a trade treaty recenty.

Senator G. W. Ross said that this was evidently a terrible disaster, and one which Canada should take official notice of. The relations of France and Canada were very intimate. France had founded Canada.

The question of voting aid was discussed at length, opinion being divided.

Sir Richard Cartwright said the whole civilized world felt the kindest sympathy for Paris in the present disaster, and alarm at the peril which some of the noble works of art which adorned the city were reputed to be in. Sir Richard reminded the Senate that the Prime Minister of Canada was a gentleman of French extraction, and the expression of Canada's feelings in the present case could be safely left to him. Senator Power was right in saying that the Senate would hardly be within its rights in making a recommendation for a financial grant. That was the exclusive province of the Commons.

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ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Opened by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Gibson.

Toronto, Jan. 26.— Ontario's Legislature was opened yesterday afternoon with splendid ceremony, and Sir James Whitney had the House down to serious business as soon as the mace was on the table. It looks as if the Prime Minister will do his best to see to it that there will be little deviation from the legislative programme, which he hopes may be concluded by the end of six weeks.

The entire legislative chamber and the galleries were filled as seldom before to greet the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. J. M. Gibson, and hear his Speech from the Throne. The seats on the floor of the House were occupied by ladies who, according to custom, attended in evening costume, and the scene was a brilliant one.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The speech referred to the pleasure afforded His honor in taking part in the welcome to Sir Lomer Gouin in his recent visit to Toronto, in return for the gracious and generous hospitality of which the first minister of Ontario was the recipient of the city of Quebec on the occasion of the Champlain tercentenary.

Reference is made to the substantial progress which has been made in the restoration of the Legislative Library which was destroyed by fire last year.

Regarding school books for the province the speech points out the fact that by making an advantageous contract with the publishers the Government has been able to greatly reduce the price of these books.

The expansion of the mineral industry, the speech says, goes on apace, the revenue derived therefrom in the ten months preceding October 31, 1909, amounting to about one million dollars. The output of silver has put Ontario the third among the silver producing communities and the Sudbury nickel mines now yield the bulk of the world's supply of this metal.

The net earnings of the Temiskaming & Northern Railway amounted to $692,407.

Than in Northern Ontario, the speech says, there is good reason to believe that there are no better farm lands in Canada.

The provincial yield of agricultural products for the year was a fairly good one, and prices were higher than for many years past.

The work of the commission appointed by the Government to inquire into the milk industry of the province has resulted in the supplying of clean, wholesome, sanitary milk to consumers.

Considerable progress has been made in carrying out the construction of the transmission lines required for the distribution of electric power to the various municipalities that entered into agreement with the Hydro-Electro Commission for supplies of power.

The speech, in referring to the increasing cost of foodstuffs and its consequent hardship on many households, says it is hoped that the Dominion Government will make an inquiry into the condition of affairs.

Further legislation is promised dealing with municipal law and compensation of injuries to workmen.

The revenues of the province it is pointed out, are considerably in excess of the estimates.

After the usual preliminaries and the formal opening of the House by the Speaker, the Hon. Thomas Crawford, Sir James Whitney instead of introducing the time-honored 'Bill respecting the administration of oaths of office to justices of the peace,' took advantage of the traditional opportunity to preserve the rights of the faithful Commons to discuss the message from the Throne at their convenience, by introducing, to save time, legislation almost as formal, but more important.

He presented thirty-three bills from the Statute Revision Commission for the ratification of the House. They are all Ontario statutes, which have been amended and consolidated by the commission, of which Mr. Justice Osler is chairman.

The ladies smiled as the formality of reading a first time these various bills, such as 'An act adopting the law of England in certain matters,' 'An act respecting the Lieutenant-Governor and his deputies,' etc., was being gone through. The Hon. Thomas Crawford gravely read to them the bills as presented, and just as gravely declared them carried.

NEW MEMBERS.

When the mace had been laid on the table the two new members, both Conservatives, were introduced. Mr. James W. Doyle, of North Middlesex, was presented by the Prime Minister, and Mr. G. W. Neely, M.P.P., and Dr. R. A. Mason, for East Victoria, by Colonel, the Hon. A. J. Matheson and J. R. Dargavel, M.P.P. The Hon. A. G. McKay and his Liberal followers, totalling eighteen, genially applauded with the rest when the introductions were made. The new members smiled as the Speaker invited them to take their seats. They had to be content with standing in the crowd under the press gallery.

After adjournment the usual reception took place in the Speaker's chambers.

PRAISE FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—Brief was the formality of moving that an address be presented by the Legislature in reply to the Lieutenant-Governor's speech. The debate began at three o'clock, and concluded by six o'clock yesterday afternoon.

It served to give the mover, Mr. T. Herbert Lennox, K.C., M.P.P., an opportunity to eulogize the Whitney Government, of which he is such an enthusiastic supporter, and to let the House know through Mr. A. W. Grigg, M.P.P. for Algoma, that the present regime is popular in Northern Ontario. As the pipers skirl rings in the clansmens ears and spurs him to emulate the doughty deeds of his ancestors of the glens, so the member for North York sought to stir the feelings of his brother Tories by recalling the mighty things done since 1905.

Compliments he distributed with a lavish hand. Sir James Whitney was apostrophized as 'our distinguished leader, capable, fearless and honest'; again as 'our illustrious leader.' Col. Matheson was mentioned as 'our distinguished provincial treasurer'; the Hon. W. J. Hanna heard himself described as 'the far-seeing and able provincial secretary,' and Mr. Cochrane blushed as he was proclaimed 'the idol of the north.'

Spotless was the record and unclear was the reputation of the Whitney Government, in which T. Herbert Lennox found no fault.

Ease and fluency characterized the maiden speech of Mr. Albert W. Grigg, of Algoma, who seconded the motion. He opined that Mr. Lennox's air of command as revealed in his speech was acquired from navigating the dangerous and troubled though somewhat shallow waters of the Newmarket Canal. It is certain that a former Postmaster-General did much to put North York on the map.

Life in Northern Ontario was pictured as a pleasurable experience under the Whitney regime. The liquor laws were now enforced, and it was a gross libel on the people of the north that these regulations had not been 'reasonably and decently enforced.'

Locate more provincial institutions in that country where land was cheap, was his plea. In order that the colonization programme of the government could be a success the one experimental farm at Monteith was not enough. Similar institutions were wanted farther west. If the Dominion continued to neglect the fisheries of the north he urged it was the duty of the Provincial Minister of Public Works to establish a fish hatchery for the north.

What Northern Ontario wanted was more railways, more bridges and more roads.

'As head of my own party, with no one to follow me,' Mr. Allan Studholme, of East Hamilton, announced he had a kept his promise not to take up much time, for he declared that the Lieutenant-Governor's speech had not much material for discussion in it. He demanded that the Minister of Education do more for technical education.

Words of commendation fell from the Leader of the Opposition as he emphasized the remarks of the Labor member. The Hon. Mr. McKay expressed a wish that the debate on the address be brief, for the matters under discussion could be more effectively criticised when the budget was brought down. The North York member's assertion that the province was in a state of financial chaos prior to the advent of the Whitney Government was treated with fine scorn.

'What made him querulous was the reference in the Lieutenant-Governor's speech of the high price of foodstuffs in the province.

'If there are combines in reference to foodstuffs we should not shoulder the responsibility upon the Dominion Government,' he asserted. 'If the farmer is making more out of his foodstuffs than he did formerly, I don't know why we should complain. If there are any middlemen or combines who are making an illegal profit then it is the place of the Attorney-General of this province to take up the matter.'

The government's methods in procuring easements for the right of way of its Hydro-Electric power lines was alleged to be discreditable to Ontario.

That there was no reference in the Lieutenant-Governor's speech to a provincial policy of reforestation was an unjustifiable omission. Any grant for restoring the Provincial Library should be cheerfully voted.

With the speech of the Prime Minister the debate on the address concluded. Sir James began by expressing regret at the railway tragedy of Webbwood, and intimated that the inquiry ordered by the government would be prosecuted energetically by the local Crown authorities.

Sir Lomer Gouin's visit already had resulted in good being accomplished. Great good would continue to be accomplished by a continued interchange of social amenities.

Not from a provincial point of view could the cause of the increased price of foodstuffs be examined, Sir James declared. It was for that reason that it had been suggested that the Dominion Government make an inquiry.

Toronto, Jan. 28.—More statutes, amended and consolidated by the Statute Revision Commission, were to-day hustled off the Legislature order paper, on which they appeared as bills.

Sir James Whitney read from his typewritten brief what changes had been made, and whatever words had been employed in expressing the objects of the various enactments.

When the House opened the Prime Minister announced the select committee to report the Standing Committees of the House. The Hon. J. J. Foy is chairman. The members of the Cabinet, and the Hon. A. G. McKay, Valentine Stock and D. McDougal, of the Opposition, are a committee to assist the speaker in arranging for the restoration of the library.

ONTARIO'S REVENUE

Public Accounts Presented on the Third Day After the Opening of Legislature

Toronto, Jan. 28.—Ontario's revenue for the fiscal year of 1909, which was only ten months, totalled $7,477,920.94, while the expenditure was $7,545,040.47. The changing of the fiscal year to end on October 31 last year, thus cutting out the two chief revenue producing months of the year is responsible for this deficit. The public accounts were laid on the table in the Legislature yesterday afternoon by the Hon. H. J. Hanna, provincial secretary.

The chief items of revenue are subsidies from the Dominion Government, $2,128,772.08; interest on investment, $102,166.22, as compared with $64,931.68 last year; lands, forests and mines, $2,028,224.48, as compared with $2,430,429.39 last year; from licenses, $353,929.06, as compared with $577,771.11 last year; from law stamps, $83,185.55, as compared with $95,695.15 last year; from game and fisheries, $83,047.35, as compared with $101,053.56; agriculture, $104,956.42, as compared with $87,722.05 last year; from succession duties, $618,049.02, as compared with $1,134,098.88; Temiskaming and Northern Ontario earnings, $550,000, as compared with $350,000 last year. From corporations here was collected in taxes $719,148.08, as compared with $195,482.31 the previous year.

Civil government for the past fiscal year of ten months cost $457,880.64, as compared with $518,823.91 for 1908; legislation, which includes sessional indemnities, etc., $221,221, as compared with $236,787.98 for last year; administration of justice, $539,124.19, as compared with $607,090.70; education, $1,452,162.11, as compared with last year.

Public institution maintenance $906,311.06, as compared with $1,026,823.85; central prison industries, $48,484.22, as compared with $54,344.10 last year; colonization and immigration, $34,203.84, as compared with $36,645 last year; agriculture, $493,410.19, as compared with $534,325.72; hospitals and charities, $340,589.92, as against $317,774.60 last year; colonization roads, $449,209.66, as against $459,894.73; charges on Crown Lands, $503,296.81, as against $555,122.12 last year; commutation Volunteer Veterans' land grants, $8,050, as against $29,995.83 last year.

Payments on open accounts were: Hospitals for insane, $160,906.55; Mercer Reformatory, $6,656.47, as against $2,972.86 last year; Central Prison, $3,525.04, as against $1,694.79 last year; Osgoode Hall, $21,565.28, as against $45,444.25 last year; normal schools, $57,441.18; Agricultural College, $12,269.58, as against $33,864.86 last year; common school lands, $4,377.76, as against $10,075.96; criminal investigations, $3,890.18, as against $764.52 last year; aid to railways, $35,000, as against $19,500 last year.

To present the public accounts on the third day after the opening of the Legislature is another record established by the Whitney Government.

New bills were introduced by some of the ministers, but their introduction does not mean new legislation. The act establishing forest reserves, which was introduced by the Hon. Frank Cochrane, is only a consolidation of existing acts.

Four revision enactments were presented by the Hon. Dr. Reaume. They were bills respecting the Bureau of Labor, respecting the public works of Ontario, respecting riots near public works and respecting merchants' liens.

The Hon. A. J. Matheson presented measures of similar import. His bills were respecting clergy reserves and the Upper Canada Grammar School grant.

Additional statutes revised and amended by the Statute Revision Commission, were presented by Sir James Whitney, and read a first time. He moved initial readings of acts respecting wills, insurance of estates, contracts for goods in hands of agents and provincial commissioners of police.

When the House went into committee to discuss the stack of amended and consolidated statutes from the Statute Revision Commission, G. Howard Ferguson, of Grenville, was called to the chair.

Each of the various acts as taken up were spoken to by the Prime Minister, who took entire charge of them. Most of the changes were in splitting up some of the sections to make their meaning clear or consolidate the various amendments so that effete provisions could be deleted. No new matter was in any of them.

These bills will be given their third reading on Tuesday.

On that day the Hon. A. J. Matheson, the Provincial Treasurer, will move a resolution expressing the government's thanks for the donations of the Dominion Government, of the governments of the Canadian provinces, and of the United States and private individuals toward the work of restoring the Provincial Library.

POLICEMAN SHOT.

Another Assassination in India.

Calcutta, British India, Jan. 24.—Shamrul Silema, a police officer who was prominent in unearthing the Midapur, Bengal, bomb conspiracy, was shot dead in the High Court to-day.

The murderer, a young Bengali, fled to the street, where he was pursued by mounted police. When overtaken the assassin threw a bomb at the police, and when this failed to explode drew a pistol, which, however, he did not have a chance to use, being quickly overpowered.

A BARGAIN—Send $1.00 for a year's subscription to the 'Canadian Pictorial' and receive a 'Carnival Souvenir' FREE. See another page.

Little Soldiers

In your blood are the millions of corpuscles that defend you against disease.

To make and keep these little soldiers healthy and strong, is simply to make and keep the blood of the right quality and quantity.

This is just what Hood's Sarsaparilla does—it helps the little soldiers in your blood to fight disease for you.

It cures scrofula, eczema, eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism, anemia, nervousness, dyspepsia, general debility, and builds up the whole system.

MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

Graphic Story of the Spanish River Disaster—Heartrending Scenes.

The despatch sent out last week stating that 58 bodies had been recovered turns out to be incorrect. At that time the official death roll was 35; since then other bodies have been recovered.

The most thrilling and graphic narrative which has yet been related of the terrible wreck at Spanish River, was that told to a reporter of the 'Witness' by Mr. Lewis B. Macfarlane, general manager of the Bell Telephone Company. Mr. Macfarlane was

CONDUCTOR REYNOLDS,
The Hero of the Wreck.

one of the few fortunate survivors of the disaster.

As he limped out of his office in the Bell Telephone building on Notre Dame street west and greeted the reporter, receiving the latter's congratulations on his own escape from death, he said: 'Yes, it is a wonder that I am here at all.'

'Just a moment,' he added, and tenderly placed his injured leg in a comfortable position. 'Now,' he continued—and proceeded to answer the reporter's introductory questions.

Then, as the terrible scenes began to come back to his memory, he described them, unassisted by questions, simply, but so vividly, that one could almost feel the thumping, hurtling flight of the cars as they left the track, could almost see the terrible holocaust as the colonist sleeper burned on the bridge with its human freight, could almost hear the agonized shrieks of the victims—while below was the awful silence of the submerged cars, with their drowning passengers, making the wreck one of the most frightful combinations of death by fire, water and shock, in the history of the country's railway disasters.

'I boarded the train at Copper Cliff, with Mr. Burrows, our manager at Sault Ste. Marie,' said Mr. Macfarlane. 'We were in the Pullman just back of the diner.

'The train was travelling perhaps thirty-five miles an hour, the usual speed under the circumstances. Suddenly there was a thump—and I, having been in railway accidents before, knew what it meant. I sprang into the aisle, shouting to Mr. Burrows as I did so: "Jump! We're going down the embankment!"

'The next instant the car turned over, and I was struck in the back of the head by something, and knocked to the floor. Then I was thrown, violently forward, with a twisting, spiral motion, and I landed against the stateroom partition in a heap, bruised and stunned, and with seemingly tons of debris falling upon me.

'I turned to find the negro porter lying with his head against mine. We investigated and found we were neither of us seriously hurt. Then we turned attention to the others.

'Near by, a man in a closed compartment was battering on a window and calling for his wife. We shouted to him to take the axe and make an opening, so we could all get out, for both ends of the Pullman were so jammed with debris that the doors could not be opened. Besides, the car was lying partly upside down.

'There were 10 people on the car. None were killed, though all were more or less injured.

'It was twenty-five minutes before we got out. When we did, a fearful scene met our eyes.

'Around us was a chaos of cars, broken into thousands of pieces, and everywhere on the bank lay dead bodies, and those of the injured. On the bridge was the broken half of the colonists car, a mass of fierce flames, fanned by the wind. The shrieking that came from it was frightful.

'Below, in the river broken through the ice was what appeared to be three cars. We could see the roofs above the ice, and bodies were apparently being taken from both. That was what gave rise to the first reports that three cars were sunk, and their passengers drowned. It transpired, however, that one of the supposed cars was merely the roof of the colonist car, the remainder of which had been burned on the bridge.

'We at once began to assist in the work of rescue. Mr. Burrows and I conceived the idea of turning our overturned Pullman into a hospital, so we cut a hole through the top side, and passed the injured down through to those below.'

'The scene was indescribable. There were fires built everywhere by which heads done up in bandages, were trying people with their arms in slings, and to keep warm. Fortunately, it was not a bitterly cold day, though the wind was chilly.

'We worked till we could do no more. Then we started to go across the river, to see if we could assist those on the other side.

'As we were going down the bank, we saw a lumber jack—a big, fine-looking chap—going across the ice in great jumps. There was a ten-foot breach between the ice and the roof of the submerged diner, but with a spring he cleared it, and balanced himself nicely on the slippery roof.

'We thought he was merely inspired by idle curiosity, and commented on his taking such chances merely to gratify it.

'We saw him go down on his face and reach in through the fanlight, and then he went on. When we reached the bank, however, we saw him coming toward us with the body of a boy on his back. The lad was a foreigner, and he had been clinging with his hands and chin to the fanlight for three hours, submerged in the icy water up to his chest. We took him to the freight van and placed him in a bunk, stripped him, and bathed him in alcohol. Gradually he came back to life. It was the most marvellous recovery I ever witnessed.

'We worked until 9 o'clock that night, and then we were taken to Webbwood. I left the next day for Montreal.

'Our own escape was a marvellous one. The embankment is very steep. Our car was sliding down into the river when a fanlight caught on the hummock. It proved an effective check. Had it not been for that we would undoubtedly have been in the river.'

Mr. Macfarlane defends the C. P. R. officials against the criticism which is being directed toward them for being so slow in giving out a list of dead and injured.

'It was impossible, under the circumstances, to do otherwise than was done,' he said. 'For the first few hours no one thought of anything but saving the lives of all who could be saved.'

Wednesday afternoon the first class coach was raised and laid on the ice, and it was found that the end of the car had been knocked out by the force of the impact with the ice. This fact renders it necessary for a diver to continue the search for the dead, as some may have dropped from the car into the river.

A coat belonging to Dr. McLellan, of Sudbury, Ont., the young veterinary surgeon who boarded the train at Sudbury, was found, and his body has been recovered. A hat picked up bore the initials 'R. S. M.,' and had been bought from the John Ritzer Company, of Waterloo. It is thought to be the hat of R. S. Martin, a Waterloo furniture traveller, who left Sudbury on the wrecked train. A hand satchel belonging to Mrs. Jos. Kelly, Leavenworth, Washington, bore a card with the address 'Mrs. Peter Griffin, 220 St. Clarens avenue, Toronto.' The little girl who was found is thought to be a daughter of Mrs. Kelly, as she was known to have accompanied her mother.

There is no longer any fear that an unaccounted for car is at the bottom of the river. It was learned that on Friday, the day of the wreck, Reynolds, the conductor, signed the passage book at Sudbury as follows: Train No. 7, engine 1118; Engineer, Geo. Trelford; seven cars. Reynolds.'

A heart-rending scene was witnessed yesterday, when the aged father of Mr. Chas. Carey, of Montreal, waited all day anxiously watching the gruesome work of the diver, hoping to see his son. Finally the diver rose with his burden and Mr. Carey sprang forward, exclaiming, 'There's my son.'

The death of Dr. McLellan, whose body is among those last recovered, has thrown a shadow over Sudbury. He went there about a year ago, and was enjoying a lucrative practice as a veterinary surgeon. He had been just one year married the day before the wreck, and when leaving to take the train on which he met his fate, he remarked this fact to some friends. He was twenty-five years of age. His body is being taken to Beachburg today, where it will be interred.

TOTAL DEATHS 43.

The finding of the body on Thursday of Mr. Charles Duff, and the death of Mr. Thos. Hay, claims agent at North Bay, as announced in the 'Witness' yesterday, brings the total number of victims up to 43. Beyond the fact that Mr. Duff has a sister living at St. John, N.B., and that he was bound for Ashland, Oregon, little could be found out regarding the last discovered victim. His sister in St. John has been communicated with regarding the interment of the body.

The bodies identified Thursday were Mrs. M. D. Hayes, 33 years old; Renus Ralph Hayes, 16 years old; Mrs. Wm. Mahon, 48 to 50 years of age, sister of Mrs. Hayes, and her son, Charles Mahon, 8 years old, all of Pentoga, Mich.

This leaves only one body yet unidentified at Sudbury, which is probably that of an immigrant. The remains of all the victims, which have been identified, have been sent to their homes with the exception of that of the German immigrant, Fred. Hoppe, whose remains will be buried at Sudbury.

Thomas Hay, who died on Thursday morning as a result of his injuries, was a popular figure in C. P. R. circles. He was in the dining car at the time the wreck occurred, and went into the river with the car. Although he suffered severe contusions on the head, he managed to crawl out and get on to the ice, where he was rescued. He was then taken to his home at North Bay, but later, owing to the exposure which he had been submitted to, erysipelas supervened, and he died at 8 a.m. yesterday.

DENIAL OF BURNING.

Mr. D. McNicoll, vice-president of the C. P. R., denies absolutely that any bodies were burned in the accident at Webbwood, as has been reported in some newspapers. He says: 'We have reported the names of the victims as we were able to secure them, and we have taken every possible care of everybody who was so unfortunate as to be in the accident. I may say that the officials of the Canadian Pacific feel the blow ten times more severely than those who have been writing about it. It is bad enough, God knows, without making it appear any worse than it was.' The cause of the wreck has not yet been ascertained.

FOUR MORE DEAD.

Mrs. Milroy, of Cache Bay.
Mrs. Joseph Kelly, of Cranbrook, B.C.
Florence Kelly, daughter of the above, 11 years old.
Henrik Jansen, Bergen, Norway.

The above are the four additional names added to the list of dead as a result of further work.

One of the unidentified victims included in the previous list has since been identified as Mrs. Henrietta Newman, of Inverhuron, Ont., and another has been identified as Mrs. Lena Therien, of Little Current, Ont.

THE HEROINE OF THE DISASTER.

Mrs. H. J. Linall, of Winnipeg, is being hailed as the heroine of the disaster. She is a daughter of Mr. David Ward, of Ward's Island, Toronto.

She was travelling with her four-year-old boy. She saved his life by throwing him between two cushions. After that she was indefatigable in the work of rescuing others.

FURTHER VICTIMS RECOVERED.

Wm. Lavery, fireman, of North Bay.
Chas. W. Carey, C.P.R. air brake inspector, Montreal.
Dan Morrson, Frankham, Ont.
Dr. Allan McLellan, Sudbury, Ont., veterinary surgeon.
J. Lucant, ticket from Ottawa to Rhinelander, Wis.

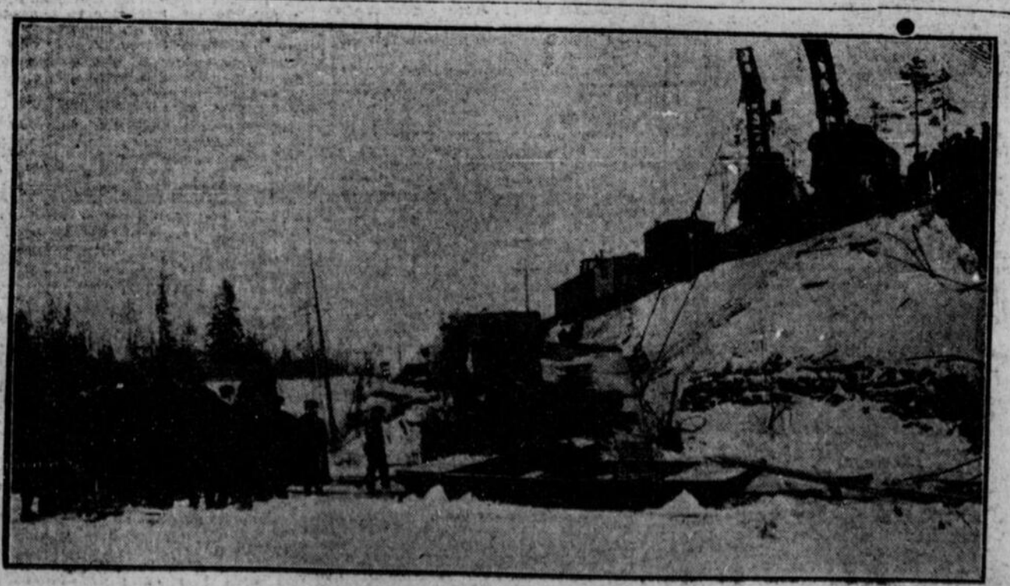
Messrs. Lavery and Carey's names had already been included in the list of dead, but the recovery of the additional bodies brings the total dead to 40.

The inquest conducted at Webbwood, by Coroner Jones on the victims first removed from the wreckage, and taken to that place, has been nullified by the Attorney-General. The substance of the verdict, which was returned, was, 'That the subjects met their death at about 1 o'clock on Friday, January 21st, in a railway accident at Spanish River bridge, in a wreck, the cause of which is unknown to the jury.

'That report is abortive,' said Crown Attorney Clary, 'and will be treated as non-existent. Dr. Jones is ineligible to conduct an inquest in this case. He is a C.P.R. surgeon.' In view of this fact, Crown Attorney Howie has ordered the opening of a new inquest, which sat Wednesday at Sudbury, on the case of Jacob Rysenszk, a foreigner.

Mr. Leonard, superintendent of the Eastern Division of the C. P. R., and the representatives of the Railway Commission, who came to Sudbury on Sunday, have remained at the bridge superintending the work of rescue, which has been under the direction of Mr. Gutelius, superintendent of the Lake Superior Division, and of Mr. Spencer, the local superintendent.

THE WRECK AT SPANISH RIVER.
A general view of the wreck, showing the bridge over the Spanish River.



THE WRECK AT SPANISH RIVER.
Looking east from the west bank of the Spanish River, as the submerged diner is being raised.

'THE CALL OF OUR LAND'

Dr. Robertson Thinks the East Will Always be the Dominant Partner.

Toronto, Jan. 25.—Dr. J. W. Robertson, of St. Anne de Bellevue, until a few weeks ago principal of Macdonald College, McGill University, won a most appreciative hearing before the Canadian Club yesterday afternoon when he spoke on 'The call of our land.'

The great function of the land, as defined by Dr. Robertson, was to make possible homes plentiful and congenial, their inmates prosperous and their children happy. He viewed it as a great heritage to be properly treated and to be conserved for posterity. It was man's most necessary partner if he would become wealthy.

'No man ever took care of a bit of old mother earth,' he said, in a proper way who was not adequately repaid by the kind and genial mother of us all. Canada is a land of homes, where men labor and love and hate, right or wrong.'

The speaker was also an admirer of the west, but not to the exclusion of the east, for he said, 'when any one lauds the west and says that it will be the dominant part of the Dominion in years to come, let them think of the fruit orchards of Nova Scotia, of New Brunswick or of Ontario, with their contented, comely women, and their romping children. I consider that the east will always be the dominant partner in the concern.'

CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS

Annual Meeting of Association in Toronto.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—It was stated at the annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, held at the Walker House yesterday, that the Ayrshire was more than holding her own against all comers. In his address the retiring president, Mr. W. W. Ballantyne, of Stratford, pointed with pride to the fact that Mr. Ness, of Howick, Que., had carried off the silver medal at the Alaska Yukon Exposition at Seattle for the best twelve animals, open to all breeds.

The old board of directors were re-elected by acclamation. Mr. James Bryson, Brysonville, Que., was elected president; Mr. John McKee, Norwich, Ont., vice-president, and W. F. Stephen, of Huntingdon, Que., secretary-treasurer, at an increase in salary of $200 per year.

A YEAR WITH THE BIBLE.

Progress of the Work of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society.

Encouraging reports were presented, and inspiring addresses were delivered at the 89th anniversary of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, held on Friday in the First Baptist Church, with the president, the Rev. Dr. W. I. Shaw, presiding. The addresses of the evening were given by Rev Bishop Farthing, and the Rev. Hugh Pedley, both of whom devoted a large part of their time to the matter of Biblical criticism. The attitude of the Bible Society they held, should not be one of fear or disapproval for this critical attitude, which was to a large extent a searching after the bed-rock of truth in the scriptures.

The Rev. Dr. Shaw, in his opening remarks, gave some interesting statistics. There were ten million copies of the Bible printed and published last year, of which six million were issued by the British and Foreign Bible Society. These were in 418 different languages, and brought the number issued by the Society since its organization in 1804, up to 215,000,000. Last year the subscriptions to the work of the British and Foreign Society totalled $1,200,000, of which $20,000 was contributed by the Canadian Auxiliary. This, the speaker said, was not quite enough, but the work in Canada was not fully organized.

The corresponding secretary's report of the Montreal auxiliary's work for 1909 was presented by Prof. Armstrong. Progress of much lasting good had been accomplished during the year, he said. The contributions sent in came to the sum of $6,876.

The following officers were re-elected: President, the Rev. W. I. Shaw, D.D.; vice-presidents, Mr. Alexander Johnson, M.A.; the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, D.D.; the Rev. Prof. R. E. Welsh, M.A.; the Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D.; the Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., and the Right Rev. Bishop Farthing, M.A., D.D., Bishop of Montreal; treasurer, Mr. John Murphy; secretaries, Prof. H. F. Armstrong and the Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D.

PARIS IN TERROR.

Floods in the Seine Cause Enormous Damage to Property of all Kinds.

DEPLORABLE TALES OF DISTRESS—TENS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HOMELESS.

Paris, Jan. 26.—At Pont Royal this morning the raging torrent of the Seine had reached a height of 27 feet 8 inches above low water mark and was rising at the rate of nearly an inch an hour against an hourly rise of less than half an inch yesterday. Although the River Marne was reported stationary at Fretesoun to the east of Paris, the Rivers Navigation Department declares that the volume of water rushing down from the Yonne and other affluents of the Seine above leaves no hope that the high water mark will be reached before to-morrow morning, when the flood is expected to reach a maximum of 31 feet, or a height greater than that of the disastrous flood of 1802.

The Prime Minister, M. Briand, and the Minister of Finance, after a consultation to-day, estimated that the flood losses would exceed two hundred million dollars. Paris has been divided in five sections, each in charge of a military commander, who will control the relief and rescue work. The Seine continued to rise to-day and the situation grows worse.

STILL RISING.

Paris, Jan. 27.—At 1 o'clock this morning the water was rising rapidly, and had reached to within a few inches of the parapet of the quay, at the Louvre. The flood threatened momentarily to inundate the Sculpture Gallery, where are kept the Venus de Milo, and other priceless art treasures. The danger to the Louvre is increased by the presence at this point of a big sewer, which it is feared will burst. A gang of masons was hurriedly assembled, and is working under high pressure in the glare of flaring gas lamps, building a concrete wall to keep out the water.

The subway station at Bercy collapsed early this morning, nearly carrying to ruin a nearby police station, in which a number of flood sufferers had sought refuge. Forty houses in the vicinity had to be evacuated, storekeepers therein abandoning everything. As the gas mains burst when the station collapsed darkness added to the terror of the people.

Reports of villages submerged and people absolutely without food are reaching Paris constantly. Saint Laurent is flooded and the people are without drinking water. At Conflans-Sur-Marne a score of houses have fallen in and many people are homeless. At Sevres the famous Government porcelain factory is completely surrounded by the flood.

At 2 a.m. the walls of the D'Orsay railway station gave way, and a vast volume of water poured under the roadway, lifting it bodily and washing the blocks of wood along like straws. The whole quarter is now flooded to a depth of two feet.

With the failure of the gas and electric lighting plants, Paris is confronted with an oil famine. Scores of oil barges from Rouen are tied up in the Seine, and the great depots of distribution in the outskirts of Paris are flooded. The oil refineries at Rouen are endangered. The situation in the provinces is not better than in the city, as they are supplied with oil from Paris.

Reports received here from Rouen say that the fields and quays for many miles are under water. Half the town of Plaisance, in the Department of Gers, is submerged, and hundreds of refugees are making their way to Paris. Extensive floods have occurred in Gironde, where the rivers continue to rise to an alarming rate.

The valley of the Seine now presents a terrifying spectacle. The flood is miles wide for twenty-five miles above and the raging torrent runs through the narrow part of the city at the rate of 25 miles an hour. It is flush with the parapets at the bridges, where it is not actually overflowing them, turning the streets into muddy lagoons and choking the underground workings of the city to the bursting point. There are 700 miles of sewers and two rivers, the Bievre and the Grand Hotel Betliere, under Paris. The latter is running under the Opera House, whose confining walls are subjected to the pressure of thousands of cubic yards of water.

Wherever a break in masonry occurs the streets cave in and the water and refuse emerge. These dozens of palaces a mile back from the river streets are flooded and the walls of adjoining buildings have been rendered unsafe. In many instances the police have forced the tenants to abandon their threatened homes.

Another account says: What is happening is enough to strike terror to the hearts of all. The very crust of the city seems ready to sink into the flooded subterranean labyrinth beneath. Everywhere house drains are bursting in new localities, causing a subsidence of the streets, or bulging them up many feet above their normal level, while the overflow of surface water from the river is transforming the inundated districts into formidable lakes, and the streets into canals.

In the Bercy quarter the water is six feet deep in the streets and the entire left bank of the Seine from above the islands to Auteuil, comprising the law court institute, the fashionable St. Germain districts, the Foreign Office, the Chamber of Deputies, and the Champs de Mars, is submerged under from one to ten feet of water. Some of the deputies left the Palais Bourbon to-night in rowboats, others on the backs of attendants.

The walls of the Invalides station are crumbling, and both that structure and the wing of the Foreign Office opposite are in danger of collapse. Nevertheless, Mme. Pichon, wife of the Foreign Minister, held her regular reception this evening, oil lamps and grate fires being employed in the absence of steam heat and electricity.

The streets surrounding the St. Lazare station have sunk three feet and the situation there is regarded as desperate.

The overflow of the broken sewers into the flooded basements menaces the health of the occupants, and the smell of sewage already is permeating the buildings; but notwithstanding this the police to-night notified householders, especially those of the wealthier class, who are using automobile engines for pumping purposes, that they must exercise the greatest care, as the removal of the water pressure would likely cause the foundations to sink or collapse.

Soldiers are working desperately by the aid of torches, disentangling driftwood above the Solferino and Henry IV. bridges, while large forces of men are still engaged in constructing dams to divert the course of the swiftly moving currents.

There was a further shutdown of electric light plants to-night, leaving the city in semi-darkness. The relief work is proceeding bravely, none being refused food or shelter. Archbishop Amiette has ordered public prayers in the churches and a collection taken up for the victims.

Paris, Jan. 28.—The conditions had become considerably worse at 2 o'clock this morning, particularly in the South and East sections. In the Sixth Arrondissement, the old Latin Quarter, the situation was critical. The sidewalk of the Quai des Grands Augustins collapsed and fell into the Orleans company's tunnel beneath, further extending the flood through the ancient streets, particularly the Rue Jacob and around the Institute of France. Another bad cave-in occurred in the Rue de Tournon. Many sewers burst in the Twelfth Arrondissement, one of the biggest in Paris, the whole of which is now submerged and has been plunged into darkness on account of the breaking of the gas mains. The half-buried Ile St. Louis which is connected with Ile de la Cite by means of the Pont St. Louis, is likely to be totally submerged within a few hours as the water is now only a few inches from the parapet. Masons were hastily summoned at a late hour and are working desperately to erect a wall to save the historic Hotel Lambert, erected in the 17th century, and now the residence of Prince Czartoyiski, and the equally famous Hotel Lauzon adjoining, which was purchased by the city in 1900, to be used as a museum of arts. It also was built in the 17th century.

At 2.30 a.m. the water forced its way up through the subway workings on the Rnue St. Lazarre, which is inundated the whole o fits length. In several places the sidewalk fell in. The subway under the Place de L'Orpera has collapsed and the sidewalk in front of the New York Equitable Society's building has sunk.

MANSION HOUSE FUND OPENED.

London, Jan. 28.—Sir John Knill, Lord Mayor of London, to-day opened a Mansion House fund for the relief of the flood sufferers in France.

Paris, Jan. 29.—The waters of the Seine river, after having reached an unprecedented height and caused great destruction, began to recede to-day.

The crest of the flood was reached at midnight. The waters remained stationary until 2 o'clock, after which they fell slowly.

At eight o'clock there had been a drop of two inches according to an official statement issued this forenoon.

President Fallieres and the Premier report everything humanly possible is being done to aid the stricken. Nevertheless, numerous pitiful instances are cited of women and children who had refused to leave their homes in the submerged districts, shrieking from their windows for bread.

The number of refugees arriving here is enormous. Charenton alone sending in 38,000, who had come here from Calais and other afflicted points.

Many schools are closed because of the lack of heat, and the municipality is considering closing all of them.

Practically all the flooded suburban towns above and below Paris to-night are without light and several of them without water. Their inhabitants are hastily leaving.

Parliament to-day voted a bill extending business notes a month.

Messages of sympathy and offers of assistance are pouring in upon the government from individuals and societies all over the world.

Several hospitals are in a dreadful plight, water having reached their cellars and quenched the fires in the furnaces. Four hundred patients were hurriedly removed in ambulances from the Hospital de la Salpetriere to the Hospital Boucicault. Some were dying, and aid came to them in the nick of time. The hospital was already isolated, and a new rush of water threatened to level it. Two hundred were saved in boats, while the other two hundred were carried across the pontoons on the backs of the soldiers.

CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

Toronto Women Ask Why Lash is Never Used.

Toronto, Jan. 28.—The following resolution was passed here to-day:—'In view of the serious and revolting crimes that have been recently perpetrated in our midst, viz., the Toronto District W. C. T. U. resolve that we call the attention of the Minister of Justice to the appalling increase of crime, which receives in too many cases punishment totally inadequate to the offence and inquire why the use of the lash be not resorted to as a measure of restraint, for we as mothers feel our girls are not safe on the street.'

FORESTRY COMMISSION

Special Timber Licenses to Affect Merchantable Timber Recommended.

Victoria, Jan. 27.—The forestry commission's interim report recommends an amendment to provide that the special timber licenses shall be renewable from year to year so long as there is on the land included in such license merchantable timber in sufficient quantities to make it commercially valuable, but that such renewal shall be subject to the payment of such rental or license fee and such tax or royalty as may be fixed or imposed by any statute or order-in-council in force at the time the renewal is made; that power should be provided or reserved for the chief commissioner or the government where, after inspection, it is found that the land is fit for tillage and settlement, and required for that purpose; that he or they may require the license to remove the timber from such land within a fixed reasonable time, at the end of which period the land shall be opened for settlement upon such terms as the government shall see fit.

THE DE LA RONDE CASE.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—At the conclusion of a hearing lasting five hours, Major De La Ronde was this afternoon acquitted of the charge of having falsified the pay sheets of No. 5 Company, A.S.C., during the Quebec Tercentenary celebration in July, 1908. The defence showed that the pay sheets and the cheques for the amounts called for in these pay lists had been signed and endorsed by Captain S. E. de La Ronde and not by Major De La Ronde. The remaining charges against Major De La Ronde will be taken up to-morrow.

Magistrate O'Keefe summed up the evidence and declared that the prosecution had failed to show that the pay sheets had been knowingly falsified. The magistrate, while satisfied that there were many irregularities, considered that the prosecution had failed to make good their case. He accordingly dismissed the charge.

AVALANCHE KILLS SMUGGLERS.

Berne, Switzerland, Jan. 25.—Seven Italian smugglers engaged in carrying contraband goods through the wild Alpine Pass above Chiavenna, Italy were overwhelmed by an avalanche to-day. All but one were swept over a precipice and killed.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH

Expects to Raise $150,000 for Mission Work this Year.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 28.—A pastoral letter has been issued by Archbishop Matheson covering the mission work of the Anglican Church, in which he takes a most hopeful view of the situation. He points out that the new system of making collections for this branch of church work has resulted in trebling and quadrupling the aggregate givings of the people to missions. The pastoral ends with the recommendation that the increase this year should be not less than $31,104, and that in consequence of the demands the apportionments of 1910 be $150,000. Strenuous efforts are to be made during the periods of Epiphany and abstention to raise the full amount and various churches and mission stations have been notified of the amount that they should raise for the fund. Out of the total amount, $100,000 will be devoted to missions in Canada and the remainder to foreign missions.

DEATH BY FREEZING

John C. Comlins Committed for Trial.

Winnipeg, Jan. 25.—John C. Comlins, timber contractor, who is charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of one of his employees by freezing on the night of Jan. 3 was yesterday committed for trial. A case of a very similar nature was also entered for hearing yesterday. On Dec. 23, Joseph Jubenville, of St. Jean, was frozen to death while returning to his farm from St. Jean in an intoxicated condition. It is now alleged by the Crown that he secured the drink which rendered him incapable in the hotel of David Marion in that village, and that he was afterwards either permitted to leave the hotel or was ordered to do so while very much under the influence of liquor. He never reached home and three days afterwards his was found frozen stiff on the prairie. The Crown now has entered a prosecution under the clause of the liquor act which makes hotel men responsible to the personal representatives of the deceased in case of suicide or accidental death from intoxicating liquors. Marion pleaded not guilty.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS

New Deputy Minister to be Mr. A. W. Campbell.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—Mr. M. J. Butler's successor as Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals will be Mr. A. W. Campbell, who for some considerable time past has been Deputy Minister of Public Works for Ontario. It has been arranged that Mr. Campbell will assume his new duties in Ottawa on Feb. 5, on which date Mr. Butler's resignation goes into effect. Mr. Campbell will be chairman of the board of management of the I. C. R., and will draw a salary of five thousand dollars per year, the same as the other deputy heads. The position of chief engineer of the department, which Mr. Butler also occupied, will be filled by the appointment of another man. Mr. Graham is at the present time looking for someone to assume the duties of this responsible post.

The new deputy is himself an engineer of high repute, and is at present the president of the Toronto section of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. He established an enviable reputation as supervising engineer of the construction of the Ontario & Temiskaming Railway, and also as good roads commissioner for Ontario. In looking about for a successor to Mr. Butler the government decided that it could not make a better choice than Mr. Campbell.

FATALITIES ON THE N.T.R.

Due to Careless and Ignorant Handling of Explosives.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—The Hon. George P. Graham, at the request of Mr. Robb, on Wednesday tabled a return showing the number of fatal accidents which occurred on the National Transcontinental Railway during the years 1907, 1908 and 1909. The return shows that during the three years eleven people were killed in District 'A,' 17 on district 'B,' 9, on District 'E,' and 77 on District 'F,' a total of 144. The return includes a report made by Dr. J. T. Donald, an expert analyst and assayist, who was employed by the N. T. R. Commission to investigate th equality and use of explosives. Dr. Donald reported that the chief cause of the accidents was to be found in the careless and ignorant handling of the explosives. He said that there was but little fault to be found with the quality of the explosives used by the contractors.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Young Girl Arrested for Arson

Portage La Prairie, Jan. 26.—The fourteen-year-old daughter of Orange Bartlett, a farmer, residing eight miles out of town, was arrested last week charged with arson in connection with the destruction of their home by fire on Jan. 13. Three or four previous attempts had been made to destroy the building, and it was while the father was in town reporting one of the previous attempts to the police that his home was burned. The police and all concerned are at a loss to explain why the fires were started, but suspicion against the girl is very strong. She will come before the magistrate here this week.

FAMOUS COW FOR CANADA.

Violet III., the Best Polled Angus in the World, to be Brought From Scotland.

Brandon, Man., Jan. 26.—J. D. McGregor, president of the Winter Fair, has been advised by cable from his manager in Scotland that he bought the famous polled Angus cow, Violet III., of Congash, generally considered the best cow of this breed in the world. The cow will be shipped shortly with an importation of fine cattle for the McGregor farm here. The cow was bought from McAinsh, a famous breeder of Mains, Scotland. Violet III. was champion of the great Angus show at Glasgow last year.

SEEDING IN ALBERTA.

Macleod, Alb., Jan. 26.—Many farmers in Southern Alberta are reported as having seeded considerable wheat. S. Randall, of Macleod, has seeded 150 acres, and many others are hard at work either seeding or getting ground ready for the seed.

A BARGAIN—Send $1.00 for a year's subscription to the 'Canadian Pictorial' and receive a 'Carnival Souvenir' FREE. See another page.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

The Returns, Now Almost Complete, Show Liberals to b Dependent on Irish and Laborites.

UNIONISTS HAVE MADE GOOD GAINS DUE, THEY SAY, TO TARIFF REFORM.

(The Associated Press.)

London, Jan 24.— The Unionists gained another seat in the Southport division of Lancashire to-day. Otherwise the few results announced to-night do not change the party strength.

Mr. Joseph Martin is again in the limelight by reason of his speech, expressing regret at the suggestion that a seat be found for Mr. Joseph A. Pease, the chief Liberal whip, who made an address, seeming to cast doubt on the good faith of Asquith's home rule declaration. Pease was defeated in the Saffron-Waldron division of Essex.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.
Newmarket.
Verrall, Unionist.. 4,752
Rose, Liberal.. 4,632
A Unionist gain.

CUMBERLAND.
Egremont.
Grant, Unionist.. 4,060
Fullerton, Liberal.. 3,949
A Unionist gain.

ESSEX.
Epping.
Lockwood, Unionist.. 6,678
Symons, Liberal.. 3,845
No change.

HAMPSHIRE.
Andover.
Faber, Unionist.. 6,127
Woodhouse, Liberal.. 3,723
No change.

HEREFORDSHIRE.
Ross.
Clive, Unionist.. 5,073
Webb, Liberal.. 4,678
No change.

LANCASHIRE NORTH.
Blackpool.
Ashley, Unionist.. 11,567
Hodgkinson, Liberal.. 7,943
No change.

LANCASHIRE SOUTHEAST.
Gorton—
Hodge, Labor.. 7,807
White, Unionist.. 7,334
No change
Heywood—
Cawley, Liberal.. 5,809
Buller, Unionist 4,750
No change.

LANCASHIRE SOUTHWEST.
Southport—
White, Unionist.. 7,637
De Forest, Liberal.. 7,218
A Unionist gain.

MIDDLESEX.
Harrow—
Deeley, Unionist.. 16,761
Harris, Liberal.. 13,575
A Unionist gain.
Tottenham—
Alden, Liberal.. 12,302
Sturdy, Unionist.. 11,787
No change.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.
Bassetlaw—
Williams, Unionist.. 5,631
Newnes, Liberal.. 5,290
A Unionist gain.

SOMERSETSHIRE.
Wellington—
Acland-Hood, Unionist.. 5,216
King, Liberal.. 4,150
No change.

STAFFORDSHIRE.
Lichfield—
Warner, Liberal.. 5,220
Coates, Unionist.. 4,363
No change.

SURREY.
Reigate—
Rawson, Unionist.. 8,339
Brodie, Liberal.. 5,715
A Unionist gain.

SUSSEX.
Chichester—
Talbot, Unionist.. 6,580
Reiss, Liberal.. 3,338
No change.

WILTSHIRE.
Crickdale—
Calley, Unionist.. 7,389
Massie, Liberal.. 6,754
A Unionist gain.

CORNWALL.
St. Austell—
Robartes, Liberal.. 6,225
Bernard, Unionist.. 3,138
No change.

LANCASHIRE SOUTH-WEST.
Ince—
Walsh, Labor.. 7,723
Lord, Unionist.. 5,029
No change.

DERBYSHIRE.
Ilkeston—
Foster, Liberal.. 10,632
Morrow, Unionist.. 6,432
No change.

ESSEX.
Maldon—
Flannery, Unionist.. 5,681
Betheil, Liberal.. 4,822
A Unionist gain.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.
Caerphilly—
Thomas, Liberal.. 14,721
Gaskell, Unionist 5,727
No change.

OXFORDSHIRE.
Banbury—
Brassey, Unionist.. 5,551
Fiennes, Liberal.. 5,516
A Unionist gain.

SHROPSHIRE.
Wellington—
Henry, Liberal.. 4,673
Wood, Unionist.. 3,484
No change.

WORCESTERSHIRE.
Kings-Norton—
Austen Chamberlain, Unionist .. 12,614
Young, Liberal.. 6,955
No change.

IRELAND.

KERRY EAST.
Sullivan, Independent Nationalist 2,643
Murphy, Nationalist.. 2,184
An Independent Nationalist gain.

LONDONDERRY SOUTH.
Gordon, Unionist.. 3,985
Keightley, Liberal.. 3,678
No change.

CORK, SOUTH-EAST.
Crean, Independent Nationalist.. 2,300
Bourke, Nationalist.. 1,757
No change.

TYRONE, MID.
Brunskill, Unionist.. 2,475
Ballantyne.. 2,070
Murnaghan, Independent Nationalist.. 1,244
A Unionist gain.

CORK, MID.
Sheehan, Independent Nationalist.. 2,824
Fallon, Nationalist.. 1,999
No change.

UNIONIST COUNTY GAINS.

London, Jan. 25.—After a day of ill-luck the Unionists are again making large gains in the home counties, where no Liberal seat with a smaller majority than 2,000 is safe. Among the victims of the landlords' crusade on Monday was Sir Charles Day Rose, Liberal, who won the Newmarket division of Cambridgeshire in 1903, and held it up to the present. He is the son of Sir John Rose, a former Finance Minister of Canada. Sir Charles is prominent in financial and banking circles, and is also a well-known sportsman.

The Unionists won eleven seats to-day and lost only two, both of the later in Lanarkshire. Scotland, the Liberals confidently assert, will not send more than thirteen Conservatives to the new Parliament, the remaining 59 being certain to go Liberal.

The speculation as to the coming session of Parliament is now taking a practical turn. In some Unionist quarters the suggestion is made that there will be no difficulty in the way of the passage of a measure clearly setting forth that the Lords have no right to meddle with money bills so long as the Commons do not tack on matters calling for independent treatment. The 'Westminster Gazette' to-night saw the olive branch in this. Mr. Balfour, in recent speeches, also admits that the Commons cannot surrender their ancient right of saying what supplies they shall give the Crown.

Sir A. F. Acland-Hood, the successful Unionist candidate in the Wellington division of Somersetshire, declared to-day 'We shall be able to do what we like with the motley Radical Government.'

Sir Edward Grey, at Hexham, said Sir A. F. Hood was speaking in the spirit of a political wrecker. The coming parliament, he added, will possess difficulties which will call for statesmanship and offer opportunities for political wreckers, but these last will not come out with credit or yet confidence in the conutry.

Respecting Mr. Balfour's criticism of the navy, Sir Edward Grey said if there was any difference between what the government hard done and the Lord Cawdor programme, it was a fact that sixteen new ships would be ready in 1912, and they will be of a finer and stronger type than if the programme had been adhered to.

YORKSHIRE.
Morley—
France, Liberal 6,026
Charlesworth, Unionist 3,395
Smith, Labor.. 2,191
No change.
Normanton—
Hall, Labor 9,170
Bartlett, Unionist.. 3,540
No change.

LEICESTERSHIRE
Loughborough—
Levy, Liberal.. 6,762
Carrington, Unionist.. 6,007
No change.

SCOTLAND.

STIRLING BURGHS.
Ponsonby, Liberal.. 4,471
Patrick, Unionist.. 2,419
No change.

LANARKSHIRE, N.W.
Pringle, Liberal 8,422
Thomson, Unionist.. 7,528
Small, Labor.. 1,718
A Liberal gain from Unionists.
Partick—
Balfour, Liberal.. 10,093
Maconachie, Unionist.. 9,522
No change.
Govan—
Hunter, Liberal.. 6,558
Duncan, Unionist.. 5,128
A Liberal gain.

RENFREWSHIRE.
Gilmour, Unionist.. 9,645
Laidlaw, Liberal.. 6,771
A Unionist gain.

POLICY AFFECTING THE LORDS.

London, Jan 26.—In the returns Mr. Asquith, for the East Division of Fife, and Mr. Richard B. Haldane, for Haddingtonshire, were re-elected, but while the Prime Minister returns to parliament with a substantial increase of 615 over his former majority, the Secretary of State for War must be satisfied with a majority less by 455 than that obtained in 1906.

Mr. John A. Simon, the Liberal member elected for the Walthamstow division of Essex, is a well known barrister and was counsel for Great Britain in the Alaska boundary arbitration case.

Lord Willoughby De Eresby again represents the Unionists in the Horncastle division of Lincolnshire, but returns with a greatly increased majority.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, speaking at Chertsey, said if the country had got, as he hoped it would get, if the Liberals remained in office—the one man one vote policy, the results of the elections would have been different.

Portsmouth, Jan. 26.—In well informed naval circles it is understood that the next British naval estimates will provide for four 'Dreadnoughts,' two armored cruisers, eight small cruisers, twenty-four torpedo boat destroyers, ten submarines and five thousand additional men.

London, Jan. 26.—There is a rumor that the promised measure affecting the House of Lords will only deal with money bills. Whatever foundation there is for this and other predictions of compromise the Liberals repudiate the idea of so partial a reform of the Lords. The veto, they say, will be dealt with in a thoroughgoing manner or the Nationalists will be alienated and the Liberal party will be split.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
Aylesbury—Rothschild, Unionist, 6,037; Atkins, Liberal, 4,574.
No change.

DENBIGHSHIRE.
Bromfield—Hemmerde, Liberal, 6,865; Rhys, Unionist, 3,321.
No change.

WORCESTERSHIRE.
Evesham—Monsell, Unionist, 5,416; Burt, Liberal, 3,998.
No change.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.
Vale of Neath—Evans, 13,175; Williams, Unionist, 3,383.
No change.
Llandaff—
Brace, Labor.. 11,612
Morgan, Unionist 7,411
No change.

MONMOUTH.
T. Richards, Labor.. 13,295
J. Cameron, Unionist.. 3,045
No change.

DEVONSHIRE.
Ashburton.
Buxton, Liberal.. 5,668
Bell, Unionist.. 5,421
Liberal gain.

NORTHUMBERLAND.
Tyneside.
Robertson, Liberal.. 13,158
Cochrane, Unionist.. 7,807
No change.

BEDFORDSHIRE.
Luton.
Ashton, Liberal.. 7,946
Elliott, Unionist.. 7,080
No change.

LANCASHIRE.
Widnes.
Walker, Unionist.. 5,758
Bernachi, Liberal.. 4,666
No change.
Darwen.
Sindle, Liberal.. 8,639
Rutherford, Unionist.. 8,423
A Liberal gain.
Lonsdale—Haddock, Unionist, 4,281; Bliss, Liberal, 4,212.
No change.

LINCOLNSHIRE.
Horncastle.
Lord De Eresby, Unionist.. 5,161
Conybeare, Liberal.. 4,292
No change.

SUFFOLK.
Stowmarket.
Goldsmith, Unionist.. 5,311
Hardy, Liberal.. 4,666
A Unionist gain.

YORKSHIRE.
Skipton.
Clough, Liberal.. 6,579
Roundell, Unionist.. 6,071
No change.
Barkston Ash.
Fox, Unionist.. 5,299
Horne, Liberal.. 4,540
No change.

HERTFORDSHIRE
St. Albans—Carlisle, Unionist, 7,323; Beddoes, Liberal, 5,271.
No change.

DORSETSHIRE.
Bridport—Williams, Unionist, 4,011; Edwards, Liberal, 2,758.
No change.

SUSSEX.
Horsham—Winterton, Unionist, 6,324; Outhwaite, Liberal, 3,534.
No change.

STAFFORDSHIRE
Penkridge—Lloyd, Unionist, 5,892; H. D. McLearn, Liberal 5,327
A Unionist gain.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.
Towcester—Fitzroy, Unionist, 1,565; Kellaway, Liberal, 3,965.
A Unionist gain.

KENT.
Isle of Thanet—Craig, Unionist, 6,892; Weigal, Liberal, 3,410.
No change.

HAMPSHIRE.
New Forest—Perkins, Unionist, 6,516; Hobart, Liberal, 4,428.
A Unionist gain.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.
D. Davis, Liberal.. 4,369
M. Wynn, Unionist.. 2,697
No change.

SHROPSHIRE.
Ludlow—Hunt, Unionist, 5,769; Forsdike, Liberal, 3,365.
No change.

CARNARVONSHIRE.
Arfon—Jones, Liberal, 6,223; Hughes, Unionist, 2,629.
No change.

BERKSHIRE.
Wokingham—
Gardner, Unionist.. 8,132
Knight, Liberal.. 4,095
No change.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
Cirencester—
Bathurst, Unionist.. 5,091
Essex, Liberal.. 4,108
A Unionist gain.

ESSEX.
Walthamstow,—
Simon, Liberal.. 17,726
Johnston, Unionist.. 15,431
No change.

CORNWALL.
Truro—
Morgan, Liberal.. 4,873
Lawrence, Unionist 4,262

CHESHIRE.
Northwick—
Brunner, Liberal.. 6,661
Williams, Unionist.. 5,542
No change.

NORFOLK.
Aylsham—
Buxton, Liberal.. 5,189
King, Unionist 4,694
No change.

SCOTLAND.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.
Lothian—R. B. Haldane, Liberal, 3,771; Blyth, Unionist, 3,026.
No change.

ARYSHIRE SOUTH.
Beale, Liberal.. 8,823
McIntyre, Unionist.. 6,793
No change.

FIFESHIRE EAST.
Hon. A. Asquith, Liberal 5,254
Sprot, Unionist.. 23,182
No change.

PERTHSHIRE EAST.
Young, Liberal.. 3,884
Murray, Unionist.. 2,703
No change.

ELGIN AND NAIRN.
Williamson, Liberal.. 2,917
Glyn, Unionist.. 1,734
No change.

IRELAND.

Monaghan North—Lardner, Nationalist, 3,477; Knight, Unionist, 2,005.
No change.
Down South.
MacVeagh, Nationalist.. 3,815
Macassey, Unionist.. 3,180
No change.

PARLIAMENT OPENS ON FEBRUARY 15TH.

London, Jan. 27.—The King will open Parliament on February 15th. Already a good many people are busy with suggestions as to what they think should be in the Speech from the Throne. It is quite certain that if Mr. Asquith remains premier the question of the vote power of the Lords will be the chief topic. No other matters, save the adoption of the budget, and the vote power of the Upper Chamber, will have a place in the Speech from the Throne, if the views of some of the ministers prevail.

So far as the front benches are concerned, Parliament will meet as if it had only risen for a holiday. All the members of the Cabinet have been re-elected except Gladstone, who goes to South Africa as governor, and who, of course, was not a candidate. His position as Home Secretary will be filled by the promotion of McNamara or some minor member of the Cabinet. The front Opposition bench will also have the same occupants as before.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

LANCASHIRE.
Leigh.—
Raffan, Liberal.. 5,325
Smith, Unionist 4,646
Greenall, Labor.. 3,268
No change.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.
Rushcliffe—
Ellis, Liberal 9,942
Disraeli, Unionist.. 7,098
No change.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.
Wisbech—
Primrose, Liberal.. 5,278
Garfitt, Unionist.. 5,079
No change.

CHESHIRE.
Altrincham—
Crossley, Liberal.. 8,709
Bury, Unionist.. 7,808
No change.

CORNWALL.
Camborne—
Dunn, Liberal.. 5,027
Chamberlain, Unionist.. 2,557
No change.

DERBYSHIRE.
Eckington—
Harvey, Labor.. 8,715
Court, Unionist.. 6,411
No change.

DEVONSHIRE.
Luttrell, Liberal.. 6,570
Spear, Unionist 6,343
No change.

DURHAM.
Houghton-le-Spring—
Cameron, Liberal.. 10,393
Streetfield, Unionist.. 4,382
No change.
Tees—
Hayward, Liberal.. 9,293
Lambton, Unionist.. 6,860
Liberal gain.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
Stroud—
Allen, Liberal.. 5,285
Clifford, Unionist.. 4,962
No change.

KENT.
Dartford—
Mitchell, Unionist.. 9,807
Rowlands, Liberal.. 8,990
A Unionist gain.

LINCOLNSHIRE.
Gainsboro—
Bentham, Liberal.. 6,178
Henderson, Unionist 5,563
No change.

NORFOLK.
Freebridge—
White, Liberal.. 5,596
Godsell, Unionist.. 4,388
No change.

SOMERSETSHIRE.
Yeovil—
Strachey, Liberal.. 4,955
Herbert, Unionist.. 4,444
No change.

SUFFOLK.
Eye—
Pearson, Liberal.. 4,991
Graham, Unionist.. 4,614
No change.

WILTSHIRE.
Devizes—
Peto, Unionist.. 4,708
Rogers, Liberal.. 3,742
A Unionist gain.

STAFFORDSHIRE.
Pirehill—
Stanley, Labor.. 8,566
Nugent, Unionist.. 5,754
No change.

SURREY.
Chertsey—
Macmaster, Unionist.. 9,672
Newbolt, Liberal.. 5,059
A Unionist gain.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGHSHIRE.
Midlothian—
Master of Elibank, Liberal.. .. 9,062
Elphinston, Liberal.. 5,427
No change.

ABERDEENSHIRE.
East—
Cowan, Liberal.. 6,600
Burn, Unionist.. 3,965
No change.

CLACKMANNAN AND KINROSS.
Wason, Liberal 3,971
Constable, Unionist.. 2,703
No change.

CATHNESS-SHIRE.
Harmsworth, Liberal.. 2,643
Strain, Unionist.. 590
No change.

IRELAND.

TYRONE NORTH.
Barry, Liberal.. 3,238
Herdman, Unionist.. 3,136
No change.

WESTMEATH NORTH.
Binnell, Independent-Nationalist 1,993
McKenna, Nationalist.. 1,398
No change.

WATERFORD WEST.
O'Shea, Nationalist.. 1,763
Ryan, Independent-Nationalist.. 1,309
No change.

CORK NORTHEAST.
O'Brien, Independent Nationalist 2,934
Abraham, Nationalist.. 1,310
A gain for Independent Nationalists.

MR. DONALD MACMASTER'S RETURN.

London, Jan. 28.—Four Unionist gains out of eleven election returns made today give promise of a very close finish in the race of the Liberals and Unionists for numerical advantage in the next pariament.

A belated return from Buteshire, Scotland, where an election was held yesterday, gives the Unionists their fifth gain in the returns received today, the Liberal candidate, N. Lamont, being defeated by H. Hope. This makes the total seats held by the Unionists 264.

The Unionist papers now are not so confident that another election in the near future would strengthen the party. Talk of the necessity of reforming the House of Lords by a modification of the hereditary principle is now becoming general. The election of Mr. Donald MacMaster, the eminent Montreal lawyer, in the Chertsey division of Surrey by a majority of 4,613, was a notable one. Mr. MacMaster was a candidate in the Leigh division of Lancashire, but was beaten. So popular with the ladies was he in that campaign that they took to kissing him, a compliment he did not appreciate, as a younger man might have done. No kissing is reported to have occurred in Chertsey this time.

The polling for Lancashire's 56 seats has now been completed. In 1906 the Liberals won 30, the Unionists 14, the Laborites 11, and the Nationalists one. This year the Liberals won 25, the Unionists 18, the Laborites 12, and the Nationalists one. Thus the coalition have lost only four seats in Lancashire, which may be said to hold fast to free trade.

Mr. William O'Brien, who will enter the new House with a little party of from eight to ten Independent Nationalists, will, according to his new paper, 'Cork Accent,' do his utmost to oppose the passage of the Budget, denounce the Nationalist alliance with the Liberals, and uphold Parnell's policy of complete independence of English parties.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Cardiganshire.
Davies, Liberal.. 6,348
Roberts, Unionist.. 2,943
No change.

CARNARVONSHIRE.
Eiffon.
Davies, Liberal.. 6,119
Priestly, Unionist.. 1,700
No change.

CORNWALL.
St. Ives—
Cory, Liberal.. 4,458
Levita, Unionist 3,586
No change.

DERBYSHIRE.
Wirksworth—
Kerry, Unionist.. 5,974
Himmers, Liberal.. 4,925
No change.

NORTHUMBERLAND.
Hexham—
Holt, Liberal.. 5,478
Bates, Unionist.. 4,417
No change.

WORCESTERSHIRE.
Oldbury—
Wilson, Liberal.. 8,272
Campion, Unionist.. 7,953
No change.

DEVONSHIRE
Barnstaple—
Soares, Liberal.. 6,296
Borwick, Unionist 5,354
No change.

DORSETSHIRE.
Poole—
Guest, Liberal.. 6,957
Nicholson, Unionist.. 6,531
No change.

HERTFORDSHIRE.
Watford
Ward, Unionist.. 8,782
Micklem, Liberal.. 7,231
A Unionist gain.

LEICESTERSHIRE.
Bosworth—
McLaren, Liberal.. 7,709
Fraser, Unionist.. 4,427
No change.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
Oundle—
Brassey, Unionist.. 5,520
Nichols, Labor.. 4,429
A Unionist gain.

SURREY.
Guildford—
Horne, Unionist.. 9,264
Methuen, Liberal.. 5,033
Unionist gain.

SUSSEX.
East Grinstead—
Cautley, Unionist.. 6,563
C. W. Corbett, Liberal.. 3,660
A Unionist gain.

SCOTLAND.

ARGYLLSHIRE.
Ainsworth, Liberal.. 4,143
Hutchinson, Unionist.. 3,617
No change.

LANARKSHIRE SOUTH.
Menzies, Liberal.. 5,346
Mitchell, Unionist.. 3,715
No change.

LANARKSHIRE MID.
Whitehouse, Liberal.. 5,972
Pickering, Unionist.. 5,401
No change.

LANARKSHIRE NORTHEAST.
Findlay, Liberal.. 9,105
Wilson, Unionist.. .. .. 7,0.2
Robertson, Labor.. 2,160
No change.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE .
Morton, Liberal.. 1,607
Lochiel, Unionist.. 951
No change.

A CANADIAN DEFEATED.

London, Jan. 29.—With thirteen returns received this morning out of eighteen elections held yesterday, the Unionists gained one seat, the Ramsey division of Huntingdonshire, where Mr. O. Locker Sampson, the Unionist defeated Mr. A. C. F. Boulton, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 435.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.
Mansfield.—
Markham, Liberal.. 12,622
Campbell, Unionist.. 4,382
No change.

DEVONSHIRE.
Honiton.—
Bell, Unionist.. 5,604
Luke, Liberal.. 3,733
No change.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.
Ramsey.—
Sampson, Unionist.. 3,350
Boulton, Liberal.. 2,915
A Unionist gain.

LINCOLNSHIRE.
Stamford.—
Willoughby, Unionist 4,666
Parkins, Liberal.. 4,310
No change.

DORSETSHIRE.
Frome.—
Barlow, Liberal.. 6,243
Foxcroft, Unionist.. 5,259

SUSSEX.
Lewes—
Fletcher, Unionist.. 9,168
Williams, Liberal.. 4,572
No change.

WILTSHIRE.
Westbury—
Fuller, Liberal.. 5,279
Long, Unionist.. 4,525
No change.

YORKSHIRE.
Osgoldcross—
Rickett, Liberal 9,817
Hargreaves, Unionist.. 4,840
No change.

SCOTLAND.

FIFESHIRE WEST.
Hope, Liberal.. 6,159
Adamson, Labor.. 4,738
Ralston, Unionist.. 1,954
No change.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.
White, Liberal.. 8,670
Brook, Unionist.. 7,607
No change.

IRELAND.

NORTH KERRY.
Flavin, Nationalist.. 2,687
Stack, Independent Nationalist.. 885
No change.

ANTRIM SOUTH.
Craig, Unionist.. 5,310
Clow, Liberal.. 2,340
No change.

DONEGAL EAST.
Kelly, Independent Nationalist.. 3,415
Harrison, Unionist.. 2,202
No change.

MR. O'BRIEN'S VIEW.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 31.—Mr. William O'Brien, Independent Nationalist member of Parliament, in a letter read at a meeting to-day in North Cork, said that if Mr. Asquith retains office at all, which Mr. O'Brien doubts, one or two things must happen: the reconstruction of the Irish part of the budget from top to bottom, or the Dillon-Cum Devlin party will only have the choice between following us in a lobby against the budget and the expulsion of the government from office, or supporting the budget, thus sealing their own fate at the polls at the new general election that will soon be upon us.

London, January 30.—With Mr. Asquith on the Continent and Mr. Lloyd George closely following him, the politicians are all resting on their arms, discussing what lines of battle will be taken up in the new Parliament. The moral generally drawn from the election is that the country does not want radical changes in the House of Lords or in the Government policy. The spirit of conciliation, therefore, is abroad, and schemes for a compromise are being debated.

The Conservative papers propose the most interesting plan—that a joint cabinet be chosen from the most moderate men of both parties to carry on the Government for about two years, and that a truce be declared on party questions in the meantime. A Royal Commission to investigate the country's fiscal policy and to make recommendations regarding tariff reform is proposed.

The newspaper scheme of a coalition government is not taken seriously by the Liberals, who, having won a victory, even if it is a very narrow one, object to having their opponents dictate the programme. Lord Rosebery's name is put forward for the premiership in the compromise cabinet, but Rosebery has for a long time refused office, and his popularity now is at a low mark because of his course on the budget issues.

The reform of the House of Lords seems to be the one thing assured. Both parties support it now. The Conservatives and the Lords themselves are willing to adopt moderate changes immediately, lest reforms, which would knock the foundations from the Upper House, be carried. The result is likely to be the abolition of the hereditary principle, and no longer shall the second and succeeding generations be given a vote except those who shall prove their fitness to legislate by service in the House of Commons, in civil office or in the army or navy. The Conservatives are willing that the Lords shall be deprived of the power to hold up taxation bills provided nothing which could be considered new legislation shall be included in those bills.

The Liberals want to deprive the House of Lords of the power to veto any bill whatsoever. They would compel the Lords to adopt any bill sent to them for the third time by the House of Commons, which, while making the House of Commons consider a rejected bill carefully, would give that body the power to pass in one session any legislation on which it had determined.

It is taken for granted that the House of Lords will pass the budget, but the Cabinet may be obliged to erase the whiskey taxes in order to get the votes of the Irish members.

Beyond the reform of the House of Lords and the passage of the budget, Parliament is not likely to get far with anything. The Irish members probably will obtain the introduction of a Home Rule measure, but the Conservatives will oppose that solidly, and a number of Liberals are pledged against Home Rule also. Several Cabinet changes are probable when the new government is formed. Mr. Reginald McKenna, who has been unpopular as first lord of the Admiralty, will likely be dropped. He may be given a peerage. Mr. Haldane, secretary of state for war, may become head of the navy. Mr. John Burns, president of the Local Government Board, will probably succeed Mr. Herbert Gladstone as home secretary. Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill will take the place vacated by Mr. Burns, and they will each receive $25,000, instead of $12,500, as salaries, both places having been raised by the last Parliament.

London, Jan. 31.—With complete returns of the voting on Friday and Saturday, the standing of the parties today is:

Government-coalition: Liberals, 273; Nationalists, 80; Labor, 40.

Opposition: Unionists, 271.

Government-coalition majority of 122.

The re-election of Mr. Hancock, the Labor candidate in the Belper division of Derbyshire, completes the elections for the new Parliament in England. The remaining half dozen constituencies to make returns are Scotch and Irish. The final totals in England alone gave the Unionists 239 seats, the Liberals and Laborites combined, 227, or a Unionist majority of 12, compared with a Liberal-Labor majority of 211, received in 1906.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

DEVONSHIRE.
Belper—
Hancock, Labor.. 7,557
Francis, Unionist.. 4,268
No change.

DURHAM.
Jarrow—
Palmer, Liberal.. 4,885
Curran, Labor.. 4,818
Kirkley, Unionist 4,468
A Liberal gain from Labor.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
Forest of Dean—
Right Hon. Charles Dilke, Liberal.. 6,141
Renton, Unionist.. 3,278
No change.

WORCESTER.
Droitwich—
Lyttelton, Unionist.. 5,078
Harmsworth, Liberal.. 4,873
A Unionist gain.

SCOTLAND.

ROSS AND ROMARTY.
Weir, Liberal.. 4,430
McLean, Unionist.. 1,418
No change.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN COUNTY SOUTH.
Cooper, Unionist 5,038
Cotton, Nationalist.. 4,964
No change.

FERMANAGH.
Jordan, Nationalist.. 2,693
Battersby, Unionist.. 2,028
No change.

MAYO NORTH.
Boyle, Nationalist.. 1,861
Egan, Independent Nationalist.. 1,821
No change.

TYRONE EAST.
Kettle, Nationalist.. 3,208
Saunderson, Unionist.. 3,985
No change.

LORD GREY'S IMPERIALISM

He Defines it at Quebec.

Quebec, Jan. 26—Earl Grey arrived this morning and took up his quarters at the Citadel. He was accompanied by a party including Lord Lascelles, Lady Harwood, Lady Dartrey, Lady Mary Dawson, and Mr. Guise, controller. He addressed the ladies of the Canadian Club this afternoon at the Chateau Frontenac and was present at the Symphony concert at the Auditorium to-night, which was held under his patronage.

At the Canadian Club he said that he was more convinced than ever of the advantages of a bilingual country. He spoke of the great advantages of the ladies 'Canadian clubs in this country, for promoting cordial feeling between the two races. He referred at length to the great heroines of New France, Mme. de la Pelletrie and Mlle. De Vercheres. He had been accused of imperialism. He said that if by imperialism was meant interference of the Imperial authorities against the autonomy and independence of the colonies, he was certainly not an imperialist, but the word imperialism meant nothing else than more security for the different parts of the Empire without interference with their autonomy. He was in favor of that imperialism. He alluded to the near expiration of his term of office and said that he would keep very warm recollections of the few years passed in this great and beautiful country, the happiest years of his life.

DRINK'S DOINGS

Two Men Murdered and One Seriously Injured.

Cobourg, Ont., Jan. 25.—A most brutal murder took place this morning about ten o'clock near the village of Grafton, seven miles east of Cobourg. It occurred at the camp of a gang of Italians working on the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway. From details received it appears Geo. Meronto, who was in the inside of the house used by the Italians, fired with a Winchester rifle, instantly killing Frank Marino and seriously injuring two other of his countrymen. Meronto escaped after the shooting, but was caught about four o'clock this afternoon near Colborne. He was brought to Cobourg and lodged in the jail. One of the victims whom he wounded is being operated upon at the Cobourg Hospital to-night.

Marino was foreman for Stewart & McInnes, railway contractors. His wife and four children have been living with him at the camp. The murder was the result of a drunken quarrel.

Cobourg, Jan. 26.—One of the wounded men died to-day.

A PROSPEROUS CHURCH.

The various reports presented at the annual meeting of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Fenelon Falls, Ont., indicated most encouraging progress in every department of the church's activities. The secretary, Mr. Ed. Fitzgerald, in submitting the financial statement, stated that it was the best showing in the history of the congregation, there being a balance to the credit of the congregation of $114. The total receipts, including mission-army moneys, exceed $2,500. The proposal by the managers to increase the minister's stipend by $150 was cordially entertained.

TORONTO GROWING.

Toronto, Jan. 25.—'Toronto now appears to have a population of four hundred thousand,' said Mr. John C. Gardner, president and managing director of the Might Directories, Limited. 'We haven't our figures fully in shape yet, but it looks as if our directory this year will show about a ten percent increase in individual names. Of course, some of the increase is due to the annexation of new territory.'

A BARGAIN—Send $1.00 for a year's subscription to the 'Canadian Pictorial' and receive a 'Carnival Souvenir' FREE. See another page.

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CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL FUTURE

The Economic Side of the Industry Discussed by Mr. S. Fisher.

Speaking at the Ottawa Canadian Club, the Hon. S. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, made the folowing comparisons as to the wholesale cost of certain products in England, Canada, and America :

	Flour, per bbl.	Bread, per 100 oz.
Chicago..	$5.60	28 1-2c
Montreal..	5.20	32 1-2c
Toronto..	5.10	25c
Ottawa	5.10	28c
Liverpool	5.04	15 1-2c
London..	5.20	17c

	Bacon, per lb.
Toronto	17 cents
Montreal..	18 cents
Chicago..	17 cents
Lievrpool	15 cents

Mr. Fisher continued :

'We have in Canada to-day an immense agricultural progress. In 1900 the crop value of the agricultural products of Canada was $195,000,000. Ten years later, in 1909, it was $533,000,000. The progress of Eastern Canada has in every way been keeping up with that of the western country.

'We have also the great satisfaction of knowing that amongst the newer countries of agricultural production, amongst our great rivals in wheat production above all we stand pre-eminent in quality as well as in quantity, with fifty percent more per acre than our great rivals, the United States. But let me give a word of caution, and say that whilst we thus stand pre-eminent among the newer countries, we are far behind the finer and more scientific agriculture of the older nations in Europe. In regard to our agriculture in general I fear me that I have to cast a reproach upon the people of this country. There is much excuse, there is much reason for it, but at the same time our farmers are not doing what they might easily do and what, if they availed themselves of the information that is laid freely at their feet, they could do. The United States was one of the great wheat producing countries but in the near future would probably have to become a food-importing instead of exporting conutry. 'Then,' said Mr. Fisher, 'they will have to come to us for their wheat and the other markets of the world which to-day count upon the United States will have to come to Canada and it is no idle thing to say that Canada, in the near future, will be, and must be, the granary of the Empire and of a large portion of the world.

'What, then, are our prospects? We have at the present time, this last year in the North-West, a production of about $195,000,000 worth of all crops in the three provinces. This was raised on 12,000,000 of acres. Seven millions of those acres were in wheat and they produced 147,000,000 bushels. What have we in reserve? At the present time it is estimated by the department of the interior that the land in the hands of the settlers amounts to about 46,000,000 acres, of which 12,000,000 were cultivated last year, 7,000,000 being in wheat. There are about 32,000,000 of acres in the hands of railways and other corporations and owners, not settlers. There are about 45,000,000 of acres surveyed, but still in the hands of the people of Canada, and, roughly speaking, there are probably 90,000,000 acres more of agricultural land even unsurveyed in a general way north of the line of our ordinary surveys. This gives us available 213,000,000 acres in the three provinces. That is to say, there is available about seven times the amount that last year was in wheat, and if we are able to keep up our average of production we will be able to produce 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat from the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, about one and a half times the production of the United States.' This would result in immigration either from the United States or other countries.

Canada was able to produce the finest kind of wheat in its northern country which United States millers had to buy to keep up the standard of their flour. It was well worth buying—not for speculation—North-West farming land which paid an average of $8, $9, or $10 an acre profit, and could be bought for $20 or $30 an acre.

City populations were grumbling at the high price of food and alleging that the farmers were robbing them. The farmers were not thieves, the blame lay elsewhere. The British laborer could buy his bread made out of Canadian wheat cheaper than householders in Ottawa, Montreal, or Toronto. The price of wheat in Canada was lower than in England, and the price of flour almost the same, but the price of bread was almost double in Canada what it was in the great British centres of consumption. In the case of bacon it was found that the bacon made out of the same hog in the packing house in Canada was sold to the British housekeeper at 12 cents per pound, and to the Toronto and Montreal housekeeper at 14 cents and 15 cents per pound. In Toronto in February bacon was 14 1-2 cents per pound, in Montreal 15 cents, in Chicago 13 cents, an in Liverpool 13 cents.

'Again, I say,' said Mr. Fisher, 'it is evident that our people here are paying higher for the things our country produces, the price to the farmer being the same, whether the article is grown for the home or foreign market, and the Englishman is getting the finished product cheaper than our own consumers in Canada are getting it. This is an economic problem and a question for the people of the country to look into carefully and decide for themselves what they ought to do.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher then detailed what was being done by the government in the way of advancing the agricultural business of the country. A number of agencies of an advocative character had been established which were probably the best and most effective that existed in any country in the world.

'This is a kind of technical education,' he said, 'and let me say here, when technical education is being discussed in this country that the results of technical education in regard to the farming business are such as would justify a very large expenditure of public money upon technical education in regard to any other business if the same kind of results can be brought about.'

The men who were making the greatest profits on the farms of the province to-day were graduates of Guelph Agricultural Colege, who had learned the scientific truths which underlay their business and how to apply them.

The speaker closed by emphasizing the importance of agriculture to a country. It was the fundamental basis of all prosperity. 'With our boundless opportunities we will, in the near future, command the markets of the world in agriculture,' were his concluding words.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Captain Bernier will ask Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada, to request England, the United States, Russia, Sweden and Norway and Denmark—all maritime nations bordering upon the Arctic Sea—to designate official representatives to accompany him on his forthcoming Polar expedition, which is to leave Quebec on July 15 next. The principal object of the expedition, he said, will be for a division of the polar sea in order that Canada and the six other nations may have their fishery rights properly defined.

The Minister of Education has concluded the agreement with the executive council of the Strathcona Trust, by means of which the schools of Ontario may share in the benefits of the Strathcona Trust for the encouragement of physical and military training in the schools. The new arrangement does not make the formation of cadet corps compulsory. Physical training is to be the basis of the course in the schools and teachers are not to be prevented from becoming officers, if they so desire it; of any school cadet corps that may be formed.

Henry Orr, a farmer, of Woodburn, Ont., has been killed by the westbound local G. T. R. passenger train. In company with his brother-in-law, he was going to a grove on his farm to cut some wood. While crossing the track, which runs through his farm, he slipped and fell. Before he had a chance to get out of the way the train came sweeping along and struck him, hurling him from the track.

The St. Catharines City Council has unanimously adopted a by-law to reduce the number of city tavern licenses from 16 to 10. The measure was approved at the January election by a majority vote of the ratepayers of 365.

Dugald Campbell, barrister, who was arrested on a charge of forgery and admitted to bail later, has committed suicide at his home, 187 McCaul street, Toronto. When alone in the room he took about half an ounce of carbolic acid, which he had bought. Campbell was to appear before Magistrate Denison on a charge of forging a mortgage on a St. George street property and then raising a sum of money on it. The mortgage came due and was foreclosed. The rightful owner, a Winnipeg woman, got word of the transaction, and the arrest of Campbell followed.

William D. Cleland, a G.T.R. brakesman, has been killed at Kingston Junction while on duty. He seems to have lost his balance and fell to the track. An engine following and pushing the train out of the yards hit Cleland. Death followed twenty minutes after the accident. Deceased lived at Brockville and was about 24 years old.

Outside of a few details such as the appointment of the president and other officers, the merger of the Ontario canners is complete. This statement was made by Garnet T. Grant, of Montreal, merger expert. The merger comprises with three or four exceptions the biggest canners in Ontario and a few in Quebec. Those left out either refused to come in or wanted too big a slice of the melon. The initial capitalization will be in the neighborhood of $7,000,000. Mr. Grant said the reasons for the merger were simple: Over production and ruinous competition.

News comes from Hamilton of the burning to death of Mrs. S. Sweet, an inmate of the asylum. Mrs. Sweet was suffering from homicidal mania, and getting some matches she went into the basement and set fire to her clothes. She was so badly burned when discovered shortly after that she died without regaining consciousness.

Resolutions of protest against the widening of the Welland Canal have been passed at Victoria Harbor and Midland. The argument is that it would divert trade, and that the proposed deepening was due to the working of American interest.

At a meeting of the directors of the Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association, a committee of prominent fruit growers from different sections was appointed to carry out the suggestion made at the annual meeting that a census of all fruit trees in the Niagara Peninsula be taken, with the estimated yield of the same. Committees to look after the transportation and better distribution of fruit in the Western markets were also appointed.

Speaking in Toronto, ex-Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, declared that those states of the Union that had given prohibition a fair trial had proved beyond question that it was a money-saving institution and lessened crime in all its branches. The speaker declared that prohibition did prohibit just as thoroughly as the Commandments of God or any of the laws of the land did prohibit. He said that the licensing of bar-rooms and liquor selling was done at a tremendous cash loss to the community, outside the deplorable loss of life.

Hamilton has a surplus of $54,140, the taxes collected being $38,000 over the estimate.

QUEBEC.

The Quebec Government has given instructions to Mr. J. O. Marchand, architect, of Montreal, and to Mr. G. E. Tanguay, architect, of Quebec, to prepare plans for an annex to the north wing of the parliament buildings, to be used for the library, the department of public instruction and the museum. The estimated cost will be about a quarter of a million, and if the measure is adopted at the next session work will be commenced next summer.

Moise Acran has taken an action against the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, to have the last examinations of the college declared illegal, and at the same time he claims $1,000 damages. The ground of his action is the llegtion that one of the examiners delegated his powers and duties to another person in a manner that he had no right to do. Acran failed to pass the examination. He was represented by Messrs. Macavoy, Mandfield and Mandfield.

Mrs. James Cameron, of Farnham, was burned to death while alone in the house. She was an invalid and it is supposed she was attempting to pull her invalid chair near the kitchen stove, when her clothing caught fire. When her son returned he found his mother dead.

Heavy damage has been caused throughout the Quebec district by a downpour of rain. The rivers have overflowed their banks and in many cases farmers have been obliged to leave their homes and seek refuge on the higher lands.

'Pay-as-you-enter' system for Quebec street tramways has been decided upon by a meeting of the directors of the merger now controlling the light and power companies of Quebec. Fifteen of those cars are under construction at the Ottawa car works.

A deputation from the Quebec Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals has waited upon the Mayor in connection with the bad condition of certain hills of the city. The deputation objected to the tramway company using an excessive amount of salt. The Mayor replied that the company were legally in the right, and it was decided to approach the company.

Sentence of penal servitude for life has been passed at Sherbrooke on William, alias Bill Wilson, who was found guilty of criminal assault on a little girl aged seven, at Stanstead.

Some very interesting papers were read at the meeting of the Bedford Dairymen's Association, held at Cowansville. Mr. Foster, the president, alluded to the quantities of cream being sent into the United States, and expressed the opinion that this export could not last very long. Mr. George H. Barr spoke on some weak points in dairying. He feared that farmers did not take sufficient care of their cows, and that they were not producing enough. Then, too, the system of gathering cream was imperfect; Eastern Townships' butter had steadily deteriorated in quality during the last few years. This was due to hand separators being used too extensively, instead of leaving the separating to be done at the creamery, where conditions were more sanitary. Manure-pits, behind their cattle and under their stables accounted for the fact that Eastern Townships butter was coming into Montreal lately with the cow flavor still sticking to it. The lack of cool curing rooms at the cheese factories and cold storage connected with the creameries were also weak points. Mr. J. H. Grisdale was among the speakers who took part in the discussion.

WESTERN CANADA.

The Westminster Presbyterian Church, Winnipeg, has had to leave the business pressing it on all sides, and is moving a mile and a half away.

A quarrel between two employees of the Winnipeg city asphalting plant, which took place in the year 1900, has since cost the city nearly sixty thousand dollars. In 1900 there was a quarrel between the foreman in charge of the asphalt plant and the man who was in charge of the street gang. In order to discredit the man who was looking after the laying of the material on the streets, the man in charge at the plant overheated the asphalt to such an extent as to destroy its adhesive qualities. The result has been that the pavement will not wear properly.

Martin Rach has been burned to death in his homesteader's shack south of Moosejaw, in the district known as 'The Gap.' Rach was in the city recently on legal business, and a brother came to town and reported that he had gone over to Martin's homestead and found the shack burned to the ground and only the charred remains of his brother left.

A despatch from Weyburn, Sask., states that the bodies of the two Lee boys, aged 14 and 16, who were lost in the storm of December 31, have been recovered from a snowdrift where they lay since the blizzard. Search was made, and after the parties had worked for some time they succeeded in finding the bodies. Where the boys perished was within a mile of a farmhouse and about twenty-six miles from their home. This makes twenty persons who lost their lives in this winter's storms in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

A committee has been appointed in Winnipeg to report on and investigate the best means of increasing the manufacturing interests of the city. Three of the representatives are aldermen.

The Alberta farmers have accepted the proposals of the provincial government for the establishing of a joint pork packing plant. The farmers have agreed to furnish a sufficient number of hogs.

It has been made imperative by an important order just issued by the Alberta Board of Health, that all municipalities in the province shall have proper and satisfactory sewage disposal systems installed from December 31.

Regina had one of the largest and finest grain shows ever held in western Canada at the annual provincial grain fair and convention of agricultural societies. From Lloydminster, in the extreme north-west, to Carnduff, in the south-east, exhibits came pouring in until there was a bewildering display of selected wheat, oats, barley, and flax. These exhibits represented the cream of the grain shown at forty-eight seed grain fairs which have been held throughout the Province of Saskatchewan during the past three months. All received prizes in the local show or they would not be eligible for entry in the provincial contest. The entries numbered over two hundred, and were more than fifty percent in excess of those of last year.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Some disturbances have occurred at Glace Bay, as the outcome of the strike. The miners and a section of the men who are working got mixed up; the Dominion Company's police interfered, with the result that the men attacked the police, who were badly handled and kicked by the men, who continued throwing missiles. One arrest was made and as the officer left with his men the strikers charged again, when the officers were obliged to fall back. Prior to this attack the police were mobbed, and several were slightly injured. Alex. McDonald was shot in the shoulder and severely wounded by Hanington, one of the company's police. The officer who shot the striker says he used his revolver in self-defence. Hanington was arrested by the chief of the town police, on a charge of shooting, and was released on bail. Some of the strikers charged with disturbances have been committed for trial.

Before leaving Sydney, Mr. Duggan, who has resigned as general manager of the Dominion Coal Company, was presented with a gold watch by the officials. Mr. and Mrs. Duggan will reside in Montreal.

Owing to the C. P. R. chartering the Allan liner 'Hesperian,' a dispute has arisen at St. John as to the loading of the steamer. The contract for unloading the Allan liners is held by a small body of longshoremen, while the members of the Longshoremen's Association handle the C. P. R. boats. As the 'Hesperian' is under charter to the C. P. R., the association at once handled the cargo on her arrival. It is contended, however, by the Allan men that they are entitled to the work, as the boat is an Allan liner, and the C. P. R. chartering her makes no difference.

A correspondent at Digby reports the drowning at Concession of Etienne LeBlanc, a young man of that village. He left home to visit some rabbit snares, and to reach them it was necessary to cross a smal lake. Failing to return, a searching party was organized, and the next morning a large hole was found broken in the ice, and near it a sled which he had taken with him.

Ex-Mayor Hendry, of Liverpool, has been elected Liberal candidate for Queen's County, N.S., in place of Mr. Speaker Farrell, who has gone to the Senate.

James Fish, aged nine years, fell into the harbor at St John while playing. A pet dog leaped after him and was trying desperately to drag him ashore when other help arrived.

The Hon. Dr. Landry, Commissioner of Agriculture, stated at Fredericton, N.B., that the returns for the crop of 1909 in New Brunswick, showed a larger gross production of all crops except wheat, than in previous years.

At the convention of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, held at New Glasgow, a report was handed in from a committee appointed on the sheep raising industry. It dealt incidently with the dog nuisance, and recommended outlawing all dogs that were found not wearing a collar bearing the owner's name. A member stated that he lost forty sheep last year from dogs killing and worrying them. It was also recommended that the Federal Government establish an experimental farm to test the value of raising sheep in eastern Nova Scotia. Great efforts have been taken to exterminate the ragwort. The following officers were elected: President, Howard S. Kennedy, Alma; first vice-president, W. H. Woodworth, Berwick; second vice-president, R. M. Jackson, Jacksonville, secretary, C. R. B Bryan, Durham.

The outcome of the row between Mr. McNeil, town clerk of Glace Bay, and Mayor Douglas, was a writ for an injunction against the town clerk. Mr. Justice Graham gave judgment in favor of the defendant, who resumed his duties as clerk.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The board of managers of the new First Presbyterian Church held their first meeting and organized last night. first meeting and organized Wednesday. The building committee will meet next Wednesday night to consider plans for the new $80,000 church building to be erected on the site purchased for $25,000, at the corner of Prince Arthur and Mance streets. It is intended to go ahead with the building as soon as weather permits.

Archbishop Bruchesi has received a cablegram from Lord Strathcona, offering his Dorchester street residence to the Archbishop for his use, or the use of his guests, during the Eucharistic Conference to be held in Montreal next September.

Where did the cablegram offering the services of Professor Smith to help cope with the typhoid epidemic come from? The message made the offer in the name of the English Royal Institution of Public Health, but it was thought to have come as a result of proceedings taken by Lord Strathcona. On Thursday, however, a letter received by Mayor Payette from Sir Edward Clouston dispelled this belief, stating in part: 'Lord Strathcona desires me to say to you that such a message was not sent at his instance or with his knowledge.' his instance or with his knowledge.' The question now is, 'Who made such unauthorized use of Lord Strathcona's name?'

Alexander Lowe, 28 years of age, living in Rosemount, met his death on Thursday while working for the Bishop Construction Company, at the extension of the Windsor street station. Lowe had descended one of the holes where the excavations are being made, when a heavy iron bar fell and struck him on the head.

The automatic sprinklers in the basement of the establishment of A. E. Rea & Co., St. Catherine street west, prevented what might have been a serious outbreak of fire on Thursday. Some straw in a crate of crockery became ignited, but the water from the sprinklers prevented any damage being done. The firemen used a hand extinguisher to prevent any possibility of the straw bursting into flames.

By the trick of absenting themselves from the Council meeting, the aldermen opposed to the Carter early closing by-law have once more caused the subject to be held over.

At the meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, it was stated that during last year the society dealt with 3,548 specific cases, an increase of 699 over the preceding year; 170 persons were convicted of cruelty in the courts, and 1,201 were warned; no less than 801 animals were destroyed for humanitarian reasons; 24 homes were found for homeless beasts; and the confiscations for the year numbered 57. The complaints to the society totalled 1,061. The membership increased during the year from 465 to 550, an increase of 85.

Mr. Sherrard has been elected alderman to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. H. Gilchrist from the Westmount Council.

BE CALM.

Mr. Taft's Advice to Critics of Trusts And Graft.

Washington, Jan. 29.—President Taft told the periodical publishers of the United States to-night that if they overloaded their criticisms of men in administrative authority with unparliamentary expressions and intimations as to lack of honorable motives, nobody is going to pay any attention to them. Although he made no direct allusion to 'muck-raking' it was plainly evident at what he was directing his attack.

The President was addressing the Periodical Publishers' Association of America as their guest at dinner. He said: 'As to controversies, let me say that all are questions of evidence, questions of fact that must be weighed broadly to reach an ultimate conclusion. It is the case with every trust, as much as we condemn them for their iniquities. The evidence must be weighed. It does no good to denounce a person on the witness stand if he testified against you.

'Secondly, don't use unparliamentary expressions if you can help it, for if you do and if you overload your criticisms with superlatives and intimations as to his lack of honorable motive, in the end you will weaken all you criticism and nobody is going to pay any attention to it.

'In respect to this matter of postage, it is for judicial investigation, and a conclusion should be reached on a calm business basis. I have no doubt that you will find in the committees of Congress that careful judgment that is needed. I don't agree with some of the committee who started out by shouting "Grafter and robber," but nobody should be led astray just because some gentleman's heat carried them away from the bounds of judgment.'

THE DAILY SACRIFICE.

Shocking Automobile Fatalities in Missouri.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 24.—Three persons were killed and three probably fatally injured this afternoon when a motor car owned and driven by John Mahoney, a contractor, of Kansas City, skidded at Cliff Drive and Agnes avenue, and plunged over an embankment forty feet into what is known as Cliff Canyon. The dead are John Mahoney, Mrs. Mahoney, and Thomas McGuire. The injured are John O'Connor, Nellie Mahoney, and A. Mahoney, seven years old.

GASPE NOMINATIONS.

Gaspe Que., Jan. 27.—Mr. J. L. Perron, K.C., of Montreal, and Dr. Gauthier, of Ste. Anne des Monts, were put in nomination to-day.

The Official Carnival Number

IS PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE

"CANADIAN PICTORIAL."

The Committee's Choice

Having in mind the superb Carnival Number issued by the "Canadian Pictorial" last year, this year's committee's unanimous decision was that again the "Canadian Pictorial" be given the exclusive right to publish the Official Programme and Souvenir Number for 1910.

Canada's Winter Mardi Gras

The Publishers had an idea that this would be the committee's decision, and have for months been collecting unique photographs, rare engravings, and preparing artistic productions of all sorts in order to properly describe the Carnival and its accompanying sports and entertainments.

An Artistic Triumph!

This is the result. The Carnival Number will, in the most delightful form, perpetuate the history of the 1910 Carnival, and be in permanent record of a delightful experience of the thousands who will doubtless attend the Carnival.

What the Souvenir Number Contains

Thirty-two pages printed in artistic colored inks on satin-finished paper, the Official Programme giving dates and descriptions of the various exciting events each day and night as they occur, thousands of inches of the finest photogravures possible to be made, descriptive of ski-ing, driving, snowshoeing, hockey, skating, coasting, tobogganing, the storming of the Ice Palace, fireworks display, etc.

To those who have never seen the real thing these pictures will be a revelation, to those who participate in the fun they will be a reminder of a particularly happy season.

To Give Overflowing Measure

The Official Number sells at 15 cents. To give the fullest value of this very modest price asked, the publishers are also including with the publication

A Handsome Colored Supplement

a picture which will appeal to the healthy, virile part of everybody's make-up, and which will frame up handsomely.

Warning to Agents and To Readers

First to the Agents, Booksellers, and the thousands of girls and boys who sell the "Canadian Pictorial." You remember last year's experience. In spite of several editions being printed you had to disappoint thousands of your customers by not getting your orders in in time. Don't repeat this error. BE FIRST. If you are not sure how many you will want GET SOME ANYHOW and put your order in for the rest as soon as you can. Orders will be filled as they come in.

Second. To Friends and subscribers. In justice to your newsboy or girl, get your order in early so that they may round up their total order in good time to get it filled.

You wish to see this Souvenir Number for yourself, or you wish to send a number to friends abroad. Order early and avoid being disappointed.

Orders will be sent out as received. Already thousands have been booked.

THE PICTORIAL PUBLISHING CO.,

Witness Building - - Montreal, Que.

THE ONLY OFFICIAL CARNIVAL NUMBER. ORDER NOW. 15 CENTS.

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—ALL IN ADVANCE.—

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WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD, $1.00.

WORLD WIDE, $1.50.

[illegible]ER, 40 cents; 8.S. clubs, 10 copies or more to one address at 30c per subscription.

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland and the British Isles, also for Bahadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British North Borneo, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hongkong, Jamaica, Leeward Island, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Northern Nigeria, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, Transvaal, Trinidad, Tobago, Turk's Island, Zanzibar and Mexico.

Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Philippine Islands, Weekly Witness, 50 cents extra; Northern Messenger, 10c per copy for individual subscriptions, 5c per copy in clubs to one address. No extra postage on the Daily Witness to the United States and its dependencies.

FOREIGN POSTAGE EXTRA to all countries not named in the above list, as follows: Daily Witness, $3.50 extra; Weekly Witness, $1 extra; Northern Messenger, 50 cents extra; World Wide subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only $1.50.

Sample and subscription blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS—Casual advertisements, 20c per line per insertion. 'Farms to Rent, Farms for Sale, can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

DAILY WITNESS—10c per line per insertion. Contracts on favorable terms. 'Employment Wanted,' 'Situations Vacant,' etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis.

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Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions provided they are in perfect condition.

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If this is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications,

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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.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

FEBRUARY, 1910

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 in advance.

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exclude from its columns all financial and other advertisements which they consider emulated or intended to take advantage of or injure the reader, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them. It is, of course, impossible to know much about mining advertising, which offers probably the most speculative and, therefore, the most risky of all investments. The great chances of gain are balanced by the great chances of loss, and no one should invest in a very speculative property more than he can afford to lose.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1910.

The world will rejoice to learn that the waters of the Seine are gradually subsiding, and that the Louvre, the Madeleine, and other architectural inspirations, with all their glory of noble pictures and statuary, are no longer in imminent danger. We are not accustomed to associate Paris with gloom; we have looked upon her as a pretty charmer whom we hate to see cry lest she should disfigure her beauty. Yet what tremendous tragedies have torn at the heart of the gay city. What unspeakable events followed the Fall of the Bastille, in 1789; how the blood ran red in the Days of the Commune, less than a hundred years later; not to forget that massacre of Bartholomew more than three hundred years in the past, when thousands were slaughtered in a frenzy of bigotry and politics. Paris has never been the same since she sent her troops, in 1870, with a light heart, 'On to Berlin.' Immediately after the debacle of that war she was as chastened as a speculator whose many successes eventually merge into one big disaster. She threw off many of her frivolities and frills and looked life seriously in the face. She still has her gay side, which she turns for the most part to the foreign trifler, and the 'new rich'; but she has in these later years discovered a soul which shall yet save her. The admiration of the universe will be hers for her magnificent courage and resource during a time of unprecedented trial.

The present excitement over food prices has led to the revelation of the fact that the barnyard hen is the greatest wealth producer on this continent. It is the humble cackler, not the soaring, screeching bald-headed eagle, that is Queen of America. She and her products exceed in annual value any other staple, not excepting wheat, cotton, corn, or cattle. A leading egg merchant in New York, when charged with being in an egg trust, scouted the idea. It was true that Armour and Swift & Co. are in the egg business, but their operations amounted to nothing when compared with the entire trade of the country. Eggs would be two dollars a dozen were it not for cold storage in the cities. New York city alone consumes at this time of the year seventy-two thousand cases of eggs per week. There are thirty dozen in a case, making the total twenty-six million eggs a week, selling at sixty cents a dozen. Mr. Wheeler, a leading dealer, estimated the value of the eggs sold in New York city at fifty million dollars annually. To this another fifty million dollars should be added for poultry. Between November 1, 1908, and the same date in 1909, New York city used five million cases of eggs, fifteen hundred million dozen. To carry these cases at one time would take a train of twelve thousand five hundred cars, which would reach from New York to Troy. Add all other cities consuming eggs at the same rate in proportion to population, and a bewildering row of figures will give an approximate idea of the immensity of the wealth produced by the hen.

A curious outcome of a generation of Labor party rule in Australia was the passage of a bill in the New South Wales Legislature rendering strike leaders or employers who instigate or aid a strike or a lock-out liable to a year's imprisonment. No government that did not include the labor element would ever have dared to make such a law for fear of rebellion. The right to strike has been everywhere ceded, chiefly through fear of the alternative political consequences. In countries where capitalist combinations are powerfully legislated against, labor combines, no matter how despotic, have been held to be within the law so long as they did not directly interfere with the liberty of those who had no relations with them. Imagine Mr. Gompers, instead of rebelling against the established order of justice because the law would not let him publicly injure a concern that he could not coerce through its own employees, becoming a member of a ruling party that should decree the promotion of a strike to be a crime which nothing but imprisonment at hard labor would expiate! The present Government of New South Wales is not, like its predecessor, a labor government; but it is a coalition with a labor element in it. Such have apparently been the benumbing effects upon the country at large of the social legislation that the labor conditions of the province have developed as to produce this very remarkable reaction. Under the law here described the president of the Northern Miners' Federation of that state has been condemned to one year's hard labor in prison. Three other leaders were given eight months, and lesser men got lesser terms.

As the result of his promotion to the Treasurership, Mr. P. S. G. Mackenzie has been for the third time elected by acclamation for Richmond, having not only Liberals but Conservatives on his requisition paper. His selection for the office is said to have been made under strong pressure from the Eastern Townships, which naturally claims an occasional turn at the Protestant leadership. Mr. Mackenzie is, however, necessarily a minister for the whole province, and so accounts himself. He is, like the Premier, an ardent advocate of education in the elementary schools, and has more than once emphasized the sound principle of basing provincial grants on local effort as well as on local need.

THE BRITISH OUTLOOK.

The British electors have so divided their votes as to leave the government in unstable equilibrium, unless they can rely upon a more loyal and consistent support from the Nationalists than any Liberal Government has been able to do in the past. During the last parliament the Liberals were sufficiently strong to pass any measure without Irish aid. The Nationalists, while nominally on the side of the government, refrained in a body from voting for the budget because they objected to the heavier taxes on beer and spirits. They felt then, however, that they were in no way jeopardizing their own interests by acting in that way. The government was so strong that to be of any account as a party they had to admonish it occasionally. It would be a very different thing for them if they should act in the same way under the new circumstances, which would almost amount to displacing the only government in sight from which they can hope for anything. It is the irony of the present election that the Lords and their party have played right into the hands of the eighty odd Nationalists, and have made the Liberals practically dependent upon them for an assured majority.

Whether the life of the new parliament be long or short, it seems the Nationalists must virtually control it; or, at least, be in a position to exact substantial concessions. If a Liberal-Labor-Nationalist coalition does come to pass, the first thing it must do is to pass the budget in its present shape, as the Nationalists will surely do, now that they are anticipating local self-government for Ireland. The next legislation will doubtless concern itself with the House of Lords reforms, and here the Nationalists will vote as a man to abolish the Lords' veto; indeed, it is they who will insist on this measure being thorough, as the Lords have always stood in the way of any measure of Home Rule, and in the dying days of the late parliament went out of their way seriously to mutilate the government's Irish Land Reform Bill, upon which the House of Commons had spent much patient study. That it would be unpatriotic for the Liberal-Labor coalition to work with the Nationalists is, of course, absurd. Up to a certain point it is a natural affiliation, the consummation of a federal relationship being in furtherance of liberal principles. The parting of the ways must come with any insistence on separation or diminution of the authority of the Crown. Otherwise, there is as much warrant for a working agreement between the English and Irish Liberals as there is for the English and Irish Unionists or Conservatives to be essentially one party.

HARD ON CANADA.

Lord Northcliffe's description of the British Liberals as the Anti-Canadian party shows a singular indifference to fact. The calling of the Imperial Defence Conference was made by the present Liberal Government, whose avowed policy is to draw the Mother Land and the overseas dominions closer together on principles of common loyalty, mutual understanding and support, while leaving each free to work out its destiny within the Empire. The only reason Lord Northcliffe can advance for lugging Canada into the British party conflict is the refusal of the Liberals to entertain the proposition for taxing foreign wheat, or, as Mr. Joseph Chamberlain phrased it, 'Colonial preference.' Explained by the younger Chamberlain, this means a tax of two shillings a quarter on wheat imported from foreign countries, with a preference of one shilling a quarter on colonial wheat. This would not benefit the colonies unless it raised the price, which Mr. Chamberlain says it would not do, but which, of course, it would do. On this question, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the farmers of the western wheat-raising provinces, and every man in Canada whose opinion has been thought worth quoting, have declared that Canadians do not want the price of bread raised for the people of Britain, to benefit them. To attribute to Canada a desire so meanly selfish is an insult to the people of Canada. The old decaying hereditary feudalism in league with the new feudalism of plutocracy, hopes to buttress its position by bringing to its aid the farmers of the colonies. These are to be bribed by a tax on British food, which the high priest declares will not raise the price and which is to the colonies, if that were true, nothing but a deceptive lure. All observers of United States politics can see how, in that country, a ruling moneyed class has become so entrenched and fortified that it would almost need a revolution to save the people from its control.

THE MECHANICAL MILLENNIUM.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison, as a worker of wonders in natural science, who has done more than any other living man to increase the comforts and conveniences of life, may be accepted as a prophet in his own peculiar line. In an article contributed to the New York 'Independent,' he predicts:—'In two hundred years, by 'the cheapening of commodities, the 'ordinary laborer will live as well as 'a man does now with $200,000 annual 'income. Automatic machinery and 'scientific agriculture will bring about 'this result.' The prophecy is not so tremendous as the figures suggest, as, taking one consideration with another, the man who is living in the ordinary comfort of to-day is every whit as well off as the millionnaire who cannot add to his real comforts or to his refinement by the preposterous attempt to spend an income of two hundred thousand dollars upon himself. The forecast is based on facts known to all. If we look backward for two hundred years or so instead of forward we realize that the working man of to-day enjoys comforts, conveniences and cleanliness of condition unknown to kings and queens of two hundred years ago. Baillie Nicol Jarvie, of Glasgow, supping his simple porridge and cream in the days of Rob Roy, could truthfully say: 'The 'king, honest man, hasna sae gude a 'dish.' But what strides in comfort have been made since the days when the pawky baillie walked the streets, with his maid of all-work carrying a lantern before him to keep him out of the mire.

Mr. Edison, with the glad optimism of one who has played successfully with the secrets of nature, may foresee a time when social evolution will advance hand in hand with the perfection of machinery. Then all unintellectual labor, all monotonous, dull labor; all labor that deals with dreadful things and involves unpleasant conditions, will be done by machinery. It will displace the toilers in coal mines, do all sanitary services, clean the streets, carry messages, take the place of stokers on steamships, and do everything that is tedious, distressing, or dangerous. There can be no doubt that this is the future of machinery. Just as crops grow while the farmer is sleeping, or, as dividends accumulate while the investor is enjoying cultivated leisure; so, while humanity will be busy with moral questions, making things beautiful or engaging in intellectual pursuits, with opportunities to seek the holier objects of life, machinery will be doing those kinds of work that stunt men's mental activity. Plato, in his conception of a perfect republic, included human slavery. Unless there are slaves, either by force or necessity, to do the ugly, horrible, uninteresting work, culture and contemplation become almost impossible. But now the corner of the curtain is lifted in a coming era when machinery will be the slave in a perfected civilization.

A VOICE FROM THE ORIENT.

We were somewhat surprised at the time of Mr. Preston's onslaught on missions in Japan to note what seemed to us a more than due deference paid to opinions that condemned themselves. Mr. Preston called Protestant missions a farce and a failure, and, condescending on a reason, complained generally of too much means being spent on education and too little on evangelism. This seemed to imply that the missionaries, instead of devoting themselves to equipping men for the task of evangelism who could appeal to their own people in an intimate manner, should travel the country themselves, and in their broken Japanese, which would not reach the intelligence of the common people, and using modes of thought as foreign as their clothes, should attempt to do themselves what native evangelists would do with a hundred times better aptitude. It was somewhat daring to denounce the methods of organizations carried on by some of the ablest minds in Britain and America, after lifelong experience of the work they are doing and capable study of it. That the missionaries themselves are not deficient in statesmanlike calmness and judgment will be the conclusion of those who read the able and very interesting and convincing rejoinder which we print from the Rev. Dr. Greene, of Tokio, a veteran missionary of the American Board of Missions. It will be found on the page devoted weekly to the 'World's Welfare,' a page which, though as interesting as its subject matter is supremely important, we surmise some of our readers treat as though it was no interest of theirs. Churches built up in any country by foreigners cannot escape the condemnation of being foreign institutions, while their adherents, rightly or wrongly, come under the accusation of being what are called in China rice Christians, the idea being common outside, and even inside, the churches, that the foreigners must have unlimited means, and according to their own teaching owe their converts a living. How contrary to fact this judgment was in China was proved during the Boxer rising against all things foreign, when the brunt of fanatical wrath fell on the native Christians. Instead of failing in the time of trial, these natives met martyrdom as steadfastly as their early prototypes in Rome, and some who had not been professed Christians cast in their lot with them. So noble was their behavior that the native churches have since been held by their neighbors in the highest respect, in place of the obloquy which before surrounded them. As St. Paul trained Gentiles like Timothy and Titus and Luke for work among the Gentiles, so the societies of to-day have learned to plant the Gospel and let it grow as a native and not as an exotic.

SOCIALISM AGAIN.

According to Mr. Kingston's letter, Socialism would seem to base an indefeasible claim to consideration on the ever reiterated problem of 'Increasing poverty with increasing wealth.' It will be admitted that a system that claimed an untruth for its foundation would have a poor prospect of realization. It would be extremely difficult to prove that, even in those countries in which laws made by privileged classes and privilege-seeking schemers lay all the burden of taxation upon the poor, the poor are worse off to-day than at any former period. At all former times the poor were more down-trodden and more despised than they are to-day. One has only to read Shakespeare to realize the utter contempt in which the common people were held in England. It is true that to-day, owing to the facility of world-wide intercourse, those who, by using superior wit, take advantage of the people, have devised and perfected many gigantic schemes for so doing that were unknown and impossible in times past. But in spite of all this, any true and well-informed comparison between the poor of to-day, omitting for the moment those who are poor through their own evil ways, with the same classes of a generation, a century, or a thousand years ago, would cause the modern carner of day wages to look with horror on the conditions in which his forefathers lived. In considering the lapsed classes it is to be remembered that the facilities for dissipation have enormously increased; but even their case would bear favorable comparison with the swinish conditions into which the dissipated fell, whether in or out of jail.

There is no evidence that the accumulations of capital in the present day have made the present generation any worse off. Without these the gigantic works that are developing so rapidly for the amelioration of the condition of mankind would not have come about. We do not say, could not come about, for that would be trespassing upon the dreamland of the Socialists, who think that a common fund would do all these things a great deal better. All we know as to that, from actual facts, is that works carried on by public money cost the community twice as much and are far worse managed. It was long handed down from generation to generation as an astonishing deed of heroic prowess that—

'The Wallace wight upon a night
He burnt the barns of Ayr,
And ere the morn daylight
He was at Glasgow fair.'

To-day any working man can make the same journey in an hour for a shilling or two. If, as a result, he moves from the Arcady of the cottar's Saturday night to the big city, it is because he counts the city, against which so much is being said, better than the conditions he leaves. The number of eggs consumed in New York, even at sixty-five cents a dozen, over twenty-six millions every week, proves that the masses in that city do not begin to be poor, according to the standards of a century ago. The rich cannot eat all those eggs. In the days before free trade in England the comon people lived on coarse bread, and never saw meat, unless on a holiday. Their only light in the very long winter darkness was a tallow dip carefully husbanded for special purposes, or the spurting flames from a soft coal fire.

We do not urge these facts in disproof of the principles of Socialism. Under Mr. Kingston's definition of the word 'revolution,' namely, any complete change, no matter how many centuries it may take to work out, we believe that we are travelling thitherward—that is, if we may be allowed our own and not Carl Marx's definition of Socialism. The Christian doctrine of Socialism is summed up in the words, 'All mine is thine.' It does not limit the freedom or responsibility of the individual with regard to the essential human duty of each man administering that which is his. It differs very widely from the view of those whose doctrine is, 'All thine is mine,' and who are very far from content to await the evolution of the ages to bring it to pass. What they want is revolution in the ordinary significance of the term, such an overturning as that of the American Revolution or the French Revolution. We have no sympathy at all with those who claim that their Socialist doctrine has no religious aspect. No one can divorce religion from man's duty to man. Those who deny this, as many Socialists insist on doing, are essentially unbelievers in Christianity without further proof. They do not know what Christianity is. For the rest, we may say that we do not share the terrors of those who are in dread of Socialism. It is dangerous only to privileged despotism. There never was a social condition in which there was no socialism or communism, and there never will be. Experiments in popular management are always being made and the principle will gain or lose, as it succeeds or fails.

THE BOY AT THE CORNER.

Some small boys making disturbance in the evening at Montreal street corners were arrested by the police and brought before the Recorder and fined five dollars each. The incidence of that fine presumably reached the right place. If any one is properly responsible to the law for the behavior of children it is the parents and not the children. This proceeding is an incident of a 'strenuous campaign' which is going on between the police and the boys in the quarter in which the boys were arrested. The police look on the boys as incorrigible and the boys look on the police and the law as their natural enemies, and grow up to manhood with that heinous conviction burnt into their souls. No doubt the boys are bad enough. Under such conditions boys become impudent and do wrong things by preference. But what are boys to do? The inspection of their homes would probably convince anyone that there was no room for them there. Quarters very small, clothes drying round the stove, babies occupying the mother's attention to distraction, the tired father trying to read his paper, or perhaps off among his own chums. The picture might be a good deal varied, but is it not normal, even where dissipation does not enter in, and where the father's resort is not the inside of one or other of the barrooms, plentifully provided by the community, outside of which his boys are distressing the police? The magistrate says that parents ought to keep their boys at home; the tavern corner is no right place for them, unless they want to make hooligans of them. All this time the boy has no place to play; yet play he must. Is it not a first duty of a well-ordered city to provide well-ordered playgrounds for its boys and girls, and decent, well-lighted meeting places for those of a little larger growth, so that they need not steal away by clandestine appointment? Such provision seems like a demand of common sense. This is the sort of thing that our new City Council will have continually pressing upon it. The pity of it is that the things in which our city is behind in the requirements of decency are so many and so great.

HIGH PRICES.

Mr. James Wilson, United States Secretary of Agriculture, said the other day that it costs more to get the common necessities of life in the United States than in any other country in the world. It is bad enough in Canada, but it is far worse there; eggs, for instance, which in Montreal cost about thirty-five cents a dozen, cost sixty cents in some United States cities. That there is something more to account for the high cost of living on this side as compared with the United Kingdom, than the plethora of gold, high living, and demand equalling, or more than equalling supply, is shown by the fact that the cost of plain living in England is at least twenty-five percent less than in America. Bread, for instance, in England only costs half as much as in Canada. The free trade New York 'World' boldly proclaims that for the most part the increased cost of living is largely the penalty of the people's own stupidity and indifference. Had the present revolt in the United States against the high prices of commodities started nine months ago there would probably have been sweeping reductions in the tariff on foodstuffs and other necessaries of life. Congress could hardly have disregarded an insistent public demand. There was, however, no revolt at the time when such an uprising might have been almost immediately effective, and Speaker Cannon could say last May—probably correctly,—'Of all the letters on 'the tariff I receive, and I receive a 'good many, not one in fifty makes 'any objection to the tariff bill as 'framed by the House, or to the 'amendments proposed by the Senate.' In Canada, public opinion has been somewhat more insistent for lower duties, and especially on the part of farmers' and various allied associations, if not on the part of the 'general public.' But practically the only protest made by an organized body of consumers during the whole recent period of United States tariff revision was that of the club women who petitioned against the duties on gloves and stockings. The 'World,' the 'Evening Post,' and other independent newspapers appealed to the public in its own interest to demand a reduction in the cost of living, but there was no general response, and consequently the forces of privilege had it all their own way. The truth is that the people were so prosperous as to disregard increasing prices, and it is only now that the shoe begins to pinch so viciously as to make them kick and squeal.

COST OF LIVING.

Mr. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, told the Canadian Club of Ottawa, the other day, that the high cost of living in Eastern Canada is not the fault of the farmer. He found that while the price of wheat in Canada is lower than the price of wheat in England, and the price of wheat in Chicago is lower than that of England; at the same time the price of the finished bread coming to the tables of the Canadian and 'American' is double what it is in the English centres of consumption. The fact is that the British householders can buy their bread made out of Canadian wheat at half the price the Canadian consumer has to pay for it at home. Thus, the recent price of bread per 100 pounds in Chicago was 35.71 cents; in Montreal, 40 cents; in Toronto, 31.25 cents; in Ottawa, 34.37 cents; in Liverpool, 18.75 cents; and in London, 20.31 cents. That is to say, while the price received by the farmer for his wheat in this country is less than the price obtained for it by the middle man abroad, the Canadian miller and baker, between them charge the Canadian consumer twice as much for the finished product. As Mr. Fisher suggests, there must be some solution to such an abnormal and unjust state of affairs as this, and it is for the government and people to figure it out and find a remedy. One thing that accounts for the abnormally high price of bread in Canada is the fact that all bakers soon become well-to-do, and actually rich. The purchasers would seem to be so generally well-off that they consent to pay almost anything they are charged without effectively attempting to escape from the imposition. The consumer could bake his bread at home, or live on wholesome pancakes, or encourage independent bakeries. If the bakers have a monopoly, it must be said to be by the consent of the people. But against the protection given to the Canadian miller of sixty cents a barrel on flour, the consumer has no recourse. Whatever this big protection may add to the price of his bread is screwed out of him by law. That the milling business must be enormously profitable is shown by the fact that the big companies pay bonuses and dividends on stock that represents nothing but water, and they make no secret of the fact that it is to the Canadian and not to the British market that they look, and have to look, for their enormous profits.

LOSING AND MAKING MONEY.

The downward tendency of prices in New York for stock securities recently, with sympathetic flurries on the Canadian stock exchanges, has left the market in what financiers describe as 'a better technical position' than it has shown for some months past. The Rock Island and Hocking Coal and Iron fiascos have been the spectacular events of the decline, but other influences have been at work unsettling market confidence, and the combined results have been a decline in values of from 5 to 15 points on the active stocks while many of the high-priced issues have shrunk as much as 30 points from the top figures of 1909. Mr. Henry Clews, a high authority, concludes that this severe break has left prices at about rock-bottom. Liquidation has taken place on an extensive scale, weak accounts have been eliminated, unfavorable developments pretty thoroughly discounted, and the bank situation in the United States has been materially strengthened by the calling in of loans and the stiffening of reserves. The legitimate investor too often waits until the market is top-heavy before he begins to buy, and seems afraid to trust himself to acquire the most gilt-edged investment immediately after it has received a set back for any or no reason. Yet that is the very time to purchase that particular stock and wise investors wait for just such opportunities.

The comparatively favorable position of the Wall street market for present investment purposes is shown by the following decline from the high figures of 1909: Amalgamated Copper, 14 points; Canadian Pacific, 10; Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, 19; Chicago and North-West, 41; Consolidated Gas, 21; Great Northern preferred, 21; General Electric, 19; New York, New Haven and Hartford, 29; Northern Pacific, 27; New York Central, 31; Pennsylvania, 19; Reading, 14; Rock Island, 40; Southern Pacific, 11; Union Pacific, 30; U.S. Steel, 12; and so forth. We have not had declines anything like so sensational in the local stock markets, but we have had recessions of ten points or more during the past few months, for no apparent reason, and at the present time there are half a dozen good securities which return for 6 to 7 percent, but which are neglected for active securities which return only about four percent, or for issues which return no dividends at all. But such vagaries are a recognized trait of average human nature. Many people have asked us, for instance, why Crown Reserve stock sold up to six dollars a share, receded to three dollars and then recovered immediately to four dollars. The reply is that the quick rise to six dollars a share was the crest of a wave of popularity based on facts that read like a fairy tale, and that the senseless break to three dollars was the result of a campaign of calumny, supported by the action caused by the cutting in halves

of the La Rose dividend and luck of confidence in the low-priced Cobalt stocks—for which there has been ample cause. A factor of all such wild variations is the constant tendency of men to be carried away by a current of emotion, whether of expectancy or fear, just as mobs are given to doing frantic things under corporate impulse which greatly exaggerates the individual impulses of which it is made up. The man who does things because others do them, generally goes farther than they.

SLANDERS.

We have at last obtained a sane analysis of the typhoid cases in Montreal according to water supply. It is not to be supposed that water is the only cause in any district, but the remarkable difference which the figures show and which has been so far ignored point to one source of water as probably a large contributory cause to the undue frequency of cases, though there may be other defects in the recently annexed suburbs which have also contributed to the bad name those suburbs are giving the city. When we turn, however, to the lurid lies which have fooled the press of the whole world, and which naturally increase with the remoteness to which they penetrate, we are led to ask if a city has no redress from such slanders, and if we are to rest satisfied under the conclusion of the City Attorney that nothing can be done but to publish the facts. Everybody knows that sane and commonplace truth can never catch a picturesque lie. The one will travel up hill and down dale, while the other will be lazily ignored by the newspaper reader ever in search of lively reading. A hideous story, for instance, has been told in United States newspapers to decorate the typhoid sensation, to the effect that fourteen babies were found in our reservoir. Surely to send out false and injurious news from a city is a crime that should be punishable. But even if no such law yet existed, a live civic government—and such we hope soon to have—would not rest under such imputations, but would set inquiries on foot to find the source of such lies and at least hold their authors up to the opprobrium they so richly deserve. It might not be possible to elicit from foreign or British newspapers the source of their libels, but if those papers refused to vindicate themselves, and show by whom they were fooled, they could at least be gibbeted as obstinate slanderers. It is a maxim of law that there is no injury without a remedy. Where law fails, it is a dictate of common sense that some remedy is possible, and a civic government that was not supine would find some means to get before the world the fact that it had been maligned and who was responsible for the injury.

THE ENEMIES OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

Possibly the most active party at work in the Montreal municipal campaign was the one which desires to make Montreal what is called on the other side of the line a 'wide open town,' or to get as near as practicable to that ideal. It would be a mistake to suppose this party either small or uninfluential. It had its candidate in every ward. It includes the liquor trade with all its allied interests. The most prominent—can we say respectable—hotel-keepers are not ashamed to cast in their lot actively with the corner bar-keepers in giving the opponents of civic reform open support. The ways in which the support or, failing that, the neutrality, of very many electors is, by appeal to their material interests, secured by the elements making for unrighteousness in city government has been exposed by Judge Lindsey's articles in 'The Beast and the Jungle,' in 'Everybody's Magazine.'

One would think that these exposures would make the people of Denver ashamed of their toleration of grafting and all the vices it entails. Such is not the case. A correspondent, who evidently knows all about the city of Denver and the way it is governed, writes in the January number of 'Everybody's,' vouching for the truth of Judge Lindsey's revelations, adding:—'All Denver knows them, 'and all Denver doesn't care a tinker's 'damn.' Then he goes on to describe what may be seen any day in the streets of that city. The picture he presents is too shocking and hideous for reproduction. 'Unspeakable,' 'shameless,' 'revolting' are among the terms he uses, and he tells of policemen, amused spectators, looking on these horrors without interfering, while automobiles loaded with numbers of Denver's 'lust society,' men, women, and young girls not yet out of their teens, roll along on sight-seeing tours, and nobody cares a rap. The writer's reflections on the business depravity of Denver's leading citizens, not of to-day, or yesterday, but for years is appalling, and he adds that the people do not want to be clean in their financial or their political affairs. Recently they named a big public park after the man 'whose part in debauching Denver city and Colorado state 'politics stands out in bold relief, overmatching almost all others in villany.'

Society is in a terrible state, indeed, if what this writer says is true. All over America, he declares, the cry is 'Let us alone.' The people of cities do not want them better or cleaner, because that would be bad for business. 'We have heard the 'Let us alone' cry raised here in Montreal, and we know from Denver what it means. He is not a pessimist, the correspondent says, but he has come to the conclusion that something more than the truth published in papers and magazines will be required to arouse the people to a sense of their civic degradation. 'A great national calamity, such as an utterly disastrous war, 'or a deadly plague of widespread 'malignancy, may awaken our people; 'aside from these, or a direct visitation of God, I do not thing an awakening will come.' Here we have a picture of things as they are in a city given over to the control of men who take a business view of vice in financial, political and social affairs, because money can be made out of it. Here in Montreal we have the same sort of men placed by the same interests in nomination for members of the Board of Control and for aldermen. If elected they will, if they can, make Montreal another city like Denver.

TORY TACTICS.

The pro-liquor, pro-privilege campaign in Great Britain is condemned by its tactics. Mr. Lloyd George, in speaking of the effects of the increased price of whiskey in Glasgow consequent on the Budget provisions, said recently: 'Arrests have gone down 'in numbers by something like thousands in Glasgow alone, and that shows 'that the whiskey tax, though not 'fortunate so far as the revenue is 'concerned, has been of infinite value 'in improving the habits of the population.' This was reported correctly in the 'Times' and some of the most respectable Unionist papers, but the 'Morning Advertiser'—the chief champion of Bung—reported Mr. George as saying: 'In Glasgow the arrests for 'drunkenness had gone up by thousands. That showed that the whiskey tax, although it had affected the 'exchequer to the extent of £800,000, 'had had little effect upon the habits of the people.' Some 'three-cornered contests,' in which professedly Socialist or Labor candidates split the Liberal vote and paved the way for the election of a Conservative, are supposed to have been the work of the 'Freedom League'—a Conservative agency with an office in Paternoster Row. This 'League' communicated with various wealthy liquor men to the effect that 'The Socialistic and 'local Labor people want to run their 'own candidates in many constituencies against the official Liberals. 'Without monetary assistance they 'cannot do so in a considerable number of places. We have trustworthy 'friends who are very anxious to help 'them. Will you assist? Donations '(if not anonymous) will be received 'in strict confidence.' The liquor press has been urging public-house keepers to activity in working for the Conservative party. 'Now, then, licensed victuallers, beer sellers, and 'all members of the trade,' says the 'Advertiser,' 'plaster your windows 'with posters which will make your 'case against oppression plain. . . . . 'The issue is vital. If the Ministerialists are returned to power, the 'license-holders have to face ruin. . . '. . . But they can all do something 'more than vote. They can help, and 'very effectively help, in persuading 'others to vote on their side. They 'have peculiar opportunities of circulating election literature, and exhibiting election posters, and in places 'where they will receive wide attention.'

Dr. John Clifford says that wherever he has gone among the villagers or the townspeople he was told that public houses have been practically the committee rooms of the Tories, and that the enormous forces of the drink trade have been used to secure Tory votes. At the same time, ordinary shop-keepers have been menaced with the loss of their trade if they showed a Liberal bill or gave any sign of sympathy with Liberal politics. Managers of public houses and bar men have in some cases been autocratically ordered by their owners, the brewers, to talk over 'the men at the other side 'of the counter into voting against 'the Budget,' and arrangements were made in Liverpool for at least 1,000 bar men to canvass for the various Tory candidates. 'Treating' has been of course in evidence. One drinking man tells of noticing unusual activity in a public house in Alberta, where a neighbor explained it by the significant word, 'Sup up more; canvassers are here.' The opposition to the candidature of the temperance leader, Mr. Leif Jones, was notable for its bitterness. North Westmoreland is a stronghold of squirearchy. In their ordinary intercourse with their tenants, the landlords have had a good reputation, but during the campaign no means has been spared to lead or drive everyone into the Tory fold. Lords and ladies have canvassed every tenant and employee, and if they were too strong Liberals to be persuaded to vote for a Conservative they have been urged to stay away from the polls altogether. Servants of great landowners were seen standing at the doors of all Mr. Jones's meetings watching those who entered. Worse than this was the statement circulated that anyone by sending a shilling to the Record Office in London could ascertain how anyone has voted. This falsehood was evidently intended to frighten the poor farm laborers by the belief that their lord and master could find out whether they dared obey their consciences instead of the commands of their 'betters.' Similar efforts to destroy confidence in the secrecy of the ballot were made in Wales. It is little wonder that these determined and unscrupulous methods have told heavily against the Liberal party. It is inconceivable, however, that they can have any permanent power. It has been proved over and over again in history that the interest that pursues such tactics is but piling up judgment against itself, and, when the inevitable fall does come, its destruction is the more complete and the ruin of the party that supports it is the more irremediable.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY NOTES OF INTEREST

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 18.—It is with deep regret we record the death of Mrs. Gordon, esteemed wife of Principal Gordon, on Friday evening, January 16th. Mrs. Gordon has been threatened for some years with heart trouble, but has nobly borne her weakness. On Friday evening she was at family dinner, and shortly afterwards died from heart failure.

The news of her death, so sudden and unexpected, has cast a gloom over the college. Mrs. Gordon won the respect and adoration of all the students for the kindly motherly interest which she showed towards all. She was always a ready helper in all student functions. She was always bright and cheerful, and all who met her will remember her hearty greeting and welcoming smile. We all join in tender sympathy for the principal and his family in their heavy loss.

The funeral took place yesterday, when about nine hundred students followed the hearse. It was a most inspiring sight and one long to be remembered to see these nine hundred of Canada's sons, forming a line about half a mile in length, thus showing their respect for one whose life was so closely bound up in theirs, and whose memory must always bring with it thoughts of a noble and heroic womanhood.

We are rejoiced in our good fortune in having with us so distinguished a man as Mr. J. R. Mott. Mr. Mott is the founder and secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, which has now a membership of 140,000 students. This fact alone is perhaps the best testimony we can seek to the great personality of the man.

Mr. Mott was introduced to Queen's students at the Alma Mater Society meeting on Saturday night. There was nothing emotional or sentimental in his introduction. He came forward, put his notes on the table and began his subject. You felt that the man had something to tell you and had no time for preliminaries. He then gave a short account of the work he was engaged in, taking his audience to the many lands in which the movement is afoot. In the course of his remarks Mr. Mott said that he found the student population of all the countries he has visited to have more things in common than any other class of people. They have the same end in view, they study the same classical works, they have some difficulties of doubt and temptation to face. Mr. Mott reaches men through his capacity for sympathy with all kinds of individualities. He has studied the student of all lands and he knows him. He was and still is a student himself, and makes you feel that he is one with you. He knows how to approach men, and when he can come near to them he has a message to give them and that message is—The Man, Christ Jesus,—the Saviour.

Mr. Mott preached in Convocation Hall, on Sunday afternoon, and also in the evening. At both services the hall was filled. He speaks again tonight, and Tuesday night. His stay here cannot fail to influence Queen's students. We hope to see a deeper spiritual life in our Y. M. C. A. and in the Missionary Society.

Attention! Eyes right! Front! Queen's Infantry Battalion, by the right, quick march! Not yet, but soon shall such commands assail our ears, and we shall step out with heads erect and see visions of German invaders fleeing before our awful array.

Last week a mass meeting of the Arts students was held for the purpose of considering the formation of a Battalion of Infantry. The idea was advised by the Arts Society about one month ago, and everything seems to point to the formation of a military corps. A battalion consists of four companies of forty each. Already about ninety students have enrolled themselves, and it is hoped that a full battalion will be on the warpath at the beginning of next year. Meanwhile a school for the training of officers will be opened at Kingston, where officers from the regular army will give instructions in military tactics. The question of dress was discussed. Kilts were suggested as the best uniform for Queen's, but this will be settled later on.

At a meeting of the Y. M. C. A., held on Thursday evening, it was decided that the executive should proceed to obtain a secretary on the full-time basis, providing that the necessary funds for his support be forthcoming.

For the last two years Queen's has had a secretary on a half-time basis, but owing to the ever-increasing number of students attending here, it has been found that full justice can be done to this important work only by a man on full time. The Y. M. C. A. aims at getting in touch with every individual student and keeping him in touch with the best influences throughout his college course. This work we hope the permanent secretary will be able to accomplish.

On Wednesday, the 12th instant, there took place what proved to be the most outstanding social event of the year. The occasion was the first annual dinner of the Arts Society, when over two hundred students and professors of the Arts Faculty sat down to dinner in Grant Hall. Dinner was served from seven o'clock till 8.30, and right heartily did the students enjoy this part of the programme. What with oysters, soup, fish, turkey, pudding, jelly, pie, ice cream and fruit, the most extravagant dream of the poor Arts student was more than realized. Then followed a most interesting toast list. The guests of the evening were Bishop Farthing, of Montreal, and the Rev. R. E. Knowles, Galt, Ont. From these two gentlemen and from the many others who spoke, the students got an intellectual feast in which the sublime and ridiculous were served in happy combination. The rich humor and ready eloquence of the Rev. R. E. Knowles and the earnest, straightforward words of advice from Bishop Farthing were especially appreciated.

Clear and true rang the note of the evening, the university as a factor in developing and propagating a true manhood in Canada. The vast field of opportunities which lies before the professional man, especially the men who have taken an Arts course, was brought into bold relief. A warning was sounded against the commercial spirit of this age, and a plea made for a strong effort on the part of the coming professional men to combat it and bring in a nobler manhood. As one looked over the assembly of three hundred young men and heard their responses to these speeches one wondered what a transformation would be wrought if these young men went out into life and stood for these things with the same enthusiasm as they now applauded those who enunciated them. Let us hope that, year after year, we may receive some such inspiration as we got at this the first annual dinner of our Arts Society.

A NEW CHAIR IN HISTORY.

We are glad to forward the following announcement, which comes from the trustees, Dr. J. Douglas, of New York, a former graduate of Queen's, and a present one of her trustees, has promised the endowment of a chair of Canadian and Colonial History. The offer is conditional on certain changes in the constitution of the university, and meantime provision is made for one year's advanced payment of salary. Lectures will be open in this subject next fall.

Already the authorities of Queen's have decided upon the man to fill this chair. They will invite Mr. W. L. Grant, only surviving son of the late Principal Grant, to occupy this place in his own Alma Mater. Mr. Grant is at present the holder of the Beit Foundation Lectureship in Colonial History at Oxford University. He has made a distinct reputation for himself there, and will be a great addition to Queen's staff.

With Professor J. L. Morrison, whose work is being greatly appreciated by all his students, and Mr. Grant at the head of our history department, the success of Queen's in that direction is assured. At present Professor Mirrison has to give his time to the various departments of history, including Canadian and Colonial. Now, Canadian and Colonial history, a subject which ought to be of special interest to us Canadians, will have a department of its own, with its own special professor. This is the only chair in Canada which is devoted solely to the study of our own history and that of the various colonies of our Empire. We may safely predict that this chair will fill a long felt need in the curriculum of our students.

On Saturday evening, at the regular meeting of the Alma Mater Society, the newly organized mock parliament had its first sitting. Dr. Third acted as the representative of the Crown and read the speech from the throne. Mr. F. D. Wallace has been chosen leader of the government, while Mr. A. D. Cornett leads the opposition. Among the interesting debates which we are looking forward to are those on 'Nationalization of railways, telegraphs, etc., woman's suffrage and tax on bachelors.

After the meeting of the Mock Parliament was adjourned, the Alma Mater and friends were favored with a most instructive and inspiring address by Mr. A. O. Wheeler, of Toronto, president of the Alpine Canadian Club, on 'Our mountain heritage.' Mr. Wheeler showed a very intimate and first-hand acquaintance with the conditions in our Canadian Rockies. Under his guidance and with the aid of lantern slides, we were escorted to the peaks of our eternal hills, across snow-clad valleys and ice-covered slopes. We were led into the hidden mysteries of the underground caves and guided along the course of mountain streams. And when the lecture was over we all felt proud of our mountains, and many of us decided to follow Mr. Wheeler's advice when opportunity permitted us, 'To see, not Rome and die, but to see our Rockies and live.'

The Rev. D. G. Cock, who is home on furlough, from mission work in India, gave a very interesting address on Saturday morning before the Queen's Volunteer Missionary Union. His subject was 'The ground of appeal for missions in the Orient.'

On Sunday afternoon, Dr. E. D. McLaren, M.A., convener of home missions for the Presbyterian Church, addressed the students on the need of Canada. We need men, strong men, the best men our country has, says Dr. McLaren, to carry the truths of Christianity and the noble ideals of our western civilization to those thousands who year after year are finding new homes in our Canadian West.

Queen's has been awakening these last days. A new enthusiasm for Christian work has entered the lives of her best men. During this week some of them are carrying on evangelistic services in Zion Presbyterian Church. We hope this may be the beginning of many such special efforts, which afford avenues for the active work which Mr. J. R. Mott recommended as the best means of raising the spiritual life of the university and keeping it high.

Queen's I. hockey team, we are sorry to say, went down to defeat before 'Varsity on Friday night. The score was 6-2. The ice was soft and pools of water lay here and there on its surface. Better luck next time and better play.

In basket-ball, Queen's beat 'Varsity, by a score of 36-29. The game was fast and furious, but all the players came off the floor sound.

Professor Anderson addressed the Philosophical Society on Monday night, on the 'Philosophy of Virgil.' We are much indebted to the above society for arranging such interesting and instructive lectures.

COSTLY GAME.

Toronto, Jan. 24.—Provincial Constable Campbell, of Fort Frances, reported to Superintendent J. E. Rogers to-day that he had arrested Chas. McPhee, a lumberman, for purchasing moose meat from Indians for supplies at the lumber camps. McPhee was fined six hundred dollars and costs.

Mr. Wilmot, a provincial game warden, and Mr. Blain, an overseer, of Dorset, Muskoka, arrested a storekeeper named McKee, who was fined $200 for having seven beaver skins in his possession. The skins were found buried beneath the floor.

AMBITIOUS CONSPIRATORS.

Their Plan For Ruling India.

Lahore, India, Jan. 26.—It developed at the trial to-day of a conspirator that the plans of conspiracy against the Indian Government included the establishment of an independent kingdom with a king, an Imperial Council of five, a House of Princes and a House of Commons, the latter having a membership of thirty. The Government seat was to be at Delhi.

TRAGEDY OFF KAMSCHATKA

Terrible Fate of Crew of Wrecked Japanese Schooner.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 25.—The steamer 'Aymeric' brought news of a tragedy off the Kamschatkan coast, in which eight Japanese of 40, who survived the wreck of the Japanese schooner 'Kofuku Maru,' were frozen to death and eight others left to a similar fate in the Kamschatkan wilds. The forty men, without food, began a march to Petropaulovsk. In the first two days eight men fell and were left frozen to death before their comrades eyes, and eight others were left owing to their faces and feet being frozen. The remaining 24 struggled on, making 25 miles in seven days, to where they were rescued by the Russian steamer 'Altung,' attracted by flames. Those rescued were in a weak condition when landed at Vladivostock.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS

Time for Locating Warrants Extended to December, 1912.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 25.—Word was received from Ottawa this morning by one of the officials of the South African Veterans' Association that the time for locating warrants issued to veterans has been extended two years, until December 31, 1912. The veterans have been agitating for this change for a long time, and the news will be received with general satisfaction. One effect of this change is that veterans will probably be able to locate in the Peace River country, which has not yet been opened for settlement, but will be within the next couple of years. An immediate jump in the price of warrants is expected. They are now selling from $600 to $700, and it is predicted they will reach $1,000.

AUSTRALIAN STRIKERS

Leaders Sentenced to Hard Labor.

Sydney, N.S.W., Jan. 27.—President Bowling, of the Northern Miners' Federation, was to-day convicted of obstructing work at the mines during the strike, and condemned to one year at hard labor in prison. Three other strike leaders were given sentences each of eight months at hard labor, while a number of miners were condemned to briefer terms of imprisonment.

'WHITE SLAVERY'

A Measure that Should Prove Effective.

Washington, Jan. 26.—By a viva voce vote the Mann 'white slave' bill was to-day passed by the House practically as introduced.

The bill imposes a fine of not more than $5,000, and imprisonment for no more than five years, upon any person who knowingly aids in the transportation of any person by the purchase of a ticket to be used in going to any place for the purpose of prostitution. Other provisions of the measure are aimed at preventing traffic in alien women for immoral purposes.

'THE TIMOROUS MINDS.'

German Ambassador to Britain Gives its Comfort.

London, Jan. 28.—Presiding at a banquet to-night in honor of the Emperor William's birthday, Count Wolff-Matternich, the German ambassador, in a speech affirming Germany's desire for peace, declared that the timorous mind that could conceive the hallucination that Germany was awaiting an opportunity to fall upon any weaker power was not open to reasonable argument. He added that Germany was building a fleet adequate to protect her commerce, but that she had no pretension to become the strongest sea power. 'And since we have no intention to compete for supremacy on the sea,' the ambassador said, in concluding, 'is it reasonable to suppose that we seek to become involved in a naval quarrel while we know we are much stronger on land?'

CANADA FOR GOD

Archbishop of York on the Future of the Dominion.

London, Jan. 26.—Speaking to-day at Sheffield on behalf of the Colonial and Continental Church Society the Archbishop of York referred to the position of the Church of England in Canada as one problem which more than any other would test the faith and loyalty of the Church during the next quarter of a century. It was a problem of winning Canada for God, which, within the next fifty or sixty years, would be the centre of the British Empire.

If there was one then it would not be London, but the nation of Canada and the question was: Is this great nation to have religion, and if so what is that religion to be. Other religious bodies were making serious and determined efforts to answer this question. There was the Church of Rome whose energy ought to command their admiration. That church all over Canada was buying sites and building churches. After Rome the Methodists were also working with wonderful zeal, force and faith, also the Presbyterian Church, but where did the National Church come. It was a bad fourth not only in numbers but is showing very few signs of force, enthusiasm and vigor.

TREASURER UNOPPOSED.

Richmond, Jan. 27.—The Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie was returned by acclamation for Richmond County, today, in the election made necessary by his appointment to the Provincial Treasurership. Mr. W. J. Ewing, the returning officer, had received no other nomination paper. This is the third time in succession that Mr. Mackenzie has retained his seat by acclamation.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.

Cincinnati, Jan. 26.—Blown over by a 35-mile wind, the walls of a recently burned five-story brick building fell on and almost buried an ad-Central avenue and Fourth street. Five injured persons were removed from the debris of the house after several hours' work, and several other persons were reported missing.

SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION.

Brunswick, Duchy of Brunswick, Jan. 27.—During a Socialist election reform demonstration last night several shots were fired from the crowd. The police charged, using their sabres energetically, and as a result fifteen wounded persons were removed to the hospital. A police sergeant was seriously injured.

CABLE FROM POET'S WIFE

Mrs. William Watson Annoyed at Mr. Robinson Watson's Statements.

The following cablegram from Mrs. William Watson, wife of the poet, was received by the 'Witness' to-day:—

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.'

Great Missenden, Jan. 26.—The London 'Daily Mail,' 'Chronicle,' 'Observer,' 'News,' 'Westminster Gazette,' 'Irish Times,' 'Freeman's Journal,' 'Irish Independent,' 'Manchester Guardian,' 'Birmingham Post,' 'Western Mail,' to mention only a few leading newspapers, have already stated explicitly that they find Robinson Watson's allegations to be entirely without truth or foundation as regards the mental condition in which he professed to find my husband, William Watson, during our recent visit to America.

MAUREEN WATSON.

Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire.

Mr. Robinson Watson's statement was made in all kindness, and for his brother's necessary vindication. When seen he showed the 'Witness' evidences of previous aberration in 1892, which was well known to the world, as well as of the condition which accounts for his recent preposterous conduct, also letters from very eminent persons concurring in his judgment, and congratulating him on his course as necessary to the saving of his eminent brother's reputation.

JAPANESE DIET

The Foreign Minister on International Relations.

Tokio, Jan. 27.—Baron Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed the Diet this afternoon upon the subject of diplomatic relations, laying special stress upon Japan's relations with Russia, China and the United States. Regarding Russia, he said:

'I assure you with perfect frankness and sincerity that the bonds of amity between the two countries are being constantly strengthened and there is absolutely no cause for apprehension or concern.

'The friendship between Japan and the United States,' continued the Baron, 'stands firm and enduring upon the foundations which are essential to the best interests of the commercial relations of the two countries. Both governments are directing their best efforts to obtain the object in view.'

Regarding the proposal for the neutralization of Manchurian railways, the Baron said:

'It should be recognized that the realization of the proposed plan would involve radical changes in the condition of affairs in Manchuria, which were established by the treaties of Portsmouth and Pekin. In the region affected by the South Manchurian Railway numerous undertakings have been promoted in the belief that the railway would remain in our possession. As a consequence the Imperial Government with regret was obliged to announce its inability to consent to the proposal.'

The Anglo-Japanese alliance, the minister said, was increasingly satisfactory. Referring to the Japanese British Exhibition, to be held at London, he said that the enterprise would be instrumental to a great extent in developing the trade and consolidating the friendship between the two countries.

On the subject of new treaties, Baron Komura said that the Government intended to conclude agreements based entirely on reciprocity, eliminating all unequal engagements appearing in the present treaties, including the Unilateral Conventional Tariff Law.

Discussing the coastwise trade of the Empire and the matter of import duties, he said that the government intended that a statutory tariff should be applied.

Following Baron Komura's speech, M. Ozaki, Mayor of Tokio, a prominent member of the Conservative party, regarded as one of the ablest orators of the country, unsparingly criticized the haste and curtness with which he asserted the government had replied to the United States proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways. He denounced as discourteous and unseemly the attitude assumed in Japan by those who believed that anything but the most sincere and friendly motives were behind the American proposal.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Opening of the Legislature.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 26.—A new and important source of revenue was announced in the speech from the throne read at the opening session of the Newfoundland Legislature this afternoon.

The Government has made an arrangement with a number of Canadian mining companies which carry on operations in the hematite mines at Bell Island, whereby the colony will receive a royalty of 7 1-2 cents a ton of the gross output, which averages 1,000,000 tons annually.

The speech from the throne rejoices over the widespread evidences of prosperity in the colony, and urges increased appropriations for education, lighthouses and wireless telegraph stations. It predicts a surplus in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year.

The exceptionally mild weather made the ceremony of opening the Legislature unusually brilliant, the military parading in summer uniforms.

FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

Convention at Fredericton, N.B., on February 23 and 24.

Upon the invitation of the Government of New Brunswick, the eleventh annual convention of the Canadian Forestry Association for the consideration of forestry problems, will be held in the Legislative Buildings, Fredericton, N.B., on Wednesday and Thursday, February 23 and 24. The sessions will be opened at 10 a.m. on the 23rd by addresses from the representatives of the government, municipal, educational and commercial institutions, etc.

It is expected that the president, Mr. Thomas Southworth, of Toronto, will preside, and the following have already signified their intention of taking part: Hon. Clifford Sifton, chairman of the commission of conservation; Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Lands and Mines, Quebec; Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, Surveyor-General of New Brunswick; Dr. B. E. Fernow, dean of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto; Mr. E. A. Stirling, Forester of Pennsylvania Railway; Mr. W. C. J. Hall, superintendent of the Bureau of Forestry, Quebec; Professor Gordon Tower, of the University of Maine; Prof. R. B. Miller, of the University of New Brunswick, etc.

It is expected that the forestry work of the Dominion and of the provinces will be well represented. The railways have granted special rates, and a large attendance is expected. Further information may be had by addressing the secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, Mr. James Lawler, who will be at Fredericton till after the close of the convention.

AMERICAN TARIFF

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy on United States Minimum Rates.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 24.—In reference to the reported refusal of the United States to grant the minimum tariff to Canada, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in an interview to-day, said that the McKinley tariff advanced Canada industrially and agriculturally twenty years ago, and apparently 'our neighbors wish to give us another advantage of the same character. I look for the same result in the case of this new tariff. It should provide additional impetus to our manufacturers and to the policy of making most of our natural resources and raw material.

DEAR LIVING

Some Problems Discussed by the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 26.—'It costs more to get the common necessities of life in the United States to-day than in any other country in the world,' declared Mr. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, in an address delivered before the Manufacturers' Club, of this city, to-night.

'Some people,' he said, 'tell us that if we repeal the present tariff law to let in foreign products free of duty, the present difficulty will cease. I do not believe it. Eggs are 35 cents a dozen in Canadian cities and 60 cents a dozen in some American cities. The duty is three cents a dozen. What difference would it make whether you took off that three cents or not?'

The Secretary said he believed the American people are suffering at present not so much from the high cost of living, as from the cost of high living. His statement was:

'It has been said that the American is the best fed, best clothed and best educated and best housed man upon earth. We shall have to add now that he is the most expensively fed.'

Mr. Wilson pointed out that the fundamental difficulty was that the people are leaving the farms to such an extent that there are not enough remaining to produce the food of the increasing population.

The boys and girls of the farm, he asserted, are being lured away to the cities, to the factories and to the mines, and to a great extent the agricultural resources of the country are being neglected. He said the was convinced that the combinations of retailers, wholesalers, and the like, were responsible in great measure for the keeping up of prices and that the same influence would be sufficient to control the prices of products brought from other countries, even though the tariff were removed.

Mr. Wilson said the record made by the manufacturers of the United States is a good one, but the education of the farmer has been overlooked. Manufacturing industries have built up cities, towns and villages, but the growth of knowledge of the soil, the plant and the animals has not been fostered. The young farmer has been educated away from the farm and from the production of food for the people. The school, the college, and the university, which admirably prepare young men and women for their life work in all directions, have forgotten the farmer.

The Secretary closed his plea for the agricultural education of young men with the declaration that the worst farming is being done east of the Allegheny Mountains.

FATAL FLOOD.

Vancouver, Jan. 24.—The Water Works foreman, Mr. James Hamilton, and R. Simpson, employees of the city, were drowned today in the Capitano River, one of the sources of the city's water supply. Early last night the stream rose suddenly and the small building used as a residence for one of the caretakers was undermined. The occupants and the two men who met death began carrying out their household goods. They had made several trips, when suddenly the structure was carried away in the flood and swept over the dam.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Mr. Jebb and the Navy—Dominion Squadrons—English Papers.
The Question of the Navy—What the First Lord Said—'Public Opinion,' London.
Canada and the Navy—The 'Spectator,' London.
Peers on the Platform—The 'Commonwealth,' London.
'The Dooks' Doomsday Book'—An Amusing Skit on the Peers—'Westminster Gazette.'
Mr. Balfour in Defence of the Lords—Urgency of Tariff Reform—Glasgow 'News.'
Lord Lansdowne and Old Age Pensions—English Papers.
Mr. Churchill on Lord Lansdowne's Letter—The 'Morning Leader,' London.
Another Manifesto from Mr. Chamberlain—English Papers.
One of Lloyd George's Fighting Speeches—Makes Fun of Nonsense About 'Taxing the Foreigner'—English Papers.
Goldwin Smith on the Irish Question—The 'Sun,' New York.
Defeat of the Revolutionary Socialists—'Evening Post,' New York.
Foreign Trade in 1909—The 'Times,' London.
The Railways in Manchuria—The United States' Proposal Refused—Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle,' the 'Spectator,' London.
Hungary's New Problem—The 'Sun,' New York.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Lord Balcarres on Italian Sculpture—E. S., in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
The Sea in Music—The 'Nation,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Angry—W. H. Davies, in the 'Nation,' London.
Rose—W. H. Davies, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
A Queensland Poet—T. W., in the 'Spectator,' London.
The Library Censorship—The 'Spectator,' London; the 'Nation,' London.
Lord Kelvin's Youth—A Book Worth Reading and Remembering—The 'Tribune,' New York.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Rasmussen to Study Eskimos—To Traverse the Interior Canadian Hudson's Bay Territory—Translated for the 'Field,' London.
What to Eat—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
Moments of Despair—Judge Ben. B. Lindsey in 'Everybody's Magazine.'
Water Vapours on Mars—'Manchester Guardian.'

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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.

$1.50 a year to any postal address the world over. With the 'Weekly Witness' for only $2.00 a year, to any address in Canada or British Isles. See club offers on another page. Agents wanted. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

'Witness' Office,
Saturday, Jan. 29, 1910.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

It is an axiom among those who have come much in contact with promoters and their agents that the majority of them are a menace to society, and that very many of them richly deserve to be in jail. This applies especially to the vampires who have battened on the savings of the people and have made of the mining exchanges a by-word and reproach. What has happened to the stock of many of the so-called Cobalt mines thousands of unfortunates know only too well. Out of scores of propositions in which the public was led to put its money by glowing promises, often of the nature of lies, and not infrequently lies downright, the majority have faded away, and the scrip of many others is in the wall-paper class. Many who have suffered would not to-day touch a Cobalt mining share with a ten-foot pole, and the wily promoter, well aware of this, has switched all his seductive blandishment on to oil. Oil advertisements are everywhere, and the promoters consider that all they need prove as to the desirability of a certain property is that there actually is oil within a hundred miles of it or in the same state. Paper companies are doing business everywhere, and the promoters and their touts have the very same gag as they had when they were disposing of worthless mining paper—'you will double or treble your money in less time than it takes to say Jack Robinson,' or words to that effect. But as in the case of the worthless mining propositions, one is far more likely to lose every cent than to make anything; so that before considering any proposition of this kind, intending investors should be sure that oil has been struck on the actual property that is advertised, and not on a neighboring property; also that the promoters and directors are substantial, honorable men. As the 'Monetary Times' puts it :—In oil and other mining, one will secure better returns with the right kind of people than in any other line of business; doctors of medicine who have not secured a practice, lawyers without briefs, ministers without charges, and business men who have been unsuccessful in other operations, are not more apt to be successful at mining than they have been in their previous callings. The most important part of the investigation to an investor is the investigation of the people to whom his money is to be entrusted. If they are unknown or of doubtful record, or if they have not been successful, one had better let the proposition go and look for something else. The present stock-jobbing in oil shares is being conducted chiefly on empty twaddle. The investor should make investigation his slogan. His good money then will not help to make financial fakirs rich.

During the week the local stock market has shown its underlying strength by its resistance to adverse influences from Wall Street, where quotations have moved in an alternate welter of excitement and collapse. Prices on the local exchange have not kept on the level with the previous high range, but depreciations have been comparatively moderate, and these were occasioned mainly by Wall Street weakness and the increasing gravity of the floods in Paris. But the Canadian markets appear to be more susceptible to influences of a favorable than of an adverse nature, and rallies are easily started. Local financiers asseverate that the monetary situation in this country is excellent, and that investors need have no misgivings about broad general conditions, as they are sound. Recent spasms of weakness in Wall Street, they point out, may be disregarded as being brought about by artificial means and not by any weakening in that country's financial position. Iron common dominated the market during the week, showing comparative steadiness in face of general conditions. On one occasion Iron was as low as 66, but part of the lost ground was regained. Textile issues have been firmly held and have shown consistent strength in the general flux of prices. This is largely due to the strong position of the textile firms and their bright outlook for the year. Traction issues have lost very little ground. Their notable strength on the exchange is a result of the unusually high increase in earnings shown by the larger companies. Bank clearings continue to show gratifying gains over the two previous years.

Government Elevators Question a Live Issue—Sir Richard Waited Upon

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—Sir Richard Cartwright was this morning waited upon by a delegation, which renewed the request made in previous years that the government take over the control of grain elevators of Fort William and Port Arthur. The deputation included, in addition to a number of members of Parliament, R. Mackenzie and R. C. Henders, secretary and vice-president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; C. B. Watt, Mr. Preston and Hadley Alls, of Dominion Millers' Association, and Mr. Ewing, M.P.P., Drayton, Ont., representing the Dominion Grange.

It was urged upon Sir Richard that government ownership and control of terminal elevators would result in much benefit to the farmers and to the milling industry. It would be a guarantee against the mixing of grain and other species of fraud.

Reference was made to the fact that western provincial governments are going in for government owned interior elevators. Sir Richard agreed with much that had been stated, and said the recommendations would receive consideration.

Bank of England Issues Fine Report

London, Jan. 27.—The Bank of England's weekly statement shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased £730,000; circulation, decreased £289,000; bullion, increased £441,074; other securities, decreased £330,000; other deposits, increased £878,000; notes reserve, increased £713,000; government securities, decreased £95,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week, is 51.85 percent; last week, it was 50.76 percent.

Illinois Traction for United States Market

One of the few stocks, says Mr. C. J. McCuaig, which was absolutely unaffected by the recent break in the market, was Illinois Traction preferred.

For several weeks past there has been steady absorption of this stock for investment, and the stock is exceedingly scarce around this level, so that an upward movement may occur any time.

It is understood that a market will be made for this stock in the United States, and this widening of the field should result in taking away a considerable amount of stock from Montreal, so that it is likely to find considerably higher level.

Canadian Banks Praised

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 27.—Sir Felix Schuster, Governor of the Union of London and Smith's Bank, in speaking at the annual meeting of the bank to-day, said the Canadian banking system was highful, efficient and useful.

STRIKING INCREASE OF CANADA'S WHEAT CROP.

GOOD DEMAND FOR BUTTER AND CHEESE

Local produce merchants are overjoyed at the new accession of export business, which has come like a bolt out of a clear sky. The big demand for butter from the British market, which commenced last week, is continuing, and is likely to last for some weeks yet.

What has stimulated this extra demand for butter is not clearly known, but is attributed by some dealers simply to a lack of supplies and to an increased consumptive demand in the British Isles, engendered by the fairly severe weather prevailing there.

Butter is also being shipped to the west and the United States in fair supply, and the local demand is good.

Conditions surrounding the cheese trade are also improved. A greater demand for this commodity has sprung up in Great Britain, and a large business is being done by local exporters.

Traders Bank Presents a Fine Statement for Past Year

The annual statement of the Traders' Bank of Canada, already referred to appreciatively in these columns, is a highly gratifying one.

The net profits of the year amount to $457,082, and with the balance of $190,982 brought forward from profit and loss, there was some $648,000 odd left for distribution. This has been disposed of by three quarterly dividends at the rate of 7 percent per annum, and one at the rate of 8 percent per annum; $200,000 has been transferred to Reserve Account, bringing that account up to $2,200,000, or over 50 percent of the paid-up capital; various dispositions has been made of other amounts and $102,443 has been carried forward to profit and loss account.

The total deposits of the bank now show the handsome total of $29,813,194, and the current assets of the bank are 19[illegible], and the current bills discounted $27,389,558. The total assets of the bank are $38,963,996, of which the quick or practically cash assets amount to $10,161,544, or more than a quarter.

The bank, indeed, has made substantial holds to-day or gratifying position ial increases in every department, and among the big banks of the country.

Capital of Dominion Bank is Placed at $10,000,000

Canadian banks are spreading out to keep pace with the rapid expansion of business and commerce in this country. At the annual meeting of the Dominion Bank, held at Toronto to-day, President E. B. Osler announced to the shareholders that the bank would increase its capitalization from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Application will be made immediately to provide for this by increasing the par value of the shares from $50 each to $100 each.

Nothing was announced with regard to any dividend changes, which is now paid at the rate of twelve percent.

Shareholders ratified the proposed increase of capital, which is to provide for necessary expansion in the near future.

Bank Clearings Good

The local bank clearings continue exceedingly high. Following are comparisons with the two previous weeks:—

	Clearings.
Bank clearings for week ended Jan. 27, 1910..	$ 41,180,444
Bank clearings for week ended Jan. 27, 1909..	30,036,275
Bank clearings for week ended Jan. [illegible], 190[illegible] ..	23,210,263

The above figures show the country is in fine shape, and that there is no cause for speculative disintegration.

HAMILTON MARKET PRICES.

Hamilton, Jan. 31.—White wheat, per bushel, $1.04 to $1.06; red wheat, per bushel, $1.04 to $1.06; spring wheat, per bushel, $1.00 to $1.06; peas, per bushel, 80c to 90c; barley, per bushel, 55c to 60c; oats per bushel, 39c to 40c; corn, per bushel, 68c to 70c; clover seed, per bushel, $7.50 to $8.00; Timothy seed, $1.90 to $2.50; white wheat flour, per barrel, $4.30 to $4.70; strong bakers' flour, per barrel, $4.75 to $5.25; dressed hogs, per cwt., $10.50 to $11.00; apples, per bag, $1.25 to $1.75; dried apples, per pound, 4c to 6c; potatoes, per bag, 68c to 70c; butter in rolls, per pound, 20c to 22c; butter in firkins, per pound, 18c to 21c; eggs, per dozen, 29c to 32c.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—Farmers on By-Ward market complained bitterly on Saturday that prices asked for their food stuffs were not being paid. One farmer seemed very surprised that he could not get $8 for front quarters of beef and $6 for hinds. Asked regarding some turkeys on his waggon he stated that he wanted 18c a pound for them, but nobody would give him more than 15c. Pork did not decrease in price; the rates asked varied around $11 a cut, as high as $12 being asked. Poultry was plentiful and chickens brought as much as 18c a pound. Oats were firm at 40c per bushel; hay, of which there was a fair amount, sold from $13 to $15 a ton.

INGERSOLL QUOTATIONS.

Ingersoll, Jan. 31.—White wheat, at $1.03 to $1.05; red wheat, $1.03 to $1.05 peas, 80c to 82c per bushel; barley, 58c to 60c do.; corn, 76 to 78c; oats, old, 48c to 50c; oats, new, 36c to 40c; oatmeal $3.75 to $4.00 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3.75 to $4.00; bran, $21 to $22 per ton; shorts $23 to $24;; flour,($2.65 to 2.90 per cwt.; butter, 28c to 30c per lb.; creamery, 30c to 32c per lb.; eggs, 30c to 35c per dozen; potatoes, 65c to 75c per bag; hay, $16 to $17 per ton; hides, $11 to $[illegible] per cwt.; live hogs, $8.30 to $8.50 per cwt.

HOP MARKET QUIET.

The market for hops is quiet and prices continue to advance. English hops being quoted at 42½c to 45c, and Bohemians at 58c to 60c, and British Columbia at 30c to 32c. No Canadians offered.

BEAN MARKET STRONG.

The bean market has been rather quiet during the past week. The market is strong, however, owing to the prices asked by Western shippers. Three-pound pickers are quoted at $1.96 track Montreal. The shippers in the Wes tare taking all kinds of prices. We quote the market purely nominal at $1.96 to $2.00.

EGGS IN DEMAND.

The demand for all grades of eggs is good and a fairly active trade is passing. Sales of selected new laid were made at 36c to 38c; selected No. 1 stock at 28c to 30c, and No. 1 candled at 25c to 27c per dozen.

CHEESE IN DEMAND.

The cheese market is firm, with good export demand, and prices unchanged.

Western..	12c to 12 1-4c
Eastern..	11 3-4c to 11 7-8c
Undergrades..	11 1-2ch to 11 5-8c

OUTLOOK FOR SPRING TRADE EXCELLENT

All indications point to an active spring business. Heavy metal men report the booking of very considerable orders, and spring importations are likely to be heavier than usual. The iron market continues to show much strength, and best Scotch brands of pig iron are quoted at $20.50 to $20.75 for delivery from dock first open water, figures about $2.00 ahead of last year's prices.

Manufacturers of textiles are all very busy, and some of the knitting mills are declining orders, having all they can do for some months to come. Dry goods orders are coming in well, and city retailers in this line have had a busy month, in the way of clearing sales.

Groceries are comparatively quiet, and most of the larger houses are preparing for their balancing, which is done later than in most other lines. The shoe factories are all well employed, but are apparently well supplied with stock.

Leather prices rule very firm, and 24 cents is now quoted for manufacturers' No. 2 sole; 25 cents for No. 1, and 33 to 34 cents for oak tanned. There is very little inquiry for leather at the moment, the elections, apparently, having a disturbing effect on the market. Hides are again rather firmer, principally due to competition among buyers.

Collections are still reported by Dun's as somewhat off-color, though why they should be so is hard to explain. Thirteen district failures are reported for the week, none of them of any special moment, the total of liabilities aggregating only $58,000.

Wheat and Oats Firm—Quiet Grain Market

Toronto, Jan. 31.—The wheat markets closed firmly for the week on all exchanges and in all departments of the local breadstuffs market prices are steady. Manitoba wheat is held firmly at $1.11½ to $1.13½ on track, lake ports, while Canada western oats in which trade has been strong this week, are higher at 42c to 43c per bushel.

Ontario No. 2 white oats are very firm at 38c per bushel outside. The good trade in the western grain has made Ontario oats stronger, although there is not a great deal of grain of any kind moving throughout the province.

Quotations by local dealers are as follows:—Ontario wheat—No. 2 mixed winter wheat, $1.06 to $1.07; No. 2 white, $1.07 to $1.08 outside. Manitoba wheat—Spot, No. 1 northern, $1.13½; No. 2 northern, $1.11½ on track, lake ports. For early January delivery, No. 1 northern, $1.18½; No. 2 northern, $1.17, all-rail. Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 75½c; new No. 3 yellow, 72½c, Toronto freights; kiln dried No. 3 yellow, 74½c. Oats—Canadian western No. 2, 43c; No. 3, 42c on track, lake ports. January shipment all rail: No. 2 C.W., 46½c; No. 3 C.W., 45½; No. 2 white, 38c outside; No. 3 white, 37c outside; 40c to 41c on track, Toronto. Barley—No. 2, 56c to 57c; No. 3 extra, 55c; No. 3, 49c to 50c; feed barley at 48c outside; Manitoba No. 3, 57c; No. 4, 53c track, lake ports. Peas—New No. 2, 85c to 86c. Rye—No. 2, 66c to 67c outside. Buckwheat—No. 2, 52c to 53c outside.

Manitoba flour quotations at Toronto are:—First patents, $5.70; second patents, $5.20; strong bakers', $5.00; 90 percent, Glasgow freights, 29s 6d. Ontario flour winter wheat patents for export, $4.20 to $4.25, in buyers' bags outside. Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $23 per ton; shorts, $24 per ton, track, Toronto. Ontario bran, $22.50 to $23 per ton; shorts, $23.50 to $24 per ton, on track, Toronto.

Flour Sold Cheaply

A despatch from Chicago received on 'Change, this morning, states that millers are forcing flour sales, especially of spring wheat make, at liberal concessions from published prices and at less than cost of production, based on the present cash and option prices at Minneapolis.

Liverpool Cattle

(Canadian Associated Press.)

John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable to-day: States steers from 14½ to 15¼ cents; Canadians, 14¼ to 15 cents; heifers, 14¼ to 15 cents; cows, 12½ to 13½ cents; bulls, 11½ to 12¼ cents; weather cold, trade very firm.

Toronto Cattle Prices

Toronto, Jan. 27.—Trade active, prices steady. 117 loads in to-day including 1,800 cattle, 750 sheep and lambs, 1400 hogs and 120 calves. Export cattle, choice, $5.75 to $6.00; do., medium, at $5.25 to $5.50; do., bulls, $4.75 to $5.00; do., bulls, light, $4.00 to $4.50; do. cows, $4.75 to $5.00; butchers' cattle choice, $5.25 to $5.65; do., medium, at $4.50 to $4.75; do., common, $4.00 to $4.25; do., cows, $4.00 to $4.50;; ditto bulls, $4.25 to $4.50; stockers, choice, $4.25 to $4.50; do., medium, $4.00 to $4.25; do., common, $3.50 to $3.75; do. bulls, $2.75 to $3.00; heavy feeders, at $4.75 to $5.00; short keeps, $5.00 to $5.25; milch cows, choice, each, $40.00 to $50.00; do., common, $45.00 to $50.00; sheep, ewes, $4.50 to $5.00, steady; bucks, $3.00 to $3.75, steady; lambs grain fed, $7.00 to $7.25, slow; lambs common, $6.00 to $6.50, slow; calves, $3 to $7.50, steady.

Hogs, selects, $8.50, fats and under-weights a quarter less off cars.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, JAN. 31.

About 1,125 head of butchers' cattle, 150 calves, 200 sheep and lambs, and 600 hogs, were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards this forenoon. Trade was fair with no material changes in the prices since last week. Prime beeves sold at 5½c to 6¼c per lb.; pretty good animals, 4¼c to 5¼c, and the common stock, 2¾c to 4c per lb.

Calves sold at from 3½c to 5¾c per lb.; sheep sold at about 4½c per lb., lamb at 6¼c to 6½c do.

Good lots of fat hogs sold at about 9c per lb.

The offerings of live stock at this market during the week consisted of 2,200 cattle, 425 calves, 475 sheep and lambs, and 1,000 hogs.

EAST BUFFALO CATTLE.

East Buffalo, Jan. 31.—Cattle receipts 2300 head, fairly active and steady; and prime steers, $6.25 to $6.50; shipping, $5.50 to $6.00; butchers, $4.50 to $6.00; heifers, $4.00 to $5.75; cows, $3.00 to $5.25; bulls, $3.50 to $5.25; stockers and feeders, 3.75 to $5.00; stock heifers, $3.00 to $3.75; fresh cows and springers strong to 2 higher, $26 t o$68.

Veals, receipts 1200 head, active and steady, $6 to $10.50.

Hogs, receipts 12,000 head, active; steady on heavy; 10c to 20c lower; and heavy, $8.65 to $8.70; mixed, $8.60 to $8.65; yorkers, $8.35 to $8.60; pigs, at $8.25 to $8.35; roughs, $7.90 to $8.10; stags, $7.00 to $7.50; dairies, $8.25 to $8.50.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 9000 head; active, and 25c to 50c higher; lambs, at $5.25 to $8.75; a few at $8.80; yearlings, $7.50 to $8.00; wethers, $6.25 to $6.50; ewes, $5.75 to $6.00; sheep mixed, $3.50 to $6.00.

BUTTER TRADE QUIET.

The butter market is quiet but firm, with prices remaining about the same as a week ago. A fair business is reported for outside and local account: Grass creamery, 25 1-2 to 26c; fresh receipts, do., 24 to 25c; Manitoba dairy, 18 to 20c; western dairy, 21c to 22c; rolls, fresh, 21 1-2c to 22 1-2c.

CROWN RESERVE PRESENTS FINE YEARLY REPORTS

Colonel Carson at Annual Meeting Tells About Famous Mine

The annual meeting of the Crown Reserve Mining Company was held this afternoon, when Col. John Carson presented a very satisfactory report on the property at Cobalt, while the financial statement was of such a nature as to cause much gratification on the part of shareholders.

COL. CARSON.

In his address, Col. Carson said that the Crown Reserve property at the close of the year on Dec. 31, last, consisted of our original Crown bought location of twenty-three acres and a lease on the thirty-five acres adjoining the property of the Silver Leaf Company, which gives that much additional territory for mining purposes, and that much additional surface for building and other purposes, and is altogether a valuable and promising additional asset to the Crown Reserve Company.

Up to Dec. 31, 1908, the company had spent on plant a sum of $71,650. During 1909, the company spent on further operating building, plant and equipment, a sum of $65,403, making a total expenditure under this head of $137,054.

There has also been erected a number of dwellings for our married employees, the rental of which will wipe out their entire cost in five years. Up to Dec. 31, 1908, the total development in feet of sinking, drifting and cross-cutting, amounted to 886 feet. During 1909 further development on the same lines was 4046 feet, so that 1909 development work was nearly five times that of 1908, and the company has now almost one mile of underground workings, and it has still over four-fifths of its territory undeveloped.

Up to Dec. 31, 1908(the Crown Reserve produced and shipped 1,798,954 ounces of silver of a gross value of $910,350. During 1909 it produced and shipped 4,034,325 ounces of silver of a gross value of $2,080,156.08, showing more than double the production and values for 1909 as against 1908. Moreover, the average value per ton of high grade ore in 1908 was 4,156 ounces, in 1909 about 4,784 ounces, or an increase of 628 ounces per ton, another very satisfactory showing. For 1908 the company declared and paid dividends and bonuses of $353,762, and for 1909, $1,238,169, showing an increase in payments to shareholders of $884,407. The Crown Reserve Company is now earning $4,000 net every day in the year and paying its shareholders nearly $3,500 net every day in the year. These facts speak for themselves.

The total production of silver in Cobalt district for 1909 was 24,000,000 ounces. Crown Reserve produced one-sixth of this, or over 4,000,000 ounces, another fact which speaks for itself. The mine to-day looks better and richer than at any time in its history and the outlook for 1910 is bright and prosperous. The veins are holding well with depth, and showings at the 200 foot level are most encouraging, the Carson and No. 17 veins being roughly five and six inches wide respectively, at that point, and very rich in silver values. The policy for 1910 will be to continue to pay regular dividends of 24 percent, and bonus of 36 percent, and gradually increase our surplus.

We are producing silver, said Col. Carson, in conclusion, at a cost of 10 1-3 cents per ounce, which is lower than the production cost, not only of any mine in Cobalt, but probably of any silver mine in the world, and owing to the richness of our ore, are getting the highest smelter prices for our product. Moreover, as above stated, we are paying out in dividends an average of over $100,000 per month, which compares favorably with the largest and richest mines in the world.

'We have now a complete, modern and up to date plant, and our expenditure under this head for 1910 will be trifling. Moreover, we expect to be receiving our motive power within the next month from the power company, and at a cost to us of less than one-half the price of running our own plant, and so will make a very large saving both as to installing and running, and we look forward with every confidence to a very profitable and and satisfactory year's business for 1910.

Following the presentation by the secretary, Mr. James Cooper, of the financial statement, Mr. Samuel W. Cohen, the general manager, gave a most detailed account of the present conditions of Crown Reserve mine, touching on the prospects, and giving a splendid conception of the great wealth and workings of this famous property.

The statement of assets and liabilities of the Crown Reserve Mining Company for th year ended Dec. 31 last, follows:

ASSETS.

Mining lands, mineral, mining rights, buildings, plant and equipment	$2,085,014
New buildings, plant and equipment (1909	65,403
Stores and supplies on hand..	9,287
Ore on hand....	50,000
due from smelter	395,982
Cash on hand and in bank	313,400
Accounts receivable	1,715
	$2,920,804

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,999,957
Royalty accrued and accruing to government	$ 87,548
Accounts payable, current	18,701
Dividend No. 7, due Jan. 15, 1910	265,322
Surplus	549,275
	$2,920,804

MINING AND OPERATING ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR.

Cr.		
By ore production		$2,080,156
Dr.		
To mining and all other expenses, including development and depreciation	$265,813	
To freight and treatment charges, and deduction made by smelters	184,671	
To bonus to employees.	12,611	
To royalty due Ontario Government, 10 percent of $2,080,156.08, $208,015, less proportion of expenses, $27,354	180,661	
		643,757
Profit		$1,436,398

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Cr.		
By balance from 1908		$ 347,117
By profit on operating		1,436,398
By Interest		3,929
Dr.		
To Dividend		
No. 3	$265,322	
No. 4	265,322	
No. 5	265,322	
No. 6	176,881	
No. 7	265,322	
	$1,238,160	
To Surplus	549,275	
	$1,787,445	$1,787,445

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Jan. 28.

There was a good attendance of the farmers at the Bonsecours market this forenoon, and beef quarters, potatoes, oats and buckwheat were more plentiful than they have been on any market day since the New Year. Oats sold at 90c to $1 the bag; buckwheat, $1.15 to $ do.; potatoes, 45c to 55c the 80 lb. bag; turnips, beets and carrots, 45c to 55c do.; parsnips and onions, 70c to 80c do.; cabbages, 75c the barrel; American celery, $1 to $1.25 the dozen. The farmers were asking from $12 to $12.50 per 100 lbs. for dressed hogs, but Mr. Bickerdike is selling them at $11 to $12 per 100 lbs., th latter price being for choice Abattoir dressed hogs. Beef hindquarters are 6c to 8c per lb.; do., fronts, to 5½c do.; sheep's mutton, 8c per lb. lamb's mutton, 10c to 10½c do.; dead turkeys, 20c to 22c per lb.; geese, 16c do.; chickens, 16c to 18c do.; tub butter 24c to 26c do.; print butter, 25c to 30c do.; eggs, 40c to 50c the dozen; apples, $3 to $4.50 the barrel; cranberries do.; oranges, $2.50 to $3.50 the box; lemons, $3 do.; Almeria grapes, $5.50 the keg; bananas, $1.50 to $2 the bunch; hay, $9 to $11 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $5.50 the 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

RACE TRACK GAMBLING

The Hon. Sydney Fisher Says it Does Not Improve Canadian Stock.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—The special committee of the House of Commons which is dealing with Mr. H. H. Miller's anti-gambling bill resumed work this morning. The witnesses in attendance included Chief Grassett of the Toronto police force and Chief Carpenter of the Montreal detective force, the Rev. R. Chown, secretary of the Methodist Social Reform and Moral Department, and W. P. Fraser, secretary of the Ontario Jockey Club.

The last mentioned who was first examined in reply to a question said that gate money was the chief source of revenue of the Ontario Jockey Club, other sources of revenue were restaurant and bar privileges, members fees, etc.

In 1905 Mr. Fraser said the club had lost money. In 1906 the profits amounted to $64,660; in 1907, $69,289; in 1908, $49,637, and last year $66,679. The surplus at the present time is $337,846 which includes real estate valued at $197,226 and $141,975 invested in stocks. The company was however carrying a mortgage of $100,000 against the Woodbine property. In reply to a question put by Mr. Raney, the witness admitted that advance information was telegraphed to outside points including pool rooms. The wires, he said, were operated by news companies, but he could not say whether they were Canadian or American. The company which controlled all the wires was the Interstate News Company. The directors of the club, he said, were cognizant of the telegraph privileges. The bookmaking privileges were farmed out to one man who retailed them to the bookmakers of whom there had been from fifty to seventy on the track in recent years. Mr. Fraser did not approve of pool selling. He said that hand bookmaking was not conducive to good, and disapproved of the advertising of tips on the races.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—The Anti-Gambling Bill Committee sat yesterday again. Chief Detective Carpenter, of Montreal, said he attended race meetings in that city and found them well conducted. He had never had complaints as to any disorder nor had he seen any bad results from betting at the Montreal Jockey Club course. He had searched the records and could not find a single case of any person who had gone wrong through betting on the Montreal race course.

Answering Mr. Raney, the witness said the bookmakers at the Blue Bonnets course were looked after by the Jockey Club.

'If a bookmaker defaults does the Jockey Club make good the default?' asked Mr. Raney.

'Let me say,' said Mr. Meredith, for the Montreal Jockey Club, 'there never has been a bookmaker who has defaulted on the Blue Bonnets course.'

'I have never had any complaint of any person who has been defrauded or who has been unjustly treated,' said Chief Detective Carpenter.

Chief Grassett, of the Toronto police, gave it as his opinion that the Woodbine race meeting was conducted in an orderly manner. He was inclined to think that if the official bookmaker was abolished some substitute would be found, and that man would be worse than the other. If betting could be suppressed altogether, both publicly and privately he would be in favor of it as distinctly as he could express himself.

Senator Douglas, of Saskatchewan, a breeder of thoroughbreds, said he did not think racing was so absolutely necessary to the development of the thoroughbred as had been said frequently before the committee.

'I believe,' said Senator Douglas, 'that a certain amount of exercise along a given line would produce certain results. We have had many trotting horses that have proved valuable, and their chief exercise has been in a butcher's cart. Their qualities have been developed simply because they do short runs and many of them. I suppose the same might be said of the thoroughbred. I do not think racing is absolutely necessary to the development of the thoroughbred as appeared to have been said frequently before this committee. I would qualify those statements very much. I think the statements that have been made before the committee are very inaccurate and extravagant.'

Senator Douglas went on to point out that no one contended that gambling was necessary to produce first-class draught horse or a first-class animal of any of the draught breeds. No one would contend that it was necessary to develop a delivery animal.

Further questioned, Senator Douglas admitted that he had no experience of racing whatever, but said he was strongly opposed to gambling in all forms. He had, he said, bred animals which were of good value. He bred one animal for which he was offered $3,000, but he refused to sell it because the purchaser wanted to send it to the United States for use on the race tracks. Eventually, when this particular animal was 14 years old, the Senator said he sold it for a good sum. He said he had now some horses standing in his stable eligible to race on the race tracks of America.

'I never thought of selling them,' said Senator Douglas, 'just because I do not wish to encourage gambling in connection with the matter.

'If the business of conducting a race course could not be supported without bookmaking and gambling, then it could not be a good business, and the country was better off without it.'

'Have you ever been on a race course in your life?' asked Mr. Leighton McCarthy, in cross-examination.

Senator Douglas — 'I was on the Woodbine course once—since I became a member of parliament. (Loud laughter.)

Senator Douglas admitted that on the occasion of this visit to the Woodbine he saw nothing wrong there. He was, however, opposed to gambling of every kind.

'Gambling is wrong wherever you find it,' he said.

He would not say, however, that gambling was worse on the race track than in the parlor.

Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, said he considered the thoroughbred a valuable ingredient in the blood of the horses of Canada, and he had no hesitation in saying there was nobody who indulged in racing or owned race horses who valued the blood of the thoroughbred horse in the horse flesh of Canada more than he did. He considered the English thoroughbred possessed qualities which were valuable in all classes of horses. His observation of the race horses as trained and raced in Canada was that they did not fulfil the purposes for the improvement of the stock in Canada. The animal he would like to see introduced into the Dominion was the stamp of horses to which the King's prizes were given in England, and which seldom went on the race track. As to the question whether racing was dependent on bookmaking for its existence, Mr. Fisher said he could not answer very positively, but he must say that the betting rings attracted a large number of people who were objectionable and whose presence kept away a number of people who were most interested in racing. He mentioned a case where a race meeting was in progress at Victoria, B.C., and said that the hotel where he was stopping was swarmed with a number of men with whom he would not like to be out on a dark night. Most of them were of a low class, and he was glad to say that most of them came from across the line. In the case of many of the men who visited race tracks, their interest was not in the horses, but simply in the gambling. Many of these men knew nothing of the horses except what they had heard or read of in the press.

In the course of cross-examination by Mr. Leighton McCarthy, Mr. Fisher said he had seen two English Derbys, but he could not remember the names of the horses which won. On the race courses of England and Canada amongst the horses which he had seen there were twelve 'weeds' for one good horse suitable to improve the general stock of the country.

Mr. Fisher, further questioned by Mr. McCarthy, said he did not see the necessity of racing for the breeding of the thoroughbred any more than Clydes and other horses.

Answering Mr. McCall, M.P., Mr. Fisher said he believed in sports in general, and horse racing, when properly conducted, he had no objection to.

'You do not consider betting is necessarily evil?' asked Mr. McCall.

'I would not like to say it is necessarily an evil, very foolish though I consider it to be.'

As to betting on race tracks, Mr. Fisher expressed his belief that if betting were stopped on the tracks betting outside would also cease. Mr. Fisher, however, admitted that he had not sufficient experience of betting to express a very definite opinion on the subject.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—At yesterday afternoon's sitting the examination of Walter Duncan, Inspector of Detectives, of Toronto, was held. He told the committee he had succeeded in suppressing the pool rooms of Toronto. The Woodbine, he said, was conducted in a businesslike way. He would not go so far as to say that the behavior of the crowds was as orderly as Toronto Exhibition crowds. He had been carried thirty or forty yards by crowds when betting was going on.

Inspector Duncan produced statistics to show that the total number of cases of misdemeanor reported to the police during the Woodbine meetings was 269. The total number of cases during the Industrial Exhibition of the same years was 342. During the race meetings the amount stolen was $13,152; the total amount stolen during the Industrial Exhibitions was $7,502.

When asked about a number of cases of people who had gone wrong through betting, Inspector Duncan could not say whether the misappropriations which had been made by these people had been made before or after they commenced to bet.

Mr. McCarthy, who was conducting the examination, having remarked that boys were not wanted at the Woodbine, Mr. Raney asked: 'Why not?'

'For the same reason,' said Mr. McCarthy, 'that we do not want boys in Parliament, or other places where grown people go.'

Mr Raney said that would not do.

'It will do for your narrow mind,' said Mr. McCarthy, with heat.

Witness thought that if race track betting were confined to people who could afford it not so much harm would result, but real harm results when young people go in for it. If it could be done away with it would be a Godsend to the country. He believed it could be done away with or at any rate kept under better control and thereby prevent a lot of ruin.

Inspector Duncan informed Mr. Raney that he knew of quite a number of families who had been ruined by betting. In the case of anyone who gets into trouble the family is almost ruined.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Monk, witness said that a large proportion of the cases of embezzlement were due to speculation in stocks. A great deal was also due to intemperance.

Mr. Monk—Fifty times as much.

Inspector Duncan—Yes.

Inspector Duncan said that in nearly every case the trouble started with drinking. The other evils follow. A much larger number of people fall from drinking than from betting on horses.

Dr. Bell, manager of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, examined by Mr. Alex. Smith, said that racing was made an attraction at the Winnipeg exhibition. The authorities of the Exhibition sold the book-making privileges. Last year these brought in slightly over five thousand dollars. These receipts made it possible for the exhibition directors to offer larger prizes and to offer better premiums in other departments. He had never heard of any evils resulting from the races at the exhibition.

Dr. N. S. Inglis, a Winnipeg physician, examined by Mr. Smith, said that conditions prevailing in the West were very different from those prevailing in the East. In the West, particularly for purposes of ranching, good saddle horses are absolutely necessary. Stringent legislation along the lines proposed, will result in deterioration of the stock. Moreover in the West a great many standard horses were bred, and this legislation would decrease the interest in this. The saddle horse is the beginning of what they hope to make a great industry.

Dr. Inglis asked the committee to go slow, because there were a large number of influential people in the West, who would like to give evidence before the committee. He believed that if betting on the race course were discontinued, it would result in hardship to the ranchers and put a stop to the breeding of thoroughbreds. Witness said he was a shareholder in the Manitoba Jockey Club.

At the evening sitting, Chief Inspector Archibald, of the Toronto police force, was examined, and gave evidence along the same lines as Inspector Duncan.

He said he was for many years head of the Staff Department, which was so frequently referred to by scoffers as the Morality Department, that it finally became to be taken seriously until that name was finally adopted for the department. During the period he was head of the department about sixty thousand cases of complaints of various kinds passed through his hands, two-thirds of which were dealt with by him personally without being taken into court and without any publicity. Of these complaints the bulk were due to the inordinate use of liquor, though gambling 'came pretty close to the liquor business.' A large number of the complaints were in regard to betting with handbook men and gambling on horse racing at other places.

Asked by Mr. Raney which was the more harmful, the Woodbine, which had the sanction of highly respectable people, or the pool room, which had not that sanction, Chief Inspector Archibald said the outside handbook men and small rooms were more demoralizing and more degrading than betting on the race track. A larger number of novices in the business resorted to these places because they could put up a much smaller amount of money and do it without losing a day's or half a day's work.

Replying to the committee, Chief Inspector Archibald said he desired the law made plain so as to declare betting either legal or illegal. For himself he would eliminate gambling in all its phases and forms. He did not, however, think the police could do anything in regard to betting between man and man.

Mr. McCall, M.P.—You would include poker playing and bridge whist and all that kind of thing?

The witness replied in the affirmative, and said he would not go so far as to invade a person's house where those games were indulged in.

Asked by Mr. McCall, M.P., as to whether the professional betting man drank, Chief Inspector Archibald replied that drinking, betting and loose women usually went together.

Mr. McCall—I always understood that the man who was in the business of gambling was a man who never took liquor, but wanted all his wits about him.

Chief Inspector Archibald—That is so in a few cases.

The witness added that he thought the great majority of men who gambled also drank.

Mr. McCall—They are gambling for sport and not for the money they are making.

Witness—I cannot see how they can be dissociated.

Inspector Archibald said he did not condemn horse racing. He personally liked a race, though he never went to one unless he went on duty.

Replying to Mr. McCarthy, the witness said, speaking as a police officer, he wanted the law made clear as to whether betting was legal or illegal, though personally, if he had his way he would 'wipe out all kinds of gambling.'

'Do you think you could do it?'

'That is another question. I think we could circumscribe it. I think we could limit to a minimum.'

Inspector Archibald said he saw nothing wrong in individual betting, but he thought bookmaking ought to be stopped.

The committee adjourned until next Tuesday.

IMPROVED DAIRYING

Subject Discussed at Huntingdon Convention

Huntingdon, Que., Jan. 27.—Mr. R. Ness, of Howick, presided at the convention of the Huntingdon Dairymen's Association, held to-day. He spoke of the good condition [illegible] land of the district, and alluded to the fact that the association was the oldest in the province. If the young men would stick to that part of the country and do as they had to do when they went farming out West, he said, there would be no reason to travel from the home district. He regretted that the English population was drifting to the West, and it was said that the French-Canadians were taking their places. Who was to blame for this? The young people who left for the cities and the North-West.

Mr. Robert Brodie, of Westmount, spoke with approval of co-operation in farming, particularly in relation to buying implements.

The Rev. W. H. Stephens thought the government ought to spend more money on making good roads, this being a matter of special importance to farmers.

At the afternoon session, Mr. G. H. Barr, chief of the dairy division, Ottawa, gave an address, pointing out where improvements in dairying could be made. He spoke of the different ways in which farmers failed to take proper care of their cream, and the result was an inferior butter. Creameries and cheese factories in this province should be better equipped and there should be better legislation in this direction. The marketing of the goods was of infinitely less importance than the producing of the finest butter and cheese. If the quality of the product was all right, anybody could sell it because the buyers wanted it but if it was of an inferior quality it took a mighty good man to sell it.

Mr. J. H. Grisdale, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, alluded to the necessity of feeding dairy cows well in order to get the best results, and that food must be produced on the farm. He then contrasted the number of cattle, 20 to 30 on the average 100-acre farm to that in Denmark where, on the same sized farm, cattle numbered from 70 to 100. It was possible to have in the province of Quebec equally as large a number of cattle on a 100-acre farm as had the Danes, but it was somewhat remote, as the average farmer in this province largely half-starved his fifteen or twenty cattle. This needed to be changed, and what was wanted was to make the land produce sufficient forage to keep these cattle properly, and it could be done. The great secret of the success of the Danes was that they worked and did not half cultivate land.

The following officers were elected at the evening session:—President, Mr. Robert Ness, re-elected; vice-president, Mr. A. Muir, sr., re-elected; directors, Messrs. Thomas Drysdale, James Bryson, James Donaldson, Edward McGowan, M. E. Burke, Thomas White, William Scott, D. H. Brown, D. D. McBain.

Mr. J. H. Grisdale again spoke in the evening, this time on the management of the dairy herd; while Mr. G. H. Barr dealt with the care of cheesemaking.

Prof. Blair, of Macdonald College, talked on the improvement of home grounds.

HOLD-UP IN TORONTO

Five Drivers Robbed by Two Masked Men.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—Five drivers for the Rutherford & Marshall stable were held up for two hundred dollars by two masked men early this morning. As the drivers, one by one, came in with their money returns, they were met by a pistol planted at their faces and told to deliver. Then they were tied up in the stables. Detective Guthrie is on the case.

THE NEW COMET

Seen at Ottawa, But Not at McGill.

That fast-moving comet, which the present moment, figuratively speaking, eclipses Halley's, and has been labelled 'comet 1910 A' by the American scientists, has not been sighted from the McGill observatory. Though it was photographed from the Dominion observatory at Ottawa, no observations of it have been made locally. Professor McLeod, who has charge of the McGill observatory, has been absent from the city during the last few days.

The comet has been named after Professor Berake, of the Johannesburg observatory, who first discovered it on January 17th, 'Berake's comet.' At the present time the visitor is clearly visible between 6 and 7 o'clock on cloudless evenings, and can be seen with the naked eye according to the statement made at the Dominion observatory. The measurement of its length as made in Ottawa is approximately 24,000,000 miles.

ARIZONA OBSERVATIONS.

Tucson, Ariz., Jan. 28.—Prof. A. E. Douglas, observer at the University of Arizona, reports that comet A 1910 is double tailed. Wednesday night the second tail was noted branching off due south, with the other pointing straight upward. Prof. Douglas estimated the length of the double tail at 26 degrees, the longest since the comet of 1882.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Below will be found a list of Canadian patents recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C. Any information on the subject will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above named firm.

Numbers 123,308—Olof Ohlsson, Sodertelge, Sweden, internal combustion engine; 123,340—George A. Newton, Liverpool, Eng., furnace or fire bars; 123,393—Jacob W. Allison, Innisfree, Alta., hair pin; 123,398—Edouard Belin, Paris, France, apparatus for reproducing at a distance graphic documents, photographs, blocks, drawings, etc.; 123,438—Jarvis Jickling, Morden, Man., cultivator teeth for cultivating the soil; 123,448—Andreas Persen, Haugesund, Norway, apparatus for lowering ships, boats; 123,450—Stanislaw Markl, Kleczany, Austria, apparatus for heating with crude oil; 123,473—Arthur C. Stevens, Hounslow, Eng., locks.

BAD LEG FOR 60 Years

(Photo of Mrs. Minnett)

OLD LADY'S SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY TO ZAM-BUK.

Here is strong proof of how Zam-Buk cures long-standing sores, or chronic wounds. Mrs. J. Minnett, of 192 Thurbers Ave., Providence, Rhode Island, says:

"When a child of eight I was bitten on the leg by a dog. The wound never healed up soundly, and I have suffered with an ulcerated leg for over 60 years. At one time, I was an in-patient at the East Suffolk Hospital for a long period, and for three years I was in and out of hospitals with it. I was continually in pain, and the sore would not heal, but continued to discharge.

"Twelve months ago I came out here to my daughter, and as soon as she saw how bad the leg was she sent for a doctor. He gave me some ointment, but it did me no good. Doctors said my leg would never be healed.

"One day my youngest daughter brought home a box of Zam-Buk and induced me to try it. With the first application I seemed to find ease. I kept on with the Zam-Buk treatment, and soon saw that the wound was getting better. I persevered, and, to cut a long story short, Zam-Buk healed up the sore! It is marvellous to think that, after suffering for sixty years, Zam-Buk has been able to heal the wound."

Zam-Buk is superior because it is nature's own healer, composed entirely of pure herbal essences. For eczema, ulcers, cold sores, chaps, abscesses, piles, burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, rashes, etc., it is unequalled. All druggists and stores 50c box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.

Zam-Buk EVERY HOME NEEDS IT

Local Wholesale Depot, 144 Craig street west, Montreal.
Montreal 'Weekly Witness,' Feb. 1, 1910.

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLAND.

Statistics just compiled by the authorities at Archbishop's House, Westminster, give the number of Roman Catholics in the British Empire as 12,000,000.

Cornelius Medley, of Romsey, Hants, who died at the age of ninety-one worked in the Broadlands gardens for seventy-nine years. His first employer was Lord Palmerston.

Two young farm servants, sued at Bridlington for breaking their employment contract with a local farmer, said they ran away because, though well fed, they were refused jam-tarts.

Under Lever Bros., co-partnership scheme a dividend of 7 1-2 percent, or 2 1-2 percent more than was anticipated, has been paid on the first year's working to the 1,949 employees who hold shares.

Most of the new patents taken out during 1909 were concerned with aeronautics, motors for road vehicles, and advertising schemes. In all 30,607 applications were received, an increase of more than 2,000 on the figures for the previous year.

Eleven men who were employed on January 1, 1900, in dealing with dangerous explosives at Plumstead Marshes agreed, if they were still living, to meet in ten years' time in Trafalgar-square, and have an outing in London. One has died, and three were unable to carry out their promise, but the remaining seven duly met and visited the Tower and other places of amusement.

Owing to the inconvenience caused by the absence of a Sunday delivery of letters in London, a combination of postal and telephone services has been introduced, by which a country resident will be able to send by post on a Saturday afternoon or evening a message for delivery by telephone to a subscriber in the London area on the following morning. In addition to the ordinary postage of the letter, a fee of 3d. per thirty words will be charged.

Sir Edward Robert Murray, Bart., has been sentenced at Kingston to six months' imprisonment in the second division for obtaining credit to the amount of £165 6s 3d. from Diers and Pond, Ltd., at Surbiton, without informing them that he was on undischarged bankrupt. He went to South Africa with the Yeomanry, rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was three times mentioned in despatches. Since his return he had been endeavoring to earn his living as a stockbroker.

'Prophet' Baxter, otherwise the Rev. M. P. Baxter, has died in London at the age of 76 years. He was known throughout Great Britain as the author of many prophecies, particularly as to the end of the world. The events which he foretold, however, did not materialize, but he had a big following who believed in his prophecies. The rev. gentleman was a clergyman of the Church of England, and had made a life study of the prophetic Scriptures. He founded the Willow street Philanthropic Mission at Shoreditch, which provides food and shelter for distressed people.

A great impetus to sales in regard to factories, wharves, warehouses, land, etc., has been noticeable in the past year as a direct result of the working of the new Patents and Designs Act. Foreign firms holding English patents have expended their capital in England to the amount of £538,372. These figures, large as they are, do not, adequately represent all the transactions resulting from the Act. A great amount of activity in the disposal of factory property has been due also to English firms extending their operations in order to manufature patents—on a royalty basis—held by foreign firms, and reorganising their business, so as to be able to compete with the foreigner by manufacturing in cheaper areas, with greater facilities, at a less cost.

SCOTLAND.

The Duke of Fife has presented his large collection of armoury and antiquities, including many old Highland weapons, to the town of Banff.

While the train from Dundee to Glasgow was crossing the Forth Bridge a man, whose identity is unknown, jumped out of the train and fell into the river.

At a meeting of the citizens in the City Chamber the Lord Provost of Glasgow accepted on behalf of the Corporation a marbie bust of Gladstone presented by public subscription.

The King has been pleased, upon the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, to approve of the appointment of Mr. John Craigie, K. C., as an additional Sheriff-Substitute in the Sheriffdom of Lanark.

A distressing accident has occurred at Slateford Junction, on the Caledonian Railway. Two foremen platelayers, named James Connelly, a middle-aged man, and Wilson Simpson, 36, both residing in Edinburgh, were proceeding along the railway to their work, when they drew to one side to let a mineral train pass. They did not notice a train of empty carriages coming in the opposite direction, and both were knocked down and killed instantaneously.

By the death of Mrs. Agnes Scott, of Langholm, Dumfriesshire, in her 92d year, the 'Five Kirks of Eskdale' have lost their second oldest inhabitant. Mrs. Scott was the youngest of a family of fifteen children. Her father and her oldest brother both died in their 80th year, two of her sisters and one brother died between the ages of 70 and 78, one sister died in her 82d year, and her mother and last surviving brother died in their 92d year.

IRELAND.

Mr. Joseph Heffernam, farm laborer, has been executed in Dublin for the murder of Mary Walker, telegraphist, last June. Miss Walker went for a walk at Mullingar, and Heffernam attacked and attempted to assault her. She offered desperate resistance, and Heffernam cut her throat.

Miss Annie Adair, who was found unconscious in the office of Mr. Leeburn, Belfast, subsequently died from the effects of gas poisoning, caused by the imperfect combustion of a stove. Mr. Leeburn's dead body was found in a passageway. A pathetic circumstances of Miss Adair's death was that it occurred an hour after her mother's funeral left the house.

Exciting scenes have occurred at Carrigallen, Leitrim, when several thousand people assembled near an evicted farm to protest against it being tenanted. About two hundred police were drafted to the place, and when Mr. Smyth, M. P., proceeded to address the gathering, the District Inspector said he could not allow the meeting to be held. The crowd stoned the constabulary, who charged with batons. This infuriated the people, and they were only scattered by a bayonet charge.

Alderman John Rooney, of Belfast, has died as the result of gas poisoning whilst asleep. An examination of the gas pipes under the floor showed that an electric wire passed over one of the pipes immediately below the boards, and a hole had been melted in the pipe at the point of contact. Three inches of piping had ben melted away, and the under side of the flooring was scorched.

Revenue returns for the past year, so far as relates to Belfast, show total receipts of almost three and a-quarter millions, notwithstanding the fact that the drop in whiskey receipts is over £160,000. There is a general increase of almost £103,000, but this is due to the enormous increase of £302,000 in tobacco alone, the receipts from the latter being almost one and three-quarter millions.

A comparatively new temperance movement in Ireland is known as the 'Catch-My-Pal' union. It was founded by the Rev. R. J. Patterson, Presbyterian minister, Armagh. The principles of the union are, the recognition of the value of a human soul; the publicity of pledge signing; competition; and a united Protestant platform. Men belonging to the union are expected to obtain a 'pal' and to bring him to a certain place at a certain time. In Ireland the Protestant Churches are all united as they never have been before for the single object of total abstinence reform. Another principal is to throw the responsibility of doing the work on the men themselves.

WATERWAYS REPORT

Submitted to United States Congress.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The preliminary report of the National Waterways Commission was submitted to Congress to-day. The report is based upon a comprehensive investigation in this country and abroad, and will be followed by a subsequent report with further recommendations. This preliminary report recommends, among other things, a general plan of conservation of water power, with the shaping of projects in the light of future needs of streams, resort to federal and state legislation rather than to unnecessary channel improvement merely to enforce reduction of railway freight rates with inhibition on the other hand of manipulation of such rates to freeze out water competition; a uniform system of distribution of cost of waterway improvement between federal, state and local governments; avoidance of multiplication of ports; restriction of dam construction permits; inauguration of such waterway projects only as can be completed within a reasonable time; a federal tax on power furnished to consumers; reservation by the government of power to alter or repeal power rights

The most essential requirement for the rehabilitation of water traffic is asserted to be the establishment of harmonious relations between railway and water lines.

The commission cannot see its way clear to recommend a general power to fix minimum rates, but a majority of the commission would recommend empowering the Inter-State Commerce Commission to prescribe a minimum railway rate whenever in its opinion the object of a railway in reducing rates is to destroy waterway competition. The subject of the driving out of water competition appears to be the only question upon which the commission divided.

The commission is unwilling to recommend such a change as the creation of a board to decide upon the feasibility and desirability of preparations for expenditure on rivers and harbors and pays high tribute to the work of the army engineer corps.

In the general policy of improving streams in waterway systems, the commission advises that the main stream be improved first and raised to an adequate stage of efficiency before its tributaries, that preference be given the lower portions of a stream, and that improvement proceed as a rule from the mouth up.

The most striking instance cited of decrease in water-borne traffic is that of the Erie canal, though the commission regards as 'quite as striking' the decrease in traffic on the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

The report says on the other hand that the traffic on the great lakes has increased enormously.

SAVED FROM THE FLAMES.

Detroit, Jan. 26.—Three union suits bought at a bargain sale Monday afternoon by George Sauve, a travelling salesman from Montreal, saved him and his wife from death, when the lodginghouse, where they had engaged rooms, took fire yesterday.

Escape by way of the stairs was cut off by the blaze. Sauve knotted the union suits together, tied one end to the bedpost, threw the other out of the window and thus, he and his wife scrambled to the ground. Several other occupants of the house narrowly escaped death.

LEMIEUX ACT THE MODEL

Luce Bill Presented in the Massachusetts Legislature.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 21.—A bill, modelled on the Lemieux Act of Canada was yesterday presented in the Legislature of the Massachusetts Association in favor of a Law for the Investigation of Industrial Disputes, by its secretary, Mr. Myron E. Pierce. The Bill was drawn up by the Association's counsel, Mr. Robert Luce. The bill provides for replacing the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration by the State Board of Labor, whose duty it shall be 'to aid in securing industrial peace,' by investigation or arbitration, as the disputants may elect. To that end it is to be unlawful for employers to lock out their men, or for employees to strike, before the dispute has been investigated.

The findings and recommendations of a board are to get full publicity, in accordance with an important purpose of the law, which is the informing and creating of public opinion. If the parties do not accept the recommendations, then they may lock out or strike as they please. Herein is the essential difference between the Canadian plan and that of New Zealand, where arbitration is compulsory and strikes are forbidden. Mr. MacKenzie King, the Canadian Minister of Labor, when recently in Boston, said that in the nearly three years of the Canadian law, not one report of a board of investigation had been followed by a strike or lockout, where conditions of employment—wages or hours—were involved.

The Canadian law applies only to public utilities, including mining. In accordance with the strong opinion of Mr. MacKenzie King, backed by the majority advice of the many Canadians with whom correspondence has been held, the Massachusetts bill is not thus restricted, but applies to all occupations. In some matters of detail there has also been change from the Canadian law to conform to the recommendations of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, the most influential labor body in Canada, which passed resolutions commending the act by a vote of 81 to 19, and by a vote of 59 to 22 endorsed the proposal to have it extended to cover all industries. Likewise some recommendations of Canadian employers for strengthening the measure have been embodied in the Massachusetts bill. In Canada both labor and capital now heartily approve the principle of the measure. In perfecting it for this State it is understood the suggestions in detail of the Canadian Minister, based on his plentiful experience with its actual operation, have been put to good use.

Arbitration does not disappear. Where the parties agree that the board shall render a decision, rather than make a statement, and that they will abide by it, they may have the services of the State Board or a special board. Agreements to refer disputes to the State Board may be embodied in standing agreements as to industrial relations. But the bill is essentially one for investigation, that the disputants may come face to face, discuss their grievances before disinterested listeners, have time to cool off before committing themselves to rash action and let the public know the facts.

CURRENCY ACT

Standard for Gold and Silver Coins.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.— The Hon. W. S. Fielding has given notice of a resolution on which will be based a bill to amend the Currency Act, so as to provide that the standard for gold coins of the currency of Canada be such that of one thousandth part of weight, nine hundred shall be of fine gold, and one hundred of alloy, and the standards of silver coins shall be such that of one thousandth part of weight, nine hundred and twenty shall be of fine silver and twenty of alloy. Also, that the standard weight for gold coin for the denomination of ten dollars be 516 grains, for fifty-cents, 180 grains, and for other silver and gold coins proportionate weights respectively.

STATUE OF GEN. LEW WALLACE

Before a distinguished assemblage a statue of General Lew Wallace, the author of 'Ben Hur' was unveiled in the Hall of Fame at the Capitol, Washington. Mr. Lew Wallace, Jr., the grandson of the illustrious author, soldier and statesman, pulled the cord, unveiling the figure. Mr. William Allen Wood made the presentation speech on behalf of the commission. Governor Thomas Marshall, of Indiana, accepted it for the State. Addresses were made by Senator Beveridge and A. Rustem Bey, the Turkish Charge d'Affaires. Mr. James Whitcomb Riley read a poem written by him for the occasion. The statue is placed next to that of Governor Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's war Governor. The figure, by Mr. Andrew O'Connor, is slightly more than life size and with pedestal stands about ten feet high. The base, a square block of Indiana limestone, bears this inscription:—'Lew Wallace, soldier, author, diplomat.' The General is represented in the uniform of a major-general of the civil war period. He is bareheaded and his uniform coat is hastily and carelessly fastened. He is erect in posture. The wind is blowing out the skirt of his coat.

OUR MAIL BAG.

[Some of the kindly sentiments expressed by one and another of our readers as they send in their subscriptions. For all of these good words we would like to say a hearty 'Thank you.'—The Publishers.]

Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 4, 1909.
Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Montreal, Que.
Gentlemen,—Enclosed please find $1.50 for 'World Wide' for next year. May you long be spared, is the earnest prayer of the writer. In 'World Wide' you are 'going about doing good,' making Canada a better country to live in, adding a moral tone, and in a class all by yourselves. I wish you a prosperous New Year.
Yours sincerely,
H. H. BLANCHET.

From A. A. M. Dale, South Qu'Appelle, Sask.:
'I have pleasure in renewing the following three subscriptions to 'World Wide.' . . . The lack of 'World Wide' each week would make quite a gap in the week's intelligence. I have attentively read it since its first appearance.'

With renewal subscription:—
'I have taken "World Wide" for two years, and I don't remember how long previous to that. I consider it one of the best reviews in print. As a rule, I find in it articles of greatest importance, and the kind I want.'
(REV.) E. A. DAVIS.
Indian Head, Sask.

With renewal for family club:—
'I have taken the 'World Wide' only for one year, but I consider it the best synopsis of current topics obtainable, either in this country or any other.'
J. F. BARKER.
Sedgewick, Alta.

With $1.50 for renewal:—
'I have taken the 'World Wide' for two years, and I consider it one of the best busy man's source of reliable information I have yet come across.'
S. W. ARTHUR, B.A., M.D.
Redvers, Sask.

With renewal for family club:—
'I value your publications very highly, having subscribed for the 'witness' thirty years, and for the 'Canadian Pictorial' and' World Wide' ever since they were published. I consider 'World Wide' a most excellent publication.'
W. E. TRAILL.
Meskanaw, Sask.

City of Cranbrook, B.C., Dec. 29, '09.
Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Montreal:
Dear Sirs,—In renewing for 'World Wide,' I think it only right to say it is by far the most interesting paper I know, and appeals very intimately to those who have a knowledge of the politics and general conditions in the Old Country. The manner in which attractive, really instructive matter is selected is deserving of all praise.
Yours very truly,
JOSEPH RYAN, P.M.

I have taken 'World Wide' ever since it was put on the market, and I consider it of the highest value, especially to the busy man, as a painstaking and judicious resume of matter of world wide interest, which no intelligent Canadian can afford to be in ignorance of. The periodical frequently contains some one article, which in itself I would count worth the price of my yearly subscription to the paper.
(REV.) J. S. COFFIN.
Louisburg, C.B.

From P. O'Connell, Big Fork, Ont.:
'Your weekly review of current topics, 'World Wide,' is certainly an education. If a person desires to speak intelligently of political and present day history, he or she should read your valuable paper. When I see 'World Wide' in a home, I am confident that there dwell intelligent people.'

From Mr. L. M. Curdy, 316 Bay street, Ottawa, Ont.:
'I have taken the 'World Wide' for nearly ten years, and I consider it one of the best publications that the country produces. A week without 'World Wide' would be most incomplete for me.'

From Mr. Adam Clark, P.M., Farnham Centre, Que.:
I have taken the 'World Wide' for many years, and I consider it a splendid publication.

I have taken 'World Wide' for three years, and I consider it one of the most instructive periodicals I subscribe for. The articles produced are well selected to keep one informed on the leading topics of interest the world over. Its art notes are excellent. In fact, it is hard in a small space to express one's appreciation of 'World Wide.' I would feel it to be a distinctive loss to be without it.
Yours truly,
A. G. LAWRENCE.
Toronto, Ont.

From J. W. Kelly, Vernonville, Ont.:
I consider 'World Wide' a splendid magazine to keep one in touch with British and world wide politics and events. The art section I cannot appreciate as I would like, but the sermons and ethical selections I have enjoyed immensely. Anything in the way of an aid to public speaking I appreciate. I wish every success to your clean, upright, liberal-minded, public-spirited publications.

From Mrs. Isaac Johnson, Lancaster, Ont.:
'I think it cannot fail to be productive of much good. I am sure it has made us take a deeper interest in the Sunday-school lessons ever since we started on this course. I have always found the 'Witness' ever ready to encourage anything that had as its aim the uplifting of humanity.'

From Miss Eva M. Simpson, 122 Colonial avenue, Montreal:—
'I feel that your 'Bible Study Club' course has been of great benefit to me in many ways. The time and thought necessary for the proper study of the lesson in order to answer the questions even very simply, have been of great value to me. I think, as a regular feature of the 'Witness, it is a good thing. The adult classes in the Sunday-schools would do well to discuss the questions in their lesson. I thank you for giving me the opportunity of being a member of the club through the columns of the 'Witness.'
The 'Witness' is a valued paper in our home. My father and mother came to Montreal thirty-five years ago, and since then the 'Witness' has been a part of our home. We have bound volumes of the 'Witness' for the years 1857, '58, '59, and '60, and it is very interesting to read of the events and incidents of our city at that time.
I wish you and all the staff a prosperous New Year and every success in the good work which you are carrying on every day.'

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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

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A club of 10 or more subscribers (new or old) at **70c** each, with a premium to the club raiser of either (1) a Bagster Teacher's Bible, leather bound, or (2) a handsome leather Hand Bag, or (3) a good Fountain Pen, or (4) Lady's Envelope Purse, or (5) a set of Carvers, or (6) a Farmer's Combination Knife, or (7) a pair of Gold-filled Cuff Links, splendid quality.

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In the case of the family club, three of the papers must go to the same house, but the fourth may be ent to some friend else. where as a **Gift Subscription.**

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PREMIUMS! PREMIUMS!

For New Subscribers.

For genuine new subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' remitted at the full annual rate by an old subscriber, we gladly award premiums

A new subscriber must in every case be a genuine new subscriber, and not merely a transfer, in other words it must mean an actual increase in our circulation, and must be one in whose home the publication in question has not been taken for at least two years.

One's own subscription, even if new, does not entitle to a premium, as premiums are given as a return for work done in securing new readers. In these premium offers the premiums are open to subscribers in Canada, but the new subscriptions may be for any address for which no extra postage is needed—(see list of these places on the Editorial page.)

For **ONE NEW SUBSCRIPTION** to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' at $1.00 a year, we will give choice of the following:
1. Dominion Cook Book—highly recommended; regular publisher's price, $1.00.
2. Pair of 8-in Adjustable Tension Shears.
3. Pair of 5-in. Scissors—good steel.
4. Pair of Handsome Beauty Pins, in best hard enamel. Fleur-de-lys design.
5. Girls' Waterproof School Satchel—large size. Very useful also for shopping.

For **ONE RENEWAL** (your own or your neighbor's) and **ONE NEW SUBSCRIPTION** to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' each at $1.00 a year, we give one of the following:
1. Extra quality, large one-bladed jackknife, a very useful article around home or workshop.
2. Roger's Jackknife, two blades, buckhorn handle.
3. Set of three Children's Gift Books, daintily bound, and well illustrated, good type.

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1. Fountain Pen, gold nib, thoroughly satisfactory.
2. Ladies' Leather Purse, moire lined, envelope style.
3. Pair very handsome Beauty Pins, in best hard enamel on Sterling Silver, maple leaf or pearl design.
4. One yard Canadian Flag, of best wool bunting.
5. Farmers' Combination Knife—two blades and seven useful tools.

For **ONE RENEWAL** (your own or a friend's) and **TWO NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS** to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' at $1.00 a year, we give choice of the following:
1. Bagster Teacher's Bible, minion type, leather bound.
2. Gold-filled Locket, best quality. (The locket prettily engraved with any three letters for only one extra new subscription or 50 cents in cash.)
3. Gold-filled Neck Chain, best quality.
4. Safety Razor, good make.

For **THREE NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS** to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' at $1.00 year, we give choice of the following:
1. Bagster Teachers' Bible, large clear type (long primer), leather bound.
2. Pair Nickel Skates — double enders, suitable for boys or girls, all sizes, complete with screws.
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Cut out the above and keep for reference, and watch for other offers.

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A 16-page Weekly paper, full of good things for Young and Old. Sometimes 24 pages.

For over 40 years the favorite in Canadian homes.

Unequalled anywhere at the price, and the best all-round paper for the Sunday Schools of Canada.

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To Sunday Schools In Clubs of 10 or more to one address, half of the above rates, or only **20 cents** per copy per annum.

A New Feature for 1910

The large new press recently installed, upon which the 'Northern Messenger' is printed, is capable of printing in colors so that, starting with the holiday numbers at the beginning of the year,

COLORED ILLUSTRATIONS

will be used throughout the year, and will, we believe, add greatly to the general attractiveness of the 'Messenger,' whether for the home or Sunday school.

THREE WEEKS' TRIAL FREE

In order to introduce the 'Northern Messenger' into Sunday Schools now not taking it, we will gladly send FREE OF CHARGE, a package of the 'Messenger' for distribution for three consecutive weeks, so that the school may see how they like it. All that is necessary is to give clearly the name and address of the person to whom the package is to be sent and to state the average attendance of the school.

If you would read but a few of the hearty tributes we are constantly receiving from Sunday Schools that distribute the 'Northern Messenger,' you would WRITE TO-DAY for a package for your school.

John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

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A Weekly reprint of Articles and Cartoons from the leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

This remarkable and most readable journal has pushed its way, in a very short time, beyond all expectations — chiefly owing to the goodwill of its rapidly growing constituency. Without wisdom of its own, World Wide reflects the wisdom of the age—the day—the hour—the moment. Without opinions of its own, 'World Wide' beats to the tick of modern British and American thought. 'World Wide' has found its place on the study table. Preachers, teachers, writers, and thinkers generally have hailed it as a new and most welcome companion. As a pleasant tonic—a stimulant to the mind—'World Wide' has no peer, at the price, no equal among the journals of the day.

An effort is made to select the articles each week so that due proportion is given to the various fields of human interest, to he shifting scenes of the world's great drama, to letters and science, and beautiful things.

As someone has said, "World Wide is a feast of reason—an intellectual treat."

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WHAT OTHERS SAY.

PRESIDENT TROTTER, D.D., of Acadia University, says:
"I look eagerly for your weekly collection of good things, and recommend the paper warmly to my friends. To a company of four men I exhibited your bill of fare and passed a favorable comment thereupon. Three of the four at once handed me their subscriptions. I beg to enclose the names and amount."

S. E. DAWSON, LL.D., King's Printer, Ottawa, says:
"I take a good many papers, but 'World Wide' is the only one which I read without skipping."

PRINCIPAL PETERSON, LL.D., McGill University Montreal, says:
"I am sure 'World Wide' ought to have a highly prosperous career before it, and the price at which the paper is offered to annual subscribers should put it within the reach of all."

PROFESSOR J. H. RHODES, West River, N.B., says:
"'World Wide' is a delight to me. Read every word."

"Almost every article in almost every issue you feel you would like to put away among your treasures."—Editor, "Telegraph," Weland, Ont.

"Permit me to add one more appreciation from the Far West. 'World Wide' is a mine of information. Good to have, hard to do without."—Jno Nicholls, Editor, "Sun," Grenfell, Sask.

"I must say a word of praise for 'World Wide,' which I have read constantly from the first number issued. It is a gem in every way. Its articles are well selected, and in it sweetness and gle it is ideal."—W. Grieve Nichol, M.D., Montreal, Que.

PURIFIED HIS BLOOD

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills Healed Mr. Wilson's Sores

When the sewers of the body—bowels, kidneys and skin ducts—get clogged up, the blood quickly becomes impure and frequently sores break out over the body. The way to heal them, as Mr. Richard Wilson, who lives near London, Ont., found, is to purify the blood. He writes:

"For some time I had been in a low, depressed condition. My appetite left me and I soon began to suffer from indigestion. Quite a number of small sores and blotches formed all over my skin. I tried medicine for the blood and used many kinds of ointments, but without satisfactory results. What was wanted was a thorough cleansing of the blood, and I looked about in vain for some medicine that would accomplish this.

At last Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills were brought to my notice, and **they are one of the most wonderful medicines I have ever known. My blood was purified in a very short time, sores healed up, my indigestion vanished.** They always have a place in my home and are looked upon as the family remedy."

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills cleanse the system thoroughly. Sold by all dealers at 25c a box. 6

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Let us show you how a **"CHAMPION" EVAPORATOR** will give you a bigger profit from the same number of trees, with less labor.

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THE HEROIC LIFE.

Now's the Time for Living it.

'Perhaps at no time in the nation's history,' says the New York 'Evangelist' (Pres.), 'has there been more opportunity to live the heroic life, not even excepting the days of civil strife. Not long ago we hea I a well-known lawyer remark that the would not under any consideration permit his son to enter politics, on the ground that it was impossible for any young man to touch American public life and keep his hands unspotted or his ideals undimmed. We do not agree with this father. But we do know that a clean, uncompromising, political career in New York city is going to call for more real, extended, unceasing exercise of manliness and courage that any battlefield ever offered in the history of man. We see these young men failing every day. We see men who began with enthusiastic love of virtue trimming sail to keep office or influence or grow rich. Sometimes we ask, 'Who shall stand?' But some do stand, and they are the heroes of our day, and they rank with the heroes of Antietam. We think, too, they have fought a harder fight. It is much easier to recruit a regiment in New York than to find one thousand politicians who will not yield their colors to the enemy.'

BRITAIN'S SHIPBUILDING SUPREMACY.

From the returns compiled by Lloyd's 'Register of Shipping,' it appears that, excluding warships, there were 331 vessels of 913,374 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1909. The tonnage now under construction is about 135,000 tons more than that which was in hand at the end of last quarter, and about 149,000 tons more than that building twelve months ago. Of the vessels under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of December, 250 of 653,767 tons are under the supervision of the surveyors of Lloyd's 'Register' with a view to classification by that Society. In addition 66 vessels of 191,004 tons are building abroad with a view to classification. The total building at the present time under the supervision of Lloyd's 'Register' is thus 316 vessels of 844,771 tons. Details of this total follow: Building in United Kingdom for home account, for sale, etc., 216, gross tonnage, 584,547; ditto for foreign and colonial account, 34, gross tonnage, 69,220; building abroad for United Kingdom owners, 5, gross tonnage, 1,150; ditto for foreign and colonial account, 61, gross tonnage, 189,854; total building on Dec. 31 for classification with Lloyd's 'Register,' 316, gross tonnage, 844,771.

A table relating to vessels (other than warships) under construction abroad shows that the total is only 222, of 439,542 tons. The United States has 52, Germany 50, Austria-Hungary 15, France 11, Italy 11, Sweden 9, and Holland 23.

Troubled

Every Winter With Severe Colds.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Cured Her.

Mrs. W. J. Hammond, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "I beg to say that I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for my youngest girl who was troubled every winter with bronchitis and very severe colds. At night she would keep us all awake with her coughing until I tried your Syrup, which gave her instant relief. After the first bottle was finished I got more, and always kept a bottle in her room at night. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is certainly a wonderful thing in a case like the above mentioned and no one can praise it too highly. I have taken every opportunity to recommend it to all my friends and relatives."

There is nothing to equal "Dr. Wood's" for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

It prevents Pneumonia and Consumption.

Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ISLAM IN LONDON

Strange Oriental Scene in a Holborn Restaurant.

SERVICE IN ARABIC.

The Holborn Restaurant is not obviously a place in which to find romance. But recently, at 11 in the morning, there was a scene there so strange, so full of Oriental mystery, says the London 'Daily Chronicle,' a casual visitor must have rubbed his eyes and wondered whether he was dreaming of a chapter in 'The Arabian Nights.'

One visitor walking up the stairs of the great restaurant in the half-darkness of a gloomy day was startled by two bright black eyes staring at him, and the dark figure of a man in a white turban standing motionless on the stairway. It gave him a creepy feeling! And having passed this dark, silent figure of Oriental aspect he entered a great gilded room, very dim and gloomy also, in which had assembled a hundred or more men of dark complexion and astonishing costumes.

There were men of many Eastern nations—Indians, Persians, Turks, Egyptians, and Africans. Many of them wore the red fez, others wore turbans of white cloth and gold thread. One man, tall, with acquiline features, and a fierce black moustache, had a high turban with a conical crown and an aigrette. He was a Pathan, of the wild hill-country warrior race who for a thousand years and more have given trouble to the rulers of India. Here and there was an Indian or an African in Western dress, strangely incongruous, with soft Trilby hats and frock-coats, and carrying umbrellas of the Sairey Gamp period.

IN STOCKING-ED FEET.

The casual visitor may have imagined that he had come to a secret meeting of Oriental conspirators. Those dark rolling eyes, those Eastern figures may have given him goose-flesh. But in a few minutes it was clear that these people had met not for conspiracy, but prayer.

They took off their boots, and in stocking feet went quietly into another large dim room where the floor was spread with white cloths—to be strictly accurate and unromantic, with white table-cloths used in the restaurant for more prosaic purposes. Then men who had come without turbans tied handkerchiefs round their heads, and all of them stood facing their Imam, or prayer-reader, who, in a white turban and a black silk coat, stood at the far end of the room.

Slowly and in solemn cadences, through the dimly-lighted room, there came the sound of low soft words in a strange tongue. The Imam was reciting the prayers of Islam in Arabic. The prayer being finished all the worshippers sat cross-legged like tailors on the white cloths, and presently, as the voice of the prayer-reader rose again, they rocked themselves to and fro, and then in a solemn moment of silence prostrated themselves, with their foreheads touching the floor. So they stayed for half a minute, and it seemed to a stranger standing at the door as though the ancient spirit of the East, the spirit of Oriental faith and mystery, had filled this room in a London restaurant.

They sat again, cross-legged, the Imam sitting facing them now in the same attitude. His voice began a low, sweet chant, in which the words 'Allahu Akhbar!' were repeated many times, and at each time all the men in turbans and fez caps and knotted handkerchiefs put their hands to their ears, as though straining to hear the voice of God.

LISTENING FOR THE SILENCE OF GOD.

And the stranger listening and watching at the door knew that the Imam was reciting the creed of the Mohammedans.

God is Great! God is Great!
There is no deity but God!
And God is Great! God is Great!
And praise belongs to God!

Then he rose and stood before them, and his voice now was louder, rising and falling in all the cadences of the Oriental scale, strange and weird, and plaintive and discordant to Western ears. Once again came the words 'Allaha Akhbar!' repeated in awe, and rising to triumph, and chanted by all those who worshipped as they raised their hands to their ears, listening for the Silence of God.

At the end of this strange scene each man pressed his hands to his eyes, and drew them away with a gesture of awakening. Then they sprang up and each man held out his arms to the other, and gave the kiss of peace.

It was indeed like an Arabian Night in a London restaurant. But in reality it was the Feast of the Sacrifice of Ishmael, and of thanksgiving for the yearly pilgrimage to Mecca, concluded recently. All over the world where Mohammedans are gathered together the feast is celebrated in the same words of Arabic, with the same gestures and awe and triumph, for God is great and Mohammed is his prophet. And yesterday, in the Holborn Restaurant, it was celebrated by the Islamic Society of London, of which the Imam or prayer-reader is Ahmad Abad Effendi of the Turkish Embassy.

Among the worshippers for the first time in London were some of the 'Young Turks' from Constantinople, and some American citizens, whose grandfather came from India, and who have kept the language and faith of Islam.

TO MAKE FARMERS OF INDIANS.

(Lewiston correspondence 'Portland Oregonian.')

In connection with the new plan for administering Indian affairs the Department will ask for an appropriation from the present Congress with which to establish model farms on all of the reservations where agricultural pursuits are practicable. It is planned to place these farms in the hands of expert agriculturists and horticulturists, who will instruct the Indians in all branches of farming.

The Department already has taken steps to deprive the Indian landowners of direct control of the money derived from renting their holdings to the white settlers by requiring that this money be held in trust by the Indian Commissioner, to be turned over to the Indians for such improvements as are deemed advisable.

This order was made to suppress the leasing system on reservations and to compel the Indian to cultivate his own land.

ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY.

(From the London 'Chronicle.')

The festival of St. Thomas of Canterbury, from being perhaps the most popular of saints' days in England, has now fallen into complete desuetude, and its revival is not advocated by even the most fervent of Anglo-Catholics. It was Henry VIII. who destroyed the Becket tradition. The King was (as always) in need of money, and the shrine of St. Thomas in Canterbury Cathedral seemed a suitable object for legalized loot. So in 1538 an order was issued that the bones of the saint should be burned and the offerings made at his shrine—the trophies of three centuries and a half—forfeited to the Crown. Becket was to be decanonized, his images to be destroyed and his name erased from all the service books. The work was faithfully performed. 'The name of Geta,' writes Dean Stanley, 'has not been more carefully erased by his rival brother on every monument of the Roman Empire.'

SIKH TROOPS MARCH BEHIND THE HOLY BOOK.

SIKH REGIMENT PRECEDED BY THE HOLY BOOK

PASSING ALONG A "KUTCHA ROAD"

PICTURES FROM 'THE SPHERE'

When Sikh regiments are on the march they are invariably preceded by the 'Gurunth Sahib,' carrying their holy book. Those who carry and guard the sacred volume are always dressed in spotless white. The illustration of a Sikh transportation column passing over a 'kutcha' road gives an excellent idea of the clouds of dust raised on a march. These clouds are generally visible for miles in any direction.

NOTORIOUS CRIMINAL'S AMAZING CAREER

His Designs With £8,000,000 Scheme Exposed Just in Time.

(Lloyd's Weekly,' London.)

One of the cleverest swindlers in the world has just been prevented from carrying out a gigantic fraud in connection with an eight-million-pounds railway scheme in Chili, in which several well-known British financiers are involved.

Harry Silverberg has had an extraordinary career, and has brought off a good many big coups, but none so big as that in which he has just been circumvented. Some time ago he appeared in South America, and though apparently unknown to the more prominent commercial men there, he managed during his travels to secure valuable concessions.

At length he was appointed to an influential administrative position in connection with the Chilian railway scheme mentioned above. The undertaking progressed well for some time, until the promoter received news which aroused their suspicions respecting the man's conduct.

The American lawyer who is acting as counsel for the syndicate in America was instructed to investigate the conduct of the business in Chili, and in consequence of what he learned he communicated with the police in New York.

By their aid the ex-convict's portrait was discovered in the famous Rogues' Gallery, where it appeared over the name of 'Harry Silverberg.'

Meanwhile Silverberg had disappeared, and it was only after a search lasting several weeks that he was tracked to London. He appeared to have the entree to several important clubs. Again he vanished. Nobody knows where he has gone, but no efforts are to be made to arrest him now that the failure of his scheme is assured.

Exalted personages have succumbed to the wiles of this clever swindler, who seems to have had an unusually good time, and to have moved in the best of society wherever he went. He speaks six or seven languages fluently, and, in addition to accomplishments innumerable seems to be blessed with an inexhaustible fund of good humor in adversity.

'The cheeriest, most versatile scamp that I ever came into contact with,' is the description of him given by ex-Inspector McCarthy, late of Scotland Yard, who was able to give an 'Express' representative an interesting account of some of Silverberg's performances.

Arrested at a Dinner Party.

It was in September, 1896, that he made his first public appearance on the stage of crime. And the story of how he was laid by the heels by Mr. McCarthy is as follows:

An American, Mr. John Coleman Drayton, came to Scotland Yard, and complained he was being impersonated on the Continent by a man who was running up bills and obtaining jewellery in his name. Mr. McCarthy's investigations led to the discovery of a man who was staying at the Victoria Hotel, Westminster, under the name of the visitor to Scotland Yard, John Coleman Drayton.

His doings on the Continent were traced, and, as a result, communications were made to the German police, who ultimately issued a warrant for his arrest on the charge of obtaining jewellery to the value of seven hundred and fifty pounds at Baden-Baden.

'When I went round to the Victoria Hotel to make the arrest, however, said Mr. McCarthy, 'the bird had flown. I managed to trace him through the cab-driver whom he had employed to take his luggage away, and ran him to earth at last in the Savoy.

'He was giving a dinner to a little party of friends when I called. I told him that I had come to arrest him, and he asked me to let him finish dinner and say good-by to his friends. Of course, I refused to let him out of my sight, and his offer to write out a cheque for me for a year's salary did not help him in the least.

'I bundled him into a cab and took him straight to Bow street, and he was brought up the next day. He was actually wearing some of the jewellery referred to in the warrant at the time of his arrest—links, studs, a ring, and a diamond studded cigarette-case. What he said was brief and to the point. "I owe the money," he observed coolly, "and if they don't press, I'll compromise. If they do, they can go to Jericho.'

'After a stay of some weeks in Holloway, pending the extradition formalities, Silverberg was sent to Hamburg in the custody of Mr. McCarthy.

'He did not seem in the least downcast,' said Mr. McCarthy. 'In fact, he was so lively all the time that I kept the sharpest possible watch on him; and even then he managed to fool me once, for I caught him standing drinks and cigars to passengers—who had no idea, of course, that he was a prisoner—and charging the same to me.

Banqueted by King of Siam.

'On the boat, as passengers, were Miss Annie Abbott, "The Georgia Magnet," and her husband, on their way, I believe, to fulfil some Continental music hall contract. Silverberg made friends with these compatriots of his, and I cautioned him against trying to play any tricks on them. "That's all right," he said, nonchalantly. "I have tried, but it's no good."'

After handing over his prisoner to the German police at Hamburg, Mr. McCarthy happened to meet the Abbotts, and gathered that the versatile Silverberg had stretched his inventive powers to the utmost for their benefit. He had told them that he was a journalist, who, speaking in public in Germany, had said something derogatory to the Kaiser, for which he was fined five hundred pounds.

He had, by his own account, appealed, had been allowed to go to England, and had induced the Foreign Secretary to take up his case. The Foreign Secretary had further furnished him with a first-class detective—Mr. McCarthy—to see fair play. He gave out that he was paying Mr. McCarthy's expenses. He was sentenced for his jewellery swindle to two and a half years' hard labor.

The next news of him came in December, 1905, when he was arrested in New York. He was then passing under the name of J. J. Carlisle.

His life, from his release from prison in Germany to his arrest in America, sounds like the career of a novelist's pet criminal. He had been to India, where it is said on credible authority that he was entertained by the Viceroy. He bought a racing-stable in Calcutta, and paid for it was bogus drafts.

He was received by the King of Siam, who entertained him to a banquet and granted him a railway concession. He has been married half a dozen times to wealthy women, divorcing each in turn and generally making a very good thing out of the victimising of women.

RAW SEAL AS DIET.

(From the 'Church Family Newspaper.')

The Rev. S. M. Stewart, who has spent eight years in the extreme north of Ungava—the coast of Labrador—a dreary, frozen wilderness which only communicates with the outer world once in twelve months, says it is often a question of a raw seal flesh diet or starvation when he is on his journeys to visit the Eskimos of the different settlements along the coast. Seal is part of his diet, and he says that he quite likes it. It is an acquired taste, he admits, and seems to be something of a cross between cod steak and beefsteak, with a dash of rabbit.

SOCIAL HIVE.

The Berlin Labor Exchange.

(London 'Chronicle.')

A big, red-brick building, in a narrow and busy street. Groups of workmen standing on the steps or leaning against the iron railing. Crowds of workingmen going in at the doors or coming out, just as bees emerge from or disappear in their hive. To the observer the idea of the hive is accentuated when, standing in the inside of the big building, in the big hall, he listens to the hum of voices around him, and sees hundreds of workmen waiting for the work which they know must come sooner or later.

How is it that they know this work must come? For the very simple reason that the confidence they have hitherto placed in the Berlin Labor Exchange has never betrayed or disappointed them, and they feel sure that it never will.

'Es kommt schon (it—work—is bound to come)' one father of a family of four told me, and his faith was of the simple kind that is stronger than granite. Others there were, younger men and unmarried, others again older, but one and all relied, not as the drowning man on a twig, but as the strong man, on the co-operation of men perhaps even stronger than he is, on the good services of the inspectors behind the glass windows at the lower end of the hall.

How It Works.

These glass windows look into or out of the offices of the Berlin Labor Exchange. Here are the brains which regulate this social organization, and we are reminded of the court held by the queen in her hive. In shape the offices are like a glass box with pigeonholes here and there, where tickets are passed to and fro, and a few doors through which the unemployed pass to emerge again with radiant faces, happy because the term of their forced inactivity has ended. How many sorrows have been stifled within the four glass walls of yonder office!

But you will wish to know what this Labor Exchange really is. It is simply told; you are a workman seeking work which is to give you and yours bread; you have been without work many a day, tramping from place to place, but always uselessly.

'Still,' you argue, 'there must be employment somewhere, but where?'

A companion you chance to meet advises you, and you follow his advice. You come to the Labor Exchange, you are standing in that crowd around one of the pigeon-holes at the lower end of the office. When your turn comes you pay 2d.—it only means one or two glasses of beer less—and in return you enter the Labor Exchange, and are its member until work has been found for you. You sign and fill in a form, stating age, civil state, trade, last employment, etc., and then you wander into the large hall with a sigh of relief, satisfied with the thought that others will now do for you what you could not do yourself. In the large hall you quickly learn that a series of benches are destined for men seeking the same employment—skilled or unskilled, it matters not—as you are, and though you are at liberty to roam about the big club room at your will, you will make one of these benches your headquarters, and when the inspector comes out of his office and calls some names, you will rush towards him as the others do, and once your name also will be called out. In the meantime you will chat, you will read your own or your companion's paper, you will go to the counter and drink a cup of coffee (1-2d.) or a glass of beer (1d.) or eat a sausage or slice of ham (1d.) as the case may be; you will go upstairs to the tailor, to the shoemaker, barber, or to the bath room for a wash, and come back another man; for all these services you will pay the most moderate terms. If you are a woman you will frequent another wing of the building, but your interests will be looked after just as though you were a man.

Best Advice of Best Brains.

Now, as to how the brains behind those glass windows look after your interests—in other words, what is being done for your 2d.? Your ticket or form is pigeon-holed. A telephone message, a letter or wires comes asking for a man just like you from some employer. But there are three or four men like you in the Exchange; one of them is married, and you are not. Rapidly the inspector scans three or four forms, and chooses the married man, who has moreover been a member of the Exchange longer than you have; the next time you will be given the precedence because of your 'age.' Should downright ill-luck be yours in your particular trade—and by downright ill-luck I mean that you have been a member, let us say, for a week and are penniless—the organizers in the office will interest themselves directly in your case and obtain temporary work for you from the parish, the municipality, the state, or some other employer. Moreover, those brains in the office are willing to give you all advice you may be in need of. They will have a word of courage for you when you are despondent, for it must not be imagined that red tapeism rules in your club; this is the one point about it that is not German, and it can safely be said that were it run by officials it would be a disastrous failure. Perhaps it is just in order to avoid red tapeism that you are asked to pay 2d., and you can thank God that it is so.

As a German workman what will you expect to get as wages in Berlin? If you are unskilled you will earn from m3.50 to 3.75 or 4.00, in other words, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per day. There are many cases, however, where you will be obliged to accept anything from 2s. 6d. to 3s. If you are skilled, either as locksmith, carpenter or some such trade, you will on the average earn your four, five or even six marks (read shillings), the average being from 4s. 6d. to 5s. As a woman you may have to submit to the 'sweating' system, that is, unless you have joined the Labor Exchange, which advises against this heartless form of 'white' exploitation. At any rate, it is not here I shall speak about the 'sweating' system in Berlin; it will necessarily have to be the subject of another article.

To continue my remarks about wages I submit the following satistics, which I have gathered from personal observation:

Expert bricklayer, per day (nine hours), 6s.

Compositor, per week (eight hours), 30s. to 33s.; per extra hour, 1s.

Brewer's cart driver, per week (first week) 24s.; second week), 25s.

Cabmen (plus 25 percent of receipts) per day, 1s. 3d.

Waiter (not head waiter), in a second-class cafe, per day, 3s. 6d. (1s. from proprietor and remainder from head waiter).

Head waiter, tips.

Charwoman, per day, without food, 3s.; with food, 2s.

Seamstress per day in a family, with food, 2s. 6d. to 3s.

Male servant, per month, 30s.

Expert male servant, 40s. to 50s.

Cook (in family), 40s.

Maid-of-all-work, 20s.

Skilled maid, 25s. to 30s.

Of course, the above prices are taken only as average wages, and for Berlin. In other parts of Germany other wage tariffs are in vogue, and are, without exception, much lower than in the capital, where life is expensive.

Workmen's Enterprise.

A few words as to the organization of the Berlin Labor Exchange. It was established in the form it now possesses under the auspices of the National Workman's Insurance Institute, and receives an annual subsidy of three thousand pounds from the Berlin municipality. This grant does not, however, cover the expenses, which amount to above five thousand pounds per annum. In 1902 the number of applicants for work—membership might be the better word to use—was 42,829, and in 1907 it had grown to 158,098, a figure that was beaten in 1908, and will certainly be surpassed this year. It has really three divisions; skilled female, skilled male, and unskilled male, and between the three it can roughly be calculated that per day from between two and three hundred workmen find employment, thanks to their small subscription of twopence. Not all workmen have even to give this mite; those who belong to a union or trade union subscribing forty pounds per annum to the Exchange are exempt from the initial 'membership fee.'

RAZOR STEEL SAWS

Secret Temper Cross-Cut

FOR FARMERS

We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge, and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw to cut fast, "must hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saw now made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you when you go to buy a saw to ask for the Maple Leaf Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded "silver steel." We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cents a day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
SHURLY & DIETRICH,
Maple Leaf Saw Works, Galt, Ont.

ACROSS AFRICA.

Convict Who Performed Notable Feat.

AND DIES IN PRISON.

(London 'Daily Telegraph.')

News has been received in London of the death of Joseph Creswick, who, while fleeing from justice, accomplished one of the most remarkable walking feats on record. Creswick was undergoing sentence for forgery in Rhodesia, and was being conveed from one prison to another by train, when he made his escape from his guards. As his legs were heavily ironed, the task was a difficult one, but the prisoner was a man of infinite daring and resource, and risked everything in his effort to obtain freedom. His opportunity came one night when the train in which he was being conveyed was between Buluwayo and Salisbury.

It was proceeding at a fairly fast rate when he found that his guards were fast asleep. Creswick without hesitation quietly opened the carriage door and jumped out. Hampered as he was by leg-irons, he seemed to be courting death. On reaching the ground he stumbled and fell, but was by no means badly hurt. His chief anxiety was to get as far from the railway as possible, realizing that as soon as his escape became known a search party would be sent after him. During the remainder of the night he shuffled along in the dark, his leg-iron making every step short and painful. At daybreak he found that there were no houses in sight. He could see the railway in the distance, and decided to walk in a straight line from it.

AT LIBERTY.

Fortunately for himself, he had been able to conceal in his pockets some of the food with which his guards had supplied him, but, as he afterwards explained, his newly-found freedom did not seem half as sweet as he had anticipated. His sleep, while he was lying on the open ground, was disturbed by noises to which he was unaccustomed, and his dreams were far from pleasant. Once he fancied he heard a dog barking about half a mile away from him, and he gave himself up for lost, thinking that the animal must belong to a party sent out in search, but as the days went by and he travelled further and further from the scene of his escape, his fear of recapture passed away.

It was not until then that he seriously addressed himself to the task of getting rid of his leg irons. As he had no file or a piece of metal of any description, the task was a stupendous one, especially as he found himself growing weak, wild fruit being his only remaining means of support. His legs, too, where they had come into contact with the iron, had become chafed, and the slightest movement caused him much pain. Day after day and night after night he rubbed his iron with the sharpest piece of rock he could find, until at last his efforts were rewarded with success, and he was able to throw his manacles aside. As he afterwards remarked, it was then, and not until then, that he seemed to breathe the sweet air of liberty. With longer strides he went on and on through the unknown country in which he found himself, without map or compass to guide him, his sole object being to get to some white settlement where he was not likely to be claimed by the British Government.

A LUCKY FIND.

Some weeks after his escape the wanderer had a wonderful piece of luck. In a hut apparently belonging to a settler he found a gun and some ammunition, of which, under the circumstances, he did not hesitate to take possession. The gun was not an up-to-date weapon, but with it he managed to shoot several zebras and other animals, which provided him with many a welcome meal. Thus fortified he went onward as well as the nature of the country would permit, but unfortunately his gun got out of order before his ammunition became exhausted, and he again had to rely upon fruit for his sustenance.

Just when Creswick was coming to the conclusion that he had been walking round and round without making much progress he fell in with some natives, who treated him in a very friendly manner. The wanderer made them understand that he was in search of a river, thinking that if he could find one and follow its course it would lead him to civilization. The natives gave him certain directions as to how to find a very long walk,' which Creswick concluded must mean the River Congo, and for several more weeks he continued his weary tramp.

By this time his boots were so much worn that they afforded scarcely any protection to his feet. His prison clothing had been torn to ribbons by shrubs and undergrowth through which he had had to struggle, and, as he afterwards said, the worst-clothed tramp in England would have shunned him as a shabby and undesirable acquaintance.

RACHES THE CONGO.

Eight months after his escape from the train between Salisbury and Buluwayo he was found by a party of Belgians lying in a weak and feverish condition about two hundred miles from Leopoldville, in the Congo. They were much impressed by the man's story, and nursed him back to health and strength. At Bomba, arrayed in a pair of cricket flannels and a football jersey, provided by his new friends, the fugitive found a ship on which he worked his passage to Antwerp. From there he got a trip to London. That, however, led to his undoing, for while walking in Whitechapel one fine morning he was recognized by Detective-Inspector Belcher, of Scotland Yard, who arrested him on the charge of escaping from lawful custody.

He was taken susequently to Rhodesia by Detective Brundell, of the Rhodesian police, as a fugitive offender, and for his escapade was sentenced to a further term of six months' imprisonment. But he had never completely recovered from the fever contracted during his extraordinary wanderings, and he has just died in prison. In spite of his anxiety to dispense with their attentions, he was a favorite with the prison officials.

MANY THRONES.

(From the 'Western Scot.')

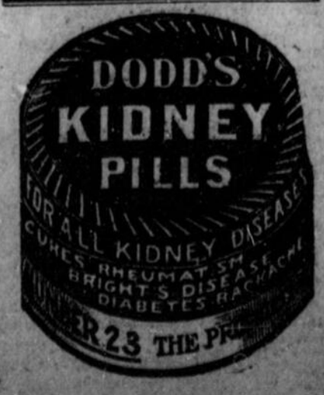
King Edward has more thrones than any other monarch in the world. He has three in his London palaces, one in the House of Lords, one at Westminster and a sixth is at Windsor Castle. The most ancient is at Westminster, where each ruler of Great Britain is crowned. The coronation chair is a massive throne of oak, in which seven Edwards have sat. Beneath the seat is a sandstone block known as the 'Stone of Destiny,' from Scone. The throne in the House of Lords is of Burmese teak and is carved and gilded and studded with crystals.

The throne in St. James's Palace is large, with a canopy overlaid with crimson velvet, embroidered with crowns set with pearls. The most costly throne is at Windsor. It is composed entirely of carved ivory, inlaid with precious stones, especially emeralds. It was presented to Queen Victoria by the Maharajah of Travancore.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A NEW YORK STATE SENATOR.

SENATOR BENN CONGER. SENATOR J. P. ALLDS.

Albany, N.Y., January 22.—Charges of a sensational nature have been made against Senator Jotham P. Allds by his colleague, Senator Ben Conger. The charges set forth that money was paid in 1901 and 1902 to prevent the passage of bills which would have had an injurious effect upon a bridge company of which Senator Conger was an official, and that this was while Mr. Allds was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly. As the result of these charges, telegraphed yesterday, three charges have resulted in the appointment of a Senate committee to investigate the case.



AGRICULTURAL.

COMING EVENTS.

Provincial Seed Fair, Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 2-4, 1910.

Alberta Fairs' Association, annual meeting, Edmonton, Feb. 2-3, 1910.

Ontario Fairs Association, annual meeting, Toronto, Feb. 9 and 10, 1910.

Holstein Friesian Association, annual meeting, Temple Building, Toronto, Feb 10.

Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Institute Convention, Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Feb. 14-19, 1910.

New Brunswick Poultry Association Show, St. John, N.B., February 23rd, 24th and 25th.

Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show, Brandon, Man., March 5 to 11, 1910.

Alberta Spring Horse Show, Calgary, April 5-8, 1910.

Canadian Horse Show, Toronto, Ont., May 3-7, 1910.

Auction Sale, Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, Calgary, June 1st, 1910.

Alberta Provincial Exhibition, Calgary, July 4-9, 1910.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SKIM MILK.

The pig is the natural adjunct of the dairy. He takes as naturally to skim milk as a duck to water That skim milk turns itself readily into pork we have all realized, but how valuable it is in pork production we may not have realized. Some experiments carried forward at the Michigan station may not be out of place on this point before we notice some recent materials suggested as substitutes for skim milk, where the entire milk is sold off the farm to condensaries or for the city milk supplies The experiments with skim milk were performed by the writer some years ago, but are not reported in bulletin form. The experiments in regard to the value of tankage were performed by Professor R. T. Shaw. Where skim milk was fed alone to pigs weighing on the average 103 lbs. each at the beginning, the gains were 1 lb. to each 22.2 lbs. of milk. Where the pigs weighed but 32 lbs. each, there was a gain of 1 lb. for each 19.33 lb. of milk.

When there was corn meal added to the milk in the proportion of 1 lb. of meat to 7.75 lb. of skim milk, and when the pigs weighed 89 lbs. at the beginning of the test there was 1lb. of gain for each 10 lbs. of milk and 1.29 lbs. of corn meal.

When the pigs at the beginning weighed but 66 lbs., there was 1 lb. of gain for each 9.95 lbs. of skim milk, and 1.28 lbs. of meal. When the pigs weighed at the beginning 168 lbs., there was a gain of 1 lb. for each 10.32 lbs. of milk and 2.10 lbs. of meal, the proportions of milk and meal being 1 lb. of meal to 4.90 lbs. of milk.

Where bran was added to the meal in proportion of 1 lb. each of meal and bran to 11.5 lbs. of milk and the pigs were small, weighing but 80 lbs. each, there was 1 lb. of gain for each 10.73 lbs. of milk and 1.86 lbs. of grain. Where the pigs were smaller and middlings substituted for bran, with slightly more milk fed in proportion to the grain, there was 1 lb. of gain for each 12.10 lbs. of milk and 1.03 lbs. of grain.

In all cases the pigs were kept on floors away from the ground, and the feeding was done in the winter, beginning in early January and continuing for some six weeks. When corn meal cost us 16 dollars per ton, and live pork brought but 3 dollars 80 cents per 100 lbs. on foot, the skim milk returned us on the average 23c. per 100 lbs. Feeding the skim milk alone was not wise, but the test was made to see what the pigs would do with it. They furnished us 1 lb. of gain for each 23.31 lbs. of the milk. With corn meal they did much better, paying for the meal and giving fully 26c per 100 lbs., and this when the pigs sold for about 19s. per 100 lbs., or less than 5c per lb. live weight.

The tankage used by Professor Shaw had a guaranteed analysis of 60 percent protein, 10 percent fat and 6 percent phosphates. It cost 32 1-2 dollars per ton. Corn meal cost 25 dollars per ton; middlings the same; and skim milk for comparison was reckoned at 20c per 100 lbs.

The first test was made with pigs from four to six months old, and lasted fifty-six days. There were five pigs in a pen. The five pigs on tankage gained 308 lbs., and on skim milk 331 lbs.; the cost being 3.46 dollars on the tankage, and 3.37 dollars on the skim milk.

In the second test, four small Duroc-Tamworth pigs of an average weight of 40 lbs. were used for each pen. One lot had corn meal, middlings, and tankage; the other had skim milk in place of the tankage. Here the gains in the same period were 284 lbs., with the tankage, and 311 lbs., with the skim milk; the cost of gain being less with the tankage than with the skim milk.

Other tests were made, but as far as young pigs are concerned Professor Shaw sums up the mater as follows:—

In three tests with tankage and skim milk the average cost of production per 100 lbs. with the tankage rations was 3 1-3 dollars; with the skim milk ration, 3 2-3 dollars; and with the check rations of middlings, corn meal and water 4 1-10th dollars. In the three original tests the tankage ration pigs consumed 3 1-6 lb. of meal mixture per 1 lb. of grain; those receiving skim milk in the ration required 2 1-2 lb. of meal mixture and 5 2-3 lb. of skim milk per lb. of gain. In the check ration, consisting of corn meal and middlings, the average amount of meal mixture per lb. of gain was 4 1-10 lb. The average daily gains from the three tankage rations was 0.98 lb.; from three skim rations, 1.08lb.; and from the check ration,0.81lb. Judging from these figures, we are therefore quite safe in concluding that though the ration containing skim milk made a slightly greater gain than where the tankage was used, the cost of producing this increased gain was somewhat greater. Also that the check ration of middlings and corn meal only produced smaller gains at a greater cost than either of the others.

Four tests were made of the value of tankage as an addition to either cornmeal alone or to cornmeal and middlings for mature hog fattening. In the first case tankage formed one-sixth of the ration for one pen, while clear corn meal was given the other. Naturally the pen receiving the mixed diet made the greater gains, but the clear corn meal gave the cheaper at the price assumed. In the next test the tankage constituted but one-tenth of the ration. Here, again, the pigs getting the mixed ration made the greater gains. Here they made the cheaper gains as well. The four pigs in each pen averaged 155 lbs. at the beginning of the eighty-four days covered by the experiment; at the close the four receiving tankage weighed 1,016 lbs., gaining 392 lbs., while the four getting corn meal alone gained but 297 lbs. The former pen ate 1,525 lbs. of corn meal and 169 lbs. of tankage, the latter 1,624 lbs. of corn meal alone. It has long been known that the mixture of a food so rich in protein as tankage with corn meal would increase the gains, reduce the dry matter per pound of gain, and reduce the cost of the gain, if the protein material can be bought for a reasonable price. When corn and middlings were fed against the same with the addition of tankage, it was found that it paid to feed the tankage; the gains were greater, the food required for a pound of gain was less, and the profit greater. All the tests pointed to tankage as a source of protein to mix with corn that the pig grower should not neglect out of his list if possible supplies.

There are several lessons which might be learned from a careful study of the above; one of these is that a mixture of foods is requisite for pigs if the greatest and cheapest return for their food is to be obtained. It is also rendered clear that maize meal alone is not by any means the best food, especially for young pigs, and that even when middlings are fed with it, it will pay to use skim milk, or tankage in addition.

It is quite possible that the skim milk would have given better returns if a smaller quantity had been fed each day to the pigs, as it is a well-known fact that a comparatively small quantity gives a greater proportionate gain than a large quantity. Another point brought out is that the younger a pig the less is the cost of increasing its weight, thus confirming the many experiments which have been carried out, and so prove that which even at the present time so many otherwise practical refuse to credit.

The experiments also confirm the belief of practical pig men that maize is only a partially good food in the raising and fattening of pigs; that it is a fine and cheap assistant, but that as a sole food it has many drawbacks, and amongst these is the comparatively higher cost as food and the inferior [illegible] from it.

nor is it a good single food for growing pigs and breeding sows.

DAIRY EDUCATION.

Dairy Education was the subject of the paper of Dr. C. A. Pu'low, Cornell University, at the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Convention. 'It is, indeed, with considerable hesitation,' he said, 'that I attempt to address you after such men as you have just been listening to. Dairy Education. What a subject! How many of us realize the tremendous importance and extent of this industry that both educates and seeks for education? What an impressive thing it is to see the interests that not so long ago were strictly rural now being spread to towns and cities and into the very homes where the most remains to do. The age indeed has surely arrived, when necessity demands that not only the farmer but his former employes, the city man, the merchant, the doctor, the mother, the child and the mistress of the kitchen all must have a certain amount of this useful knowledge which we include in dairy education. It is my wish to-night to consider this subject in its relation to not only the commercial world but to the social, sanitary or domestic life as well.

Few of us when we look at a herd of cows pasturing in the green fields ever think of anything but cows and milk. Yet the history of cows and their development through the ages of domestication is one of the most interesting of all agricultural studies. A few centuries ago cows did not graze the yards of dairy farms and their product was not manufactured into such articles as it is to-day. While cows have been mentioned frequently in early history, it is only in comparatively recent ages that they have been of any appreciable commercial importance. On the other hand the cow represents one of the early types of wild animals roaming the prairies of this and other countries. They existed and multiplied in their wild state, being provided for solely by the growing elements of nature. They were not bothered by man for eleven months in the year. Their only duties were to care for themselves and to furnish sufficient milk for the nourishment of their young. As time went on, however, the cow became a necessity for man in a new way. Instead of having to furnish food for her own offspring she was obliged to furnish nourishment and growth for the children of man, and, as is frequently stated, in this later accomplishment she has become the foster mother of the human race.

Many and wonderful, indeed, are the results obtained since the domestication of this useful animal. Giving originally only a few pounds of milk per day for only a few months in the year, she has through the skill and science of man become so productive as to give as much as 30,000 pounds of milk in a single season. Entire herds that secreted so little milk that its value was below the cost of the feeds consumed have through such educational means as daily records, testing associations and cheaper and better foods become so highly profitable as to pay off more farm mortgages than any other one factor and to be responsible for the greatest amount of prosperity in the most progressive of the civilized countries. What a simple, common, insignificant looking substance milk to all appearances is, and yet what product of the farm is more valuable when properly treated or the cause of more trouble when subjected to abuse. Consumed by the infant, it nourishes him and builds him to manhood more quickly and more efficiently than any other food. Consumed by the invalid, it gives new strength and restores the life that otherwise would surely perish. Consumed by the art and genius of man, it is manufactured into more products than is any other natural liquid, forming raw material for some of the greatest industries in the most progressive countries, constituting food for the millions and labor for an equal number.

Education produces many results. It makes some of us better and some of us worse, but education must enable us not only to do things better but to do better things. Education is to man what eyes are to the animal and the love of knowledge for its own sake is the principal part of human perfection. We have mentioned what dairy education has done for the cow. Let us consider what it has done for some of us. There is no better monumental evidence to the fruits of dairy education than right at the farms themselves. Here we find substantial buildings, attractive homes and all the evidence of prosperity that comes from knowing how and doing things. We go a step farther to the cheese factory and we find the best buildings being managed by the best cheesemakers in he world.'

FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.

In announcing the result of the competitions in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces for 1909, it is stated in a government bulletin, just issued, that there has been a large increase in the number of field crop competitions conducted by agricultural societies in Quebec and Maritime Provinces. Last season there were 18 in Quebec and three in Prince Edward Island, one for each county in the latter province. This year (1909) the number in Quebec was increased to 43. Prince Edward Island continued the competitions in each county and enlarged the work, six were held in Nova Scotia, and a start was made in New Brunswick with one competition.

This excellent showing is directly due to the interest that the provincial governments have taken in the work and the support they have given it. Substantial grants for prize money have been made by the provincial Departments of Agriculture to societies wishing to hold field crop competitions, the officers of the departments have devoted a great deal of time to organizing them. The value of these competitions in creating more interest in advanced methods of farming and in increasing the yield and improving the quality of crops has been clearly demonstrated this year. The judges report that in districts where competitions were being held the second time, there was a noticeable improvement in agricultural conditions. The farmers had profited by previous experience and were adopting methods calculated to raise the standard of their crops. The educational influence of this work is far-reaching and the efforts of the provincial governments in promoting it are most commendable. That the assistance offered is appreciated is shown by the large number of societies taking up the work and the interest taken in it by the farmers generally. The Seed Branch has co-operated with the provincial Departments of Agriculture in supplying judges for the competitions, and through them compiling such information as is contained in this report, and publishing the results in bulletin form for general distribution. Most of the competitions were in cereals but there were some in pease and potatoes, the choice of crop being left with the agricultural societies. In some cases separate competitions were held with different crops within one society.

FEEDING THE WORKING HORSE.

'I have had over 30 years' experience in feeding all kinds of horses. I have fed about all the different kinds of grain, fodder and other foods which have looked like being either worth while, or even safe, and I have only this to say about feeding horses: Hay and oats are the best and safest things that can be fed to horses. Some bran, a carrot or turnip complete the bill of fare which I am prepared to recommend. For years past this ration has been my standby, and since cutting out just about everything else I have had very few sick horses, except for an occasional attack of distemper.'

'Yes,' said the other fellow, 'it has been just the same here. You remember the cooker that I paid $150 for? Your one cost more. Mine is lying in an old outhouse now, and has not been used for years. I feed good hay and oats, and when show time comes, I can lead out a string of horses that look just as well, feel better, and are in harder, better all-round condition than when fed boiled feed mixed meals and other kinds of stuff. I have tried all the games that go, and hay and oats are good enough for my horses.'

These were two of Canada's leading horsemen who were speaking—names to conjure with in the horse business of Canada, representatives of firms whose names are familiar wherever draft horses are known.

This, however, is not saying that the feeding of horses is not an art. It takes judgment to feed a horse well, and more judgment still to feed a working horse in the best way. Cattle, sheep or swine may be fed a prescribed daily ration, and anyone intelligent enough to follow directions can do the feeding. But with the working horse it is different. When he is working, he should be fed more than when idle. As a matter of practice, the opposite is oftener seen.

Don't feed the horse all the hay he will eat when standing idle. There is great difficulty in reducing the feeding of working horses to any rule, but it is a safe deduction that he will stand idle on, at least, no more feed than he requires for everyday work. Let him eat hay no longer when in the stable than when working in the fields. Feeding too much hay simply clogs his system, and if long continued will produce but poor results.—'Canadian Farm.'

BALING WIRE.

In the West generally, nothing impresses one around the ranches more than the hundred and one uses to which baling wire is put. Indeed, the salvation of the small rancher, with the saddler and the smith some miles away, lies in the amount of old baling wire within his reach. It is to him the handiest thing in the world.

It is the chief article used in the repairing of harness; it serves as buckles, rivets and hame-strings. A rancher recently made good his claim to take a naked horse and fit him out complete with a harness made of baling wire.

Nails are not needed on a ranch where there is plenty of wire at hand. Nails are expensive and must be driven with a hammer and some energy, and they sometimes split the boards which may become dangerous in after years when they get rusty. Baling wire forms graceful curves around boards and posts, and they increase the beauty of the article.

No clevis is needed when baling wire is available; it is so easy to get some wire and run through the hole and ring, and thus save all the danger from the clevis pin losing out.

It would be impossible to tell all the uses to which baling wire is put:—the ranch lassie uses it for ribbons on her hair; the hired man and his master use it instead of buttons on their trousers.

It holds up the week's washing, ties up the fruit-laden limbs, and stakes the family cow. It braces up the stovepipe, latches the barn door and holds a mortgage on the farm.

It is sometimes used in the form of hairpins, and sometimes in the place of belts and suspenders.

Baling wire is great. We could not do without it.

ANIMAL FOOD FOR HENS.

If heavy winter laying is to be expected the hens must be supplied with some form of meat food. Of all the meat foods, green cut bone is the best since it supplies the meat matter in a fresh state, and also the bones contain essential mineral matter for forming shells and building and repairing waste of the bones of the hen. Where green bone cannot be secured, feed scraps and meat meal. Skim milk, being of animal origin, is a good food for laying hens, but it is very much diluted with water and the hens must consume many pounds of it in order to secure a few ounces of protein and mineral matter.

FEEDING WARM MASH.

A serious mistake made by many poultrymen is the feeding of warm mash the first thing in the morning. It is natural for a hen to gorge herself on warm mash, when she will dump in the corner of the house all the rest of the day. Feed whole grain in a litter for the morning feed. If you think that you must feed a warm mash feed it at noon, but in small quantities. The warm mash is going out of favor with practical feeders.

POULTRY

CONDUCTED BY

MR. F. C. ELFORD.

JOTTINGS.

The annual meeting of the Poultry Producers' Association of Eastern Canada will take place at Macdonald College, at 10 a.m., on Tuesday, February 8th.

Part of the executive of the Poultry Producers' Association met the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture for Quebec last week, at his office in Montreal, and asked for financial assistance to carry on the campaign of education they are commencing in this province. The Hon. Mr. Caron expressed himself as pleased with the scope of the work, and has since promised to assist.

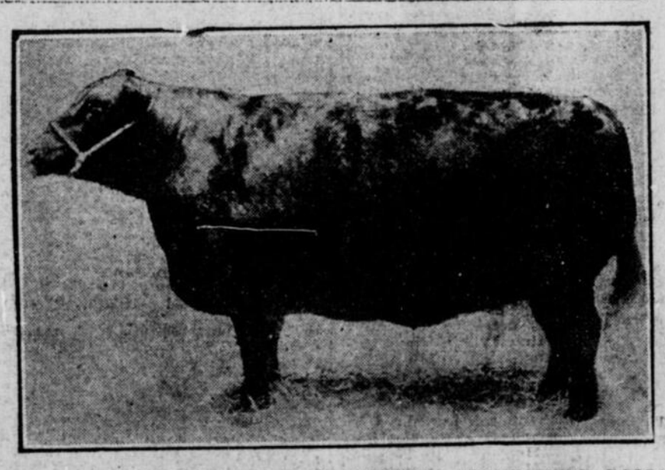
We are instituting a corner that we will call 'Receipts and Markets,' beginning this week. In this column we will endeavor to give the state of the trade, the receipts, prices, etc., in Montreal.

Already the orders for breeding eggs are coming in. The mild weather seems to make people think spring is coming. We have six or eight machines running; the first one came out this week. The fertility was 85 percent White Leghorns.

We have a pen of Salmon Faverolles that have been laying well most of the winter and are still giving about 50 percent yield.

Last year we made a few game crosses for table purposes. The other day we killed some, and one game Rock cross weighed at about eight months 9 lbs. dressed. At 20c this brought $1.80.

The Ottawa show last week was a decided success. There were a few more live birds than before, and the quality was much ahead of anything heretofore. The dressed poultry exhibit was a big improvement on any previous exhibit, and larger quarters will be required. It was pronounced the best show of dressed birds ever seen in Ottawa.



HEIFER CROSS BREED: MR. R. W. HUDSON'S 'DANESFIELD ROSE.'
1st Price Championship, and Special for best heifer, at the Norwich Stock Show.

RECEIPTS AND MARKETS.

The 'Trade Bulletin' reported for the week ending January 14th a total receipt of only three cases of eggs into the city of Montreal. The week previous there were 425 cases, and 407 cases for the same week last year. During the week ending January 21st there is a decided change. The receipts were 2,932 cases, as against 436 cases for the same week last year.

The 'Trade Bulletin' goes on to say: The egg market has been very firm. The receipts of eggs from the country show a considerable increase over those of the past few weeks, several car loads having come into the market. There has been a very good demand. Selects are selling this week at 28 1-2c to 29c in round lots, while 30c to 31c is being paid by the grocers for small lots. No. 1 stock is selling at 25 1-2c to 26c in a jobbing way, while the grocers are paying 26 1-2c for small lots. The mild spell has increased the supplies of new laid eggs, which are being offered at 38c to 40c per dozen.

The 'Bulletin' has the following report to make of the dressed poultry: The country has been pretty well cleaned up of all kinds of poultry, and the receipts are gradually falling off. The supplies this week have been very light, but what stock has come to hand has realized good prices. We quote: Turkeys, 20c to 21c per pound; geese, 13c to 14c; choice chickens, 15c to 16c; frozen stock, 13c to 14c; fowl, 10c to 11 c; ducks, 17c to 18c.

MANAGEMENT OF UNYARDED LAYING TURKEYS.

(By Mrs. F. E. Florea.)

With the first sunny, thawing days of February comes great activity in the turkey quarters; the strutting and gobbling of the toms, and restless wandering and general noisiness of the hens leading the inexperienced beginner with turkeys to think nesting time has really come. And unless the turkeys are yarded, which is seldom the case—to think this thus early is to waste valuable time in poking and watchfully following the hens around through the busiest part of the day for fear they will lay in some obscure place and the eggs lie out in the cold until ruined for hatching purposes. I have never had hens begin laying before the 15th of March, usually being nearer the twentieth of the month before the most precocious of the pullets begin to lay. More often the pullets begin laying first, the older hens following a week or ten days later. I am not thoroughly informed in regard to the usual nesting time of the turkey hen in various latitudes, but such as severity of weather and earliness of spring has something to do with determining this, although coldness of weather makes less difference with turkeys than chickens, for it appears almost next to impossible to freeze a turkey. They stalk about through the snow in seeming perfect indifference to cold feet and are not at all partial to the wind breaks that the chickens cling to so closely.

If the turkeys are running at large at nesting time the safest course to pursue that you may not lose the precious eggs, is to watch the hen to her nest and as soon as she leaves to bring eggs in immediately to prevent chilling if the weather is severe, and to secure them from destruction by crows, dogs and so forth. Use artificial nest eggs always, for if you use chicken eggs for this purpose and the crows get them, it will be more difficult afterwards to prevent them getting the turkey eggs. I make nest eggs for the turkey and chicken nests in the following manner:

When using eggs in the kitchen, break the shells at one end, emptying contents through as small an opening as possible. When two or three dozen shells are thus emptied mix plaster of Paris with sufficient water to barely admit pouring the mixture into the shells, which should be stood on end in a pen of oats or other material that will hold them firmly. By the time the last ones are filled the first ones will be firm enough to allow the ends to be rounded out with thick plaster. Finish all and smooth and clean them up and you will find you have nest eggs that are most in favor with the turkeys at least than the commercial ones and at less cost. Prepare a lot soon and have them ready for the turkey nests when you need them the most. Shells should not be kept long before filling, as they become very brittle when thoroughly dry. One of the most common causes of failure in the turkey crop among farmers is this most important matter of securing the eggs. Resolve next spring to be able to account for every turkey egg, or else please do not go around next fall telling everyone there is nothing to be made in the turkey business just because you have none yourself.

Last spring a farmer's wife complained to me that she had not been able to get an egg although the turkeys had been laying for a week or more, and said she had wanted to watch them to their nests that morning, but could not because she had to churn. Yet these people raise turkeys every year and well enough know their value. Do not sacrifice fifty dollars' worth of turkeys for twenty cents worth of butter. If you cannot attend to both, turn the cream out to the pigs. This is not idle talk. I have practised what I preach. I know many people who seem to really expect the turkeys hens to lay a half mile from home, to sit and bring off their chicks and raise them up without help of any kind. They do not have success because of not giving the birds attention at a time when it is imperatively necessary and failure becomes the rule.

It is often advised to turn down old barrels in out-of-the-way places, to stand up boards in secluded corners, to put plenty of nesting material in the most likely spots, in order to induce the hens to lay where you want them to. Have seen this advised so often and persistently that we must allow some do succeed in this, but more than likely it is with the sluggish small breeds. As to the bronze hens they will just stop at such places long enough to pretend they see something to frighten them, and then move on faster than before. You cannot fool a Bronze hen. She knows you have been there as well as you do. The best way to manage them on the range is to follow them when hunting their nests and stick to your task until the hen has settled down upon the nest. Keep out of sight as nearly as possible, without losing sight of the hen, only coming near if she wanders too far away, in which case drive her back to a more favorable spot and then secrete yourself again until she finds a nesting place that will suit you both. Do not be sure the hunt is ended when you have observed her staying in the same spot a half hour.

Sometimes after congratulating myself that a certain hen is off of hands in this manner, I have gone later to get the egg and leave a nest egg, only to find an empty nest; and to discover afterwards that the hen went after all to the forbidden location to deposit her egg. So make sure of results of your care before leaving her. It is most important that the hen lays her first egg in the locality in which you wish her to pass most of her time, as it is seldom a hen will move her nest unless broken up, in which case she is likely to make her second nest in the vicinity of the first. As she will pasture in the same locality day after day until removed after beginning to sit to a more secure place, it is easy to see one can not take too much trouble with them at first, as it is surely laying the foundation for future success.

Suppose you have five or six hens that you wish to keep in a small field. If there are sufficient bushes, brush and undergrowth in patches conducive to the seclusion the turkey hen craves at this time, and enough care is taken to prevent them wandering away when seeking nests, from the time the last one begins to lay until the chicks are hatched your only care with them will be to visit the nests often enough to secure all the eggs. Of course this is not reckoning the care the eggs and sitting hens will receive. Some raisers try to make them lay in out-buildings, by shutting them in, but usually you will find that to do this is to only defer your inevitable job as already outlined, for sooner or later the hen will 'take to the woods.' There is no reason for her doing this, as already intimated. Her pasture ground is in the vicinity of her nest, and if the nest is around the farm buildings she must of necessity roam over territory frequently by the chickens and therefore almost destitute of insect food. She then wanders farther away and finally makes another nest in the fields. Speaking of chickens, I would like to digress long enough to remark that it has always seemed strange to me how almost every one, comparatively, pin their faith upon a chicken's ability to find sufficient insect food when at large. In the case of the Mediterranean breeds that roam like turkeys it may be that they do; but take the Asiatics or Americans and give us small a number as two or three hundred unlimited range, and then note how much territory they will cover in the course of a day, and notice how many chickens will go over again and again the same ground, and observe how many insects there are for the last ones that come along. Did you ever seriously think of it? Certain individuals of any breed will often form the habit of going off to the fields a distance from the farmyard for their food, but if you wish to experiment examine the crop of a chicken of ordinary habits and be convinced. One June day I had a hundred and twenty-five four-weeks-old turkeys with five hens shut in a lot containing a sixth of an acre. It had been raining all morning, but by one o'clock the sun was shining and the little turkeys were making a bedlam of discordant sound, protesting against imprisonment. I remarked to a calling neighbor I must go turn the turkeys out even though the grass was very wet. She asked why I did not feed and keep them up, and I explained they must have a run and also insect food. Upon expressing her opinion that they could obtain bugs where they were, I presented the situation in this way: 'Suppose upon going into that lot you could find with a little search a hundred and thirty-one little bugs. You would think the place pretty buggy, would you not?' She admitted yes, after a little thought. 'And the number would only allow one bug to each turke you see, even supposing no turkeys piggish enough to take two.'

Too many shut their young fowls in stuffy little lots, and expect them to perform miracles in the way of catching large insects, when they can not even find gnats. They should be fed animal food the year round.

You will find it a great help during the period you are watching to secure the turkey eggs—and especially if the crows are so numerous the eggs must be gathered in immediately the hen has left the nest—to have each hen marked in some easily distinguishable manner so you may readily note when any hen disappears from the flock to seek her nest, and later when you see her again you will know which nest to go to for her egg. This may not be clear to some, but if you had been through a season of trying to save all the eggs of six or eight hens running at large, your comprehension would be, I fear, accompanied by the severe pain of remembrance. An excellent way of marking them is to put strings around the necks of hens, each string to be a different color, the ends hanging below breast feathers far enough to be seen. In this way you will know to which nest each hen belongs, and your work will be easier of accomplishment. The best way of managing them, although almost useless to mention to most farmers, is to enclose a small field of five to ten acres in extent with woven wire fencing that the turkeys may be kept from making nests in undesirable places. If care is taken that no posts or braces are very near the top, and no bare limbs of trees nor piles of any thing easy to fly on to is near, a fence fifty-five inches high will turn turkeys.

Then coops may be placed around and the hens will use them. In this way many more hens may be kept, and later the field makes an excellent place for the young broods.

But, poor things. They do so enjoy hunting nests here, there and everywhere. I confess I dislike to deny them the pleasure. Besides the young are more hardy when the breeding stock has the most natural environment.

STARTING THE POULTRY BUSINESS.

One of the first questions asked by the poultrymen in starting business is, which shall I buy first, stock or eggs? The question is capable of answering in two ways. In the first place eggs are less expensive, and most breeders will sell eggs from their best stock in preference to selling the birds themselves. Good breeding birds command good prices, as a rule, but the beginner must bear in mind that good breeders are worth good money. To select an arbitrary term, we will say that a good male bird will cost five dollars. That same five dollars will buy two sittings of eggs from the owner out of a pen of females headed by the same male bird. Granted that the eggs are strong in fertility and the beginner has good success in hatching and rearing the chicks, he should be able at the end of the season to have a selection from several young males and plenty of females to make up a good breeding pen. It is not always advisable, however, to buy eggs unless you know the breeder has a good reputation and will send you such eggs as you order.

There is one great advantage in buying stock and that is buy on a guaranty, and if the birds are not up to the guaranty ship them back. In buying eggs for hatching you have to wait several months to find out the character of the stock you have bought. It is always well to buy as near home as you can. 'Distance lends enchantment' in the buying of stock, because one of the most common expressions in the poultry business is to hear one say, 'I sent up to Massachusetts for those eggs,' or 'I bought that cockerel out in Pennsylvania.' Nine times out of ten the buyer would have found just as good stock or better within an hour's ride of home. Connecticut is a small state, but we have a great many fine birds within our own limits, hence there is no necessity of our sending away off somewhere and paying a fancy inter-state price for birds or eggs that are no better than what we can buy at home for less money.

In buying stock it is a good plan to visit the yards of the breeders and pick out your own birds. By this method you have an opportunity to judge of the merits of his whole flock and to note the presence of disease if there is any. Were we going to buy a breeding pen of choice birds or even well-bred birds, we would not hesitate to travel the length or the breadth of the state to inspect them before buying. Usually the small amount of money spent in car fare is repaid many fold. Try it once and report.

POINTS.

Keep the hens busy this winter.

Sunlight is medicine in the poultry house.

Deliver us from the dark dungeon-like house!

Nothing responds so liberally to good care as poultry.

It will pay our farmers to raise pure-bred fowls.

Weed out the inferiors and carefully improve the superiors.

Don't be afraid to spend money for a good male, because it's money saved.

Deep litter should not be neglected these days when the fowls are confined.

If the houses are closed during the night, open them in the morning; before breakfast, too.

If you have a hen of low vitality in the breeding pen throw her out today. Never mind her feathers.

Remember that the purchaser will always select poultry and eggs that are clean and well-dressed.

The secret of winter feeding for eggs is exercise and food that will produce eggs, and not all fat.

If the windows in the poultry house do not face the south they should be changed at once. The south gives sunlight in winter.

The beginner can do no better than to purchase a few well-bred birds from which to start his year's flock.

Are your hens healthy and comfortable? If they are not, don't blame them for not laying, because it's your fault and not theirs.

It is not a good plan to feed heavily at noon. Give a light feed of fine grain and scatter it in deep litter to encourage exercise.

The successful poultryman studies his birds by associating with them. Close friendship promotes knowledge in the poultry business.

Use judgment in handling the feed pail.

Don't allow the table scraps to be wasted. Feed to the hens.

Feed the hens well this winter, but make them scratch for what they get.

Be sure that the poultry house is not damp, and that it is free from drafts.

Be regular in caring for and feeding the poultry; regularity counts for more than many think for.

The incubator that gives the least trouble is the one that is kept in the best working condition.

Exercise in pure air is what makes winter egg production a sure thing. Don't be afraid to open up the house.

Poultry raisers should simply keep their flocks healthy and vigorous, letting stimulating foods entirely alone.

Proper feed, pure water, fresh air, free sunlight, are the best remedies to ward off diseases of poultry.

Poultry Queries

LICE.

M. Mc.—I enclose a few specimens of a parasite that is infesting my horses. Any information re cause and treatment will be much appreciated. I have used International Louse Killer, also an emulsion of soap suds, and coal oil. Their numbers are reduced, but a few remain. Are they in any way related to the common hen louse? My hens are in a building adjoining the horse stable and sometimes pick through the stable, but never roost in it. I have cows and calves tied in same building with the hens, but they are free from lice. Supposing the hens to be responsible, would they affect the horses more readily than the cattle? Ans.—The lice are the Sucking Lice of the horse. They cause much irritation and should be gotten rid of. The solutions you used should be effective if properly applied; but a better one is Creolin (obtainable at any druggist's), a five percent solution in water. Bathe the animal thoroughly and rub in well with a brush. Except in very mild weather or in warm stables, it is unwise to wet horses all over in winter. If you have any fear of ill-effects from chill in using fluids during the winter, Pyrethreum Powder (Persian Insect Powder), or common Flowers of Sulphur well rubbed into the hair with the fingers, will be effective. After the application the animals should stand for fifteen minutes or longer, and then be well scraped and brushed. If the application has been made in the stalls many lice will fall to the floor and may recover if left. The floors and cracks in the sides of the stalls should then be disinfected. This can be done by spraying with coal oil, or coal oil emulsion, or simply very hot water may be poured over the floor into cracks in the walls. The lice found on poultry are always biting-lice, and are distinct from any found on horses and cattle. The latter are frequently infested with an allied form of biting-louse, however. There is no likelihood of the pests on the fowl attacking the horses or cattle unless the fowls are troubled with the little 'hen-mites.' They are supposed to sometimes attack horses and cattle.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE AND BOOKS.

W. A. Mc.—I suppose you have no correspondence class for teaching the management of poultry. I would have liked to have attended the series advertised for February next, but am too far away and cannot leave my ranch. I hope next spring to begin a poultry farm and am looking round for the best incubator and brooder. In the meantime I know nothing of hen culture and would like to study the subject up in books. I see a list of poultry books advertised. One or two of these may suit me as a beginner, but the trouble is which to get. Ans.—We have no correspondence class in our poultry department. The list of books which you sent are all very good on their subjects. If you care to write to the 'Reliable Poultry Journal,' Quincy, Ill., for list of their publications, you might find some that would fill the bill even better than these. They put out five or six very good books, some of which are possibly a little more up-to-date than the ones you mentioned, though as I said, any of these is worth having. You might study the poultry business by books and papers but you will find that no matter how well you have the theory, you will have a good deal to learn when you start practical operations. I am sending you blue print of two types of colony houses which we use here and which are giving splendid results. I think the incubator you mention should give you good results. We have been using it and it has been satisfactory here.

SICK HENS AND OLD ROOSTERS.

Subscriber.—Will you please tell me if you can, what is the matter with my hens? They are all Buff Orpingtons, only a few. They get lame as if they had got their leg hurt, but you can see no mark. They want to sit around as if they hated to move, as if they were stiff with rheumatism. They appear to waste away when they die, they are quite light. In the summer they were quite a long time before they died, but now in the cold weather they only seem to have it a few days when they die. Those that are lame don't appear to have any bowel trouble. The old rooster—he is three years old (I think)—has some bowel trouble. What he passes is white, and sometimes quite green. I have been giving him in a little hash, a mixture I got from a lady for sick turkeys, composed of equal parts of ginger, cinnamon, cloves, and red pepper. It appears to cure him, but when I quit, it comes back again. Perhaps I did not continue it long enough. I would like to save him if I can. But I don't know what to give the hens. Just here for the benefit of any one else I might say I gave it to a turkey and it cured it, I also told a neighbor about it and she gave it to a sick turkey, and it cured it. She said she could not tell it from the rest of her turkeys when she killed them. Can you tell me what is the matter with the hens and the rooster, and what will cure them? Ans.—From what I can learn from your description of your hens, the trouble is rheumatism. If there was presence of Diarrhoea it might indicate cholera. In any case, kill those affected and bury or burn them. Thoroughly clean out the house and disinfect it. Give the rest of the flock a good dose of Epsom salts, and in each gallon of drinking water put a spoonful of sulpho carbolate of zinc. Should the quarters be damp in any way, they will have to be remedied. Keep the house well aired. Open up the windows every day possible. Give them good clean litter, plenty of roots, and should they not respond to this there must be something more serious than rheumatism. The same treatment, however, will help a mild form of cholera. The cock bird is probably suffering from a form of cholera and the same treatment may benefit, but you should not breed him. In fact, I would not set an egg from any of the flock. I would get my eggs from some place where I knew there was absolutely no disease. The mixture you mention is a stimulant, and while being fed the birds may appear better, but as is the case with all stimulants, they give only temporary relief, and as long as the disease remains the reaction follows.

PRICES OF EGGS.

S. W. D., Alta.—Kindly give me prices of eggs for hatching White Wyandottes, Black Wyandottes and Barred Rocks, prices per setting, and also per hundred for incubator. Also, do you raise turkeys? If so, kindly give price of Bronzed Turkey eggs for hatching. Ans.—The breeds kept at Macdonald College are Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, and White Leghorns. The price of breeding eggs from any of them is $1.00 per dozen, or if a sufficient supply, $6.00 per hundred. 2. Have no turkeys—try Taylor Bros., Dewittville, P.Q.

SICK GOBBLERS.

S. W. D.—Will you kindly give me advice on the following:—Have a turkey gobbler rising 2 years old, took sick first with white diarrhoea and a cold in his head. Then he seemed to lose the power of his legs; can't stand, curls his toes under. I gave him Laxtive Bromo Quinine tablets and rubbed his legs with turpentine, feed him hard boiled egg, rice boiled in milk, and wheat. His head has resumed its natural color and diarrhoea about stopped, but he is worse in his legs, and when we get him to stand a few minutes he drops his wings down and out from his body. Ans.—The gobbler has caught a cold and has rheumatism. Your doctoring would help the cold and stop the accompanying bowel trouble, but the rheumatism will be hard to cure. He will not likely be fit to breed this year. A dose of Epsom salts occasionally, and dry quarters, may help, but it is not likely that he will recover, and you had better look for another if you have none to take his place.

Rural Queries.

COTTON SEED MEAL AND OIL-MEAL.

J.W.S., P.E.I.—What is the relative feeding values of cotton seed meal and oil-meal, (2) and what is the market value of each? Ans.—Below are the figures as supplied by Henry, in 'Feeds and Feeding.' By oil-meal, we presume linseed meal is meant; the figures are for the old process: Cotton seed meal: Dry matter, 91.8; ash, 3.5; protein, 27.7; carbo hydrastis, 16.9; fat, 12.7; nutrition ratio, 1:1.2. Linseed meal (old process): Dry matter, 90.8; ash, 5.7; protein, 29.8; carbo hydrastis, 32.7; fat, 1.0; nutrition ratio, 1:1.6. 2. From inquiries we find that the price for cotton seed meal just now is not quotable, while oil-meal is $32 a ton wholesale.

HOME DEPARTMENT

The Petrified Fern.

In a valley, centuries ago,
Grew a little fern leaf, green and slender,
Veining delicate and fibres tender,
Waving, when the wind crept down so low;
Rushes tall and moss and grass grew round it,
Playful sunbeams darted in and found it,
Drops of dew stole in by night and crowned it,
But no foot of man e'er trod that way—
Earth was young and keeping holiday;

Monster fishes swam the silent main,
Stately forests waved their giant branches,
Mountains hurled their snowy avalanches,
Mammoth creatures stalked across the plain;
Nature reveled in grand mysteries,
But the little fern was not of these,
Did not number with the hills and trees;
Only grew and waved, its sweet wild way—
No one came to note it day by day.

Earth one time put on a frolic mood,
Heaved the rocks and changed the mighty motion
Of the deep, strong currents of the the ocean;
Moved the plain and shook the haughty wood,
Crushed the little fern in soft, moist clay,
Covered it and hid it safe away;
Oh! the long, long centuries since that day!
Oh! the agony! Oh! life's bitter cost,
Since that useless little fern was lost!

Useless? Lost? There came a thoughtful man,
Searching nature's secrets, far and deep;
From a fissure in a rocky steep
He withdrew a stone, o'er which there ran
Fairy pencilings, a quaint design,
Veinings, leafage, fibres clear and fine,
And the fern's life lay in every line:
So, I think, God hides some souls away,
Sweetly to surprise us the last day.

—By Mary Lydia Bolles Branch.

Discipline in The Sparks Family.

A TRUE STORY OF A FAMILY IN WHICH THERE IS NO CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

(By Kate Upson Clark, in the 'Brooklyn Eagle.')

(Concluded.)

She had scarcely finished this speech when an ear-piercing shriek from Drusilla rent the welkin, and everybody echoed it in dismay. 'What is it, darling?' cried her mother, climbing back from the boat to where the child was still standling on the pier.

'I cut me! I cut me!' wailed Drusilla, holding forth a tiny, bleeding finger. 'I cut me on that funny bottle,' pointing to a broken flask with which the boys had been playing. 'Ow-d-d! Um-m! The bleed is all coming out of me! And will I be a funeral? And will I be a accident? And will I have to dess and undess ten times? Will I, mother?'

A bit of oakum and a rag soon stopped the bleeding, but it was not so easy to stop the laughter of the children, which Drusilla resented bitterly, for her cry had been wrung from the honest anguish of her childish soul. She glowered sobbingly at Perry as he kept repeating to Dexter: 'Will I be a funeral?' Will I be an accident? Oh, my!' until his mother suggested sternly that there might be certain vital lacks in the luncheon of both of them if they persisted in wounding their little sister's feelings.

At last David, the hired man, took his place at the engine, Mrs. Sparks grasped the wheel and the Valkyrie was fairly headed for Short Point.

It was a long hour's ride, and for a while all went gayly, but presently another case of discipline was on hand, and again poor Dexter was the victim.

'You know the rules about chewing gum,' Mrs. Sparks was saying. 'Right overboard this minute!'

Her severe gaze was at this point suddenly directed toward Ethel, whose face bore an expression of acute distress.

'I'm going to tell—I am!' threatened Dexter roughly.

'Then you'll have to polish my shoes,' retorted Ethel, with equal acerbity, but turning pale.

This gave Dexter pause. He hated to polish shoes as much as she did. For an instant he glared at his older sister. Then the contraband chewing gum was ejected into the sparkling waters of Lake Tremlo—and Ethel burst into a sudden, but intense fit of weeping.

'Ethel, what under the sun—' began Mrs. Sparks in perplexity. She was finding the maintenance of discipline and steering at the same time almost too much, even for her.

'Now that he's gone and thrown it away I might as well tell you,' confessed the child tearfully. 'It was my gum, mother. I just gave it to Dexter to mind while I went up to the house—and he had no business to let you see him chew it—so there!'

'Well—you will both of you have to bear the penalty, that is all,' said their mother cheerfully. 'Let me think, what is it for chewing gum? You see, it really is too vulgar. We can't have it. Oh, I remember. It is esweping off the piazza twice a day for a week. Why, Drusilla, dear—what is the matter now?'

Drusilla had been lying quietly with her head in Emeline's lap, greatly pleased with the neat rag which her mother had tied around her cut finger; but she was now emitting a series of subdued howls.

'It's my stomach. It a-a-aches!' whined the baby miserably.

'Oh, no, it doesn't,' said Mrs. Sparks, reassuringly. 'You just got nervous when you cut your finger, and your stomach is empty, and so it feels a little bad. As soon as you get something to put into it, it will feel better.'

Drusilla accepted her mother's positive statements with apparently real relief, and little by little became quiet. For a while only good humor and gaiety prevailed. Then there was a pause, broken by a cry of dismay from Perry.

'Where's Hobson?'

'Hobson! Hobson!' shouted all of the children in unison.

'Did he fall overboard?'

'Is he swimming?'

'Have we lost him?'

'No, no!' wailed Perry. 'We just plain forgot him.'

He stood up and gazed back through the field glass. 'There he is on the pier. All because you fell into the water,'—reproachefully to his mother, 'and he followed you up to the house—and so he got left—poor old Hob! too bad!'

The children wanted to put back at once. But they were within a half-mile now of Short Point, and Mrs. Sparks pictured the work that lay before them—the building of the fires, the spreading of the table, the cooking of the chickens and the corn—and it was already nearly twelve.

'But,' she conceded at last, 'we can spare David and Perry. They may go back and bring Hobson, while the rest of us are preparing the lunch. Now not another word of teasing. That is the best I can doJand my head is achin hard with all this tumult!'

There was 'a flash of silence,' for the children saw that their merry mother was at the end of her patience. Upon this sudden stillness rose the voice of the infant Drusilla, wise beyond her years.

'I guess,' she said, ingenuously, 'that your head aches because it is empty. When you get something in it, I guess it will stop.'

And the poor little thing could not understand why this very logical remark caused such a storm of laughter that they came very near going past Short Point.

But there they were at last, and while David and Perry hastened back for the dog, fires were built in hollow pyramids of stones, and a white cloth was laid over a mighty boulder. Upon this were strewn harebells and graceful sprays of clematis. The delicious aroma of boiling corn floatel upon the air. The picnic was now fairly under way.

Then the distant whistle of the train was heard, and presently Mr. Sparks, escorted by several of his affectionate family, emerged joyously from the bushes. The launch, bearing the recovered and very noisy Hobson, grated upon the pebbles. The chicken was broiled 'to a turn,' and discipline, for the time, appeared to be entirely forgotten.

This was only apparently, however. The active mind of the excellent Mrs. Sparks was still engaged upon it, as you will see.

'What makes you look so worried?' inquired her husband, in a low voice, after the meal was fairly started.

'Ethel got out of patience and pinched Drusilla,' murmured Mrs. Sparks, despondently. 'Now I haven't any penalty for the children if they pinch, and I seem to have used up all the punishments I can think of. What would you suggest?'

'Spank 'em,' said Mr. Sparks.

'Never!' returned his wife fervently.

JUST TAKE WHAT COMES.

Just take what comes. No better way
Has ever yet been found;
And if a body square must fit
Within a circle round—
Be sure of some great purpose fixed
And, patient, plane it down,
God never fails or gets things mixed,
However fate may frown.

—Katherine B. Huston.

GOD'S OPPORTUNITY.

Someone has said that 'each human life is another opportunity for God to display his grace and power.' So it is, and the thought will grow upon you as you meditate upon it. Just think, 'I am God's opportunity!' Isn't it wonderful? Isn't it glorious? When we look at others whom God has richly blessed and honored in service, we can see how it is; but do we ever think of ourselves as Gods' opportunity?

Everyone who responds to God's call, 'Come!' gives God a larger place in the world.

Everyone who obeys God's command, 'Go!' assists God in gaining a larger place in the hearts of men. Every regenerated heart and life is a new garden in which God plants his seeds of love and grace; a fountain out of which flow constant streams of healing power.

Say to yourself: 'I am God's opportunity.' Be that and your life will become unutterably glad and your experience unspeakably sweet.—A. W. Spooner, D.D

A WORD ABOUT THE WIFE'S SHARE.

The ordinary man, as we meet him in our everyday life, has few, if any, of the characteristics of the miser, says Graham Hood, in the 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.' When he is among his fellows he holds up his end with strict respect for the proprieties. If he wants anything very badly, and can see his way to secure it, he usually gets it, whether it be a new tie or a new automobile. To all appearances he has money, and is quite ready to spend it.

The ordinary man displays few of the attributes of economy when he is among 'the boys,' however, these qualities of liberality too frequently undergo an unfortunate change as he approaches his own fireside. Follow such a man to his home and listen to his excuses for keeping his cash in his own pocket and you would scarcely be able to recognize him as the same person who had proved himself such a free spender at the club or in the cafe.

If such instances were of rare occurrence it would be ridiculous to speak about them, for there are some men with whom niggardliness is so constitutional that it is impossible for them to master the vice, but the cases which are here mentioned do not represent the constitutional miser. They are simply the examples of the men who, liberal as they may be elsewhere, do not hesitate to practice their small economies at home.

There are, of course, several causes for the great mass of marital unhappiness that there is in the world today, and yet if we could get down to the actual bottom of the matter it is not at all unlikely that we should find that the question of money was the direct source of much of the evil—that the wife's difficulty in extracting coin from an unwilling husband has led to other difficulties that have combined to make life an unbearable state of misery for both.

The great trouble is that most people take too much for granted upon being married. During the days that precede the ceremony, and in the blissful period of the honeymoon, they are so happy that they cannot deem it possible that any matter could ever cause them to misunderstand one another. If the bride-of-a-day wants for anything the groom-of-a-day is glad to procure it for her, and the purchase of these little articles gives him so much pleasure that the question of an allowance is the last one to be thought about.

If life was to be one continuous honeymoon the question of money might never come between them, but when the day arrives when the honeymooning ceases and the bride and groom come down to things earthly once more the question of buying and giving is apt to assume a different aspect. If in his heart the husband knows that the wife really requires an allowance he is more than liable to postpone the matter with the thought that he will be glad to give her any money when she needs it, and in this position he is entirely forgetful of the fact that he has placed her in a position in which she is either obliged to become a criminal or to play the supplicant to obtain something that really belongs to her.

Whatever marriage may be—whether a sacrament, a rite, or a mere form established by social custom—the fact remains htat it is one form of partnership. In this partnership the husband usually assumes the money-making duties. He is the busy head of the concern, whose place it is to keep a balance at the bank and to see that all the internal affairs of the business run smoothly. If his place in some respects is a more responsible one than that of the wife, she, too, has her own duties an dresponsibilities, and they are by no means trivial in character. Upon her depends the success or failure of the home life; upon her devolves the duty of seeing that the husband obtains proper food, proper rest, and proper recreation. Without these he would be unable to sustain the load of business care that falls upon him. By ministering to him so attentively that he derives the most good possible from his hours of rest she is playing an important part in the firm's operations.

If she has done her part, and there are few women who do not try to assist their husbands—unless they have been snubbed into silence—there is no reason why she should not have at least a small share in the profits. What does it matter if she does not spend all of the money in just the manner that the husband would have her do it? What if she does waste a little now and then? Even he, perhaps, may waste quite as much.

A candle that won't shine in one room is very unlikely to shine in nother. If you do not shine at home, if your mother and father, your sister and brother, if the very cat and dog in the house are not better and happier for your being a Christian, it is a question whether you really are one. —J. Hudson Taylor.

ANTICIPATING WORK.

When Henry Ward Beecher was asked how he managed to accomplish so much with so little friction, he replied, 'By never doing my work twice.' Many people do their tasks a dozen times over in anticipation. They waste as much energy in thinking about their work in advance, in dreading it, in wondering how it will turn out, as in actually doing it.

For most of us, the actual day's work would not be so hard if we came to it fresh in mind and body, instead of weary and discouraged from dreading it, worrying about it, and anticipating the troubles which we are likely to meet in its accomplishment.

Anticipating our work, doing it over and over mentally beforehand, is fatal to the greatest deficiency. It cuts off a large percentage of our power.—Selected.

WITH APPLES IN IT.

(From the 'Woman's Home Companion.')

Waldorf salad is not very new, nevertheless it still maintains its popularity. Wipe and pare apples, then cut in small pieces. Mix with an equal quantity of finely cut celery, and moisten with mayonnaise dressing. Mound on a nest of crisp lettuce leaves and garnish with curled celery and canned pimentoes cut in strips of fancy shapes. Curled celery often makes an attractive garnish. Cut thick stalks of celery in two-inch pieces. With a sharp knife, beginning at the outside of the stalks, make five cuts parallel to each other, extending one-third the length of the pieces. Make six cuts at right angles to the cuts already made. Cut the other end in the same fashion. Put the pieces in cold or iced water, and let stand for several hours.

Apple charlotte will commend itself to those who do not use eggs freely at this season of the year. Cut a stale five-cent bakers' loaf in halves crosswise; remove the soft part and crumb by putting through a colander. Melt one-fourth of a cupful of butter, and add to the breadcrumbs, stirring lightly with a fork. Wipe and pare apples, then cut in slices; there should be one quart. Mix together one-fourth of a cupful of grated nutmeg and the grated rind and juice of half a lemon. Cover the bottom of a buttered pudding dish with crumbs and spread over one-half the apples, then sprinkle with one-half the sugar mixture. Repeat, cover with the remaining crumbs, and bake in a moderate oven forty minutes. Cover for the first fifteen minutes of the cooking, to prevent the crumbs from browning too rapidly. Serve hot with sugar and cream, or a good flour sauce.

Bread and butter apple pudding is another simple dessert that is made without eggs. Better than it sounds! Yes, indeed! Cover the bottom of a buttered shallow pudding dish with apple sauce. Cut stale bread in one-third-inch slices, spread generously with softened butter, remove the crusts, cut each slice in four triangular-shaped pieces, then arrange as closely together as possible over apple sauce, buttered side up. Sprinkle generously with sugar to which is added one-half teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in a moderate oven and serve with cream.

Just as an illustration of the way in which rice can be utilized to make a dish with but little addition of other ingredients let us take one recipe, the invention of the celebrated Francatelli (who was in a position to observe casually, 'Marrow toast was eaten every day by Her Majesty Queen Victoria while I had the honor to serve her table'). The easy and excellent recipe to be quoted was Francatelli's tribute to the goodness and fame of Miss Florence Nightingale. He called it after her name—'Riz a la Soeur Nightingale': 'Fry well-boiled and cooled rice in a little fresh butter, with a sprinkling of grated nutmeg, and pepper and salt to taste; when quite hot in the pan, add the whites of some hard-boiled eggs chopped fine, and also a dried haddock, boiled and shredded, first removing the skin, mix well, pile up into a cone on a hot dish, and decorate the top of it with the yellows of the eggs rubbed through a wire sieve and mixed with a little grated cheese; garnish with fried croutons round the base; stand the dish in the oven for five minutes to make quite hot, and to give a slight golden tint, and serve immediately.'

CURRY.

Curry is a toothsome, appetizing dish. It is a pleasant change from roasts and steaks and chops, and the study of the many kinds of curries prepared by oriental cooks is quite fascinating.

There are meat curries, fish curries, and vegetable curries. The following recipe is for a dry fish curry:

Put four tablespoonfuls of butter into a saute-pan, with three onions finely sliced. Turn till a deep golden color, add a tablespoonful of scraped cocoanut and a squeeze of lemon, a little finely chopped apple, a pinch of salt, two tablespoonfuls of curry powder or paste, one tablespoonful of chutney, and a piece of butter; stir all this in the pan till a deep brown. Put in the lobster, shrims, or any other fish, stir constantly with a wooden spoon. If necessary, add more butter, and do not allow the mixture to burn. Stir in a little more lemon juice just before serving on a very hot dish, and hand rice separately. If care be taken, this dry curry should be a very successful dish.

Curry may be made of fresh meat or of meat, poultry, or game that has been left over from a meal. Cut the meat or game into dice. Fry one or two small onions minced finely in two tablespoonfuls of butter till a light golden brown. Dust with flour, add the meat, and fry to a good golden brown. Take a spoonful of curry paste and mix smoothly in a cup with gravy or stock. Place the fried meat in a saucepan with a pinch of salt, a tablespoonful of grated cocoanut, two tablespoonfuls of cocoanut milk, one tablespoonful of mango or other chutney, a squeeze of lemon juice, and a good slice of butter. This last is an indispensable ingredient. A slice or two of apple may be added. Cover all this with gravy, place the lid firmly on, and draw the saucepan to the side of the fire, and leave to simmer for at least two and a half hours. Stir frequently with a wooden spoon. When ready for serving, the compound should be of a rich dark brown; there should be no floating gravy, but merely a rich moisture.

Rice may be served on the same dish, but let the curry be ever so delicious, badly cooked or sodden rice will spoil it. Each grain should be separate, well swollen, and white as snow. Have ready a large saucepan of boiling water, throw in the rice, and boil fast for exactly fifteen minutes. Drain the rice, shake in a sieve in front of the fire, and serve with the curry.

Selected Recipes

Chicken Omelet.—Cut all the skin and gristle off left-over white and dark chicken, and chop the meat very fine. To a cup of chicken meat add one-quarter cup of butter, saltspoonful of salt and two shakes of red pepper. Put this in a pan and cook until thoroughly hot. Now beat up four eggs and add one-half cupful of milk and one-quarter teaspoonful of baking powder. Melt one teaspoonful of butter in a pan and pour the egg mixture into it. As soon as the eggs are set pour the chicken in the centre and then fold over, place on platter and garnish with parsley. This makes a fine omelet, and the chicken can be prepared some evening after a chicken dinner.

Orange Charlotte.—One-third box of gelatin, one-third cupful of cold water, one-third cupful of boiling water, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of orange juice and pulp, the whites of three eggs, the juice of one lemon. Soak gelatin in cold water until soft; pour on the boiling water, add sugar and lemon juice. Strain and add the orange juice and pulp with a little of the grated rind. Cool in a pan of ice water. Line a mold with lady fingers or sections of orange. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and when the orange jelly begins to harden beat it until light. Add the beaten whites, and beat until stiff enough to drop. Pour into a wet mold. (One pint of whipped cream may be used instead of the white of egg, or it may be piled on the top after the charlotte is removed frim the mold.) Keep in cold place until ready to serve.—Chicago 'Herald.'

Rice and Fruit Pudding.—Put three cupfuls of milk in a double boiler; add when scalded one cupful of well-washed rice, and let it cook thirty minutes; do not stir it; add while hot one egg well beaten, with half cupful of sugar, one teaspoonful of butter and one scant teaspoonful of salt; cook five minutes; butter a plain oval pudding mold, sprinkle it with fine bread crumbs or line it with macaroons; put in a layer of rice one-half inch thick, then a layer of canned peaches, apricots, or any of the French candied fruits, or dates, prunes, or raisins, all one kind or a mixture if preferred; then another layer of rice and fruit and continue until pan is full; have a thin layer of buttered cracker crumbs on the top; bake twenty minutes in a moderate oven, keeping the mold in a pan of water. Turn out on a platter and serve with a fruit syrup slightly thickened and sweetened.—Chicago Herald.'

Curry Chicken.—Cut up a chicken weighing from one and one-half to two pounds, as for fricassee; wash it well and put it into a stew pan with enough water to cover it; boil it, closely covered until tender; add a large teaspoonful of salt, and cook a few minutes longer, then remove from the fire; take out the chicken, pour the liquor into a bowl, and set it one side. Now cut up into a stew pan two small onions, and fry them with a piece of butter as large as an egg; as soon as the onions are brown, skim them out and put in the chicken; fry for three or four minutes; next sprinkle over two teaspoonfuls of curry powder. Now pour over the liquor in which the chicken was stewed; stir all well together, and stew for five minutes longer, then stir into this a tablespoonful of sifted flour made thin with a little water; lastly stir in a beaten yolk of an egg, and it is done. Serve with hot boiled rice laid around on the edge of a platter and the chicken curry in the centre.

Apple Shortcake.—Make a syrup of one pint of sugar and one pint of water. Quarter, core, and pare from ten to fifteen tart apples, according to size, and simmer them in the syrup in a broad sauce pan until tender and transparent, adding the zest of an orange. While the apple is cooking, sift one quart of flour with four teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one level teaspoonful of salt; rub in two tablespoonfuls lard and two tablespoonfuls of butter till fine as meal. Then wet with cold milk to a paste as soft as can be handled. It will take a scant pint, varying somewhat with the quality of the flour. Roll this dough to one-half inch thickness and cut in idamonds, triangles, or rounds. Bake about fifteen minutes in a quick oven. As soon as baked place a layer of apple on one piece of crust, cover with a second piece of crust, top with the apple and decorate if convenient with chopped browned almonds, macaroon crumbs, or candied cherries. Serve very hot with cream. —Chicago 'Herald.'

Spanish Sandwiches.—Pound to a paste two anchovies, two pickles, one sprig parsley, three tablespoons capers, one teaspoon made mustard, two tablespoons oil, two tablespoons vinegar, and the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs. Season with salt and paprika. Spread one slice of buttered bread thinly cut, sprinkle with whites of eggs finely chopped, and cover with another slice of bread. Cut in fancy shapes —Boston 'Transcript.'

WRITTEN ON THE SIDEWALK.

A Winter Test of Character Described by Mr. Zwoggleton.

'If you want to get a line on a man's character,' said Mr. Zwoggleton, 'go and see what he does about his sidewalk after a snowstorm.

'If he neglects it entirely or only half cleans it, leaving uneven and irregular lumps and ridges of frozen, icy snow upon which passersby can slip and fall, spraining their ankles and dislocating their shoulders and breaking their arms and legs and noses, why, then you know that he is a mean, shiftless, careless, reckless, lazy, stingy, selfish, narrow, no account man; while if he cleans his sidewalk promptly and thoroughly, why, that is prima facie evidence that he's a good citizen.

'You know how we form impressions of people we meet, how commonly we can tell, or think we can, just what sort of a chap a man is at sight. But sometimes we may be in doubt, and then we have to wait for a sign.

'Well, I had a friend once living in a little town out west, a town that has since grown big, keeping a store, and there came in to my friend one day a citizen of the town who wanted to buy a big bill of goods on credit, and really my friend was a little in doubt about him; he didn't know what to do. But that night there came along a large and blooming snowstorm, a regular snorktino, and next morning my friend went down to see what this man had done about his sidewalk. It was clean as a whistle. He let the man have the goods and got his money on the dot.

'Of course in summer in doubtful cases like that you couldn't have this snow sign to go by, and then you have to look for something else; but in winter you want to steer clear of the man who neglects his sidewalk, while it's generally safe to trust the man who keeps his sidewalk clean.'—New York 'Sun.'

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.'

Sweet perfumes when evening closes,
Steals beneath the hawthorn trees,
Mingling mignonette and roses,
With joyful memories,
Till the years slip off their pain
And each heart grows young again.

Novelty becomes a passion,
In this fickle age of ours,
Trick your plants to suit the fashion,
But leave these—the fragrant flowers.
Time—if you so fast must move
Spare us the perfumes we love.

A bunch of violets faded and withered but with the perfume still lingering, recalls many tender memories of the past that no other odor can achieve. Regretfully we place them on the glowing coals of the hearth fire that sees often the ashes of life. It had fulfilled its mission, and given real pleasure as a token of remembrance.

Wonderful is the power of this subtle fragrance, no one knowning exactly what it is, or why one odor should invigorate or stimulate us, and another engender our dislike, for there are people who cannot endure such positive perfumes as Hyacinths, Narcissus, the Auratum Lily, or the Yellow Jessamine. It is strange but true, that in this world there are found some who shun the perfume of roses, while others cannot allow sweet peas at close quarters, and always detect their presence.

It was long since demonstrated that the burning of perfumes, called incense, in hospitals, sick chambers, and churches, was a practice based on commonsense.

If it merely disguised insanitary odors we might not reap material benefit by the practice. But the burning creates or assists ventilation and oxidization, and then acids are produced that neutralize the effects of bacteria, or of foul air, while the aromatic fumes given off are preventives of infection, being fatal to bacterial life.

If we look at perfumes and fragrant spices from a commercial point of view, we shall find that there is always a good demand for sweet pot herbs, and that the supply of fragrant greenery on our plants is often noticeable.

The cook, the doctor, the druggist, the maker of cordials, and the floral decorator, all require agreeable flavors, and perfumes, and if we visit a garden we may admire the tropical orchids and the other exotics in the greenhouse, but are sure to turn to the dear old clove pinks, the carnations and roses, the violets and other flowers about which sentiment lingers, the old favorites, so well beloved. 'Fit while ye lived for smell or ornament
And after death for cures.'

If a full account could be written, it is likely we should be very much astonished at the important part they have played in the history of the human race. The taste for sweet odors has come down to us from the foundation of our history, from the day when the Great Creator gave herbs for the service of man, and the perfume distilling leaves have been with us, in joy and sorrow, in life and love, and will be till the end of time.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

Fern.—The best time to take off cuttings of half ripened wood is whenever the wood is in proper condition, and this differs with plants.

A good plan is to layer a branch in the summer, covering with earth until rooted, when it can be taken off, and replanted or potted as required. This is for the amateur, for the professional will take cuttings and root them in bottom heat.

The hardy hydrangea, if pruned high, cannot be layer so well, andone of the most necessary conditions in such cuttings is that the plant must be in vigorous health. They should be placed in small pots filled with sand, and with a bottom temperature of 65 degrees. Try the cuttings at different times during the growing season and see when they strike best.

One quart of lawn grass will sow 15 x 20 feet, or 300 square feet. It is better to buy a ready mixed lawn grass than to try to mix it yourself, not attaining the proper proportion.

The best fertilizer for house plants is bone meal, and if you have soot handy it is a good plan to work some into the earth in the pots.

If you can get bone flour it is best for immediate effect, try half a teaspoonful to each large pot, worked well in with a knife.

The Araucaria Erelsa, sometimes called 'Norfolk Island Pine,' is a very tropical conifer, requiring rich soil of loam and peat, and such treatments as plants require that have their home in the tropics.

It can take sunshine, but must not be neglected, or left thirsty and uncared for. As a rule, thes plants do not take very kindly to the hot, dry closeness of our living rooms.

COAL ASHES, ETC.

'Lover of flowers.'—On very hard clay soil coal ashes are not harmful to lighten the soil, but they are of no value as a fertilizer to help grow vegetables.

Your questions about the trees cannot be easily answered, without knowing more about the soil and situation, but if the place is small, it is quite likely that evergreen trees would fill too much ground, besides collecting the snow in winter, if they succeeded in growing. Maples are really the best for shade, and for quick growth, but do not plant them on the lawn—let them be as a background along the edge of it—leaving the greensward clear. The first thing to do in starting a garden, is to see that the land is enriched for neither trees, flowers, nor vegetables, will thrive on empoverished soil.

It is also well to remember it, tree planting, that their roots spread wide and they take a great deal of the strength from the land toward their own nourishment.

AZALEAS.

A. L. B. inquires regarding raising young azaleas, but it is rather a difficult problem for the inexperienced amateur.

They are raised from seed sown in beds, and also by cuttings of the last year's wood that will root readily in sand. Azalea 'Pontica' is a native of Turkey, and 'Indica' is the Chinese azalea.

The florist's catalogues abound with many sorts that are the result of cross fertilization, and we are largely indebted to Belgium for the finest sorts. The time to take cuttings of the wood is in spring.

SIZE OF APPLE TREES.

Mr. W. D.—For ordinary planting it is desirable to select trees two years old from bud or graft, and some experienced growers prefer strong one-year-old trees. A good size is about five eighths of an inch in diameter just above the collar, and five feet in height, and if they have been well grown trees of this size will give as good or better results than those seven eighths of an inch in diameter and two feet higher.

Crooked trees, or those having long stems, should be discarded, and on no account, be persuaded to plant an orchard without a guarantee as to size and variety.

ENDIVE.

S. R.—Endive is one of the best and most wholesome salads for fall and winter use.

It can be sown in shallow drills in April for early use, or for late use in June and July. When 2 or 3 inches high, transplant into good ground, and the plants must be set a foot apart, then when nearly fully grown, they must be bleached. Blanching is done by tying up the outer leaves on a clear bright day, and for winter ust plants may be taken up with a large ball of earth attached and stored in the cellar till wanted.

White curled is the best variety, as it is always crisp and tender, and considered self-blanching.

THE APRICOT.

Irma wishes some information concerning the apricot, and asks if it grows here.

Yes, it is grown with success in California, but our climate is unsuited to it. It is widely diffused through Asia growing extensively on the barren mountains, west of China. The Persians called it 'the seed of the sun,' and grow quantities in the oases of the Great Desert where it is dried in great quantities for the Egyptian market, the fruit being small but of exquisite flavor.

It is in fact considered the most delicious of its class of fruits, and has been aptly termed a 'glorified peach.'

OF SOILS.

Farmer.—Your question regarding the relative value of crops produced on a rich, and on a poor soil, is one very important to the grower, and not always understood. While everybody is aware that a rich soil produces the most, as to quantity, many do not realize that a given weight of the crop grown on a rich soil, contains more feeding value than that grown on a poor one.

Experiments have proved that timothy grown on a rich soil contains 20 percent more feeding value than the same amount grown on an impoverished soil.

The nitrogen in the soil has a marked influence on the protein contents of the fodder. Timothy hay grown on manured land contains 8.75 percent protein, while that grown on unmanured land, contained only 6.45 percent. This must not be mistaken for swampy land which produces more hay than the uplands, but is of less feeding value.

PALM FOR NAME.

Lucie.—The palm you describe in your letter is no doubt the Chinese Fan Palm that has been largely used as a house plant.

Its proper name is Latania Borbonica, and it is a hardy, rather slow growing plant, and makes a fine decorative plant for the house. In the extreme South it is largely used out of doors for decorative purposes.

It is quite natural for the broad leaves to have a drooping habit, and it will thrive best if given the morning sunshine, avoiding the heat of the day. The leaves must be sponged and kept clean to prevent the lodgment of insects, that often become troublesome to these plants.

DELICATE LITTLE BABIES.

Every delicate baby starts life with a serious handicap. Even a trivial illness may end fatally and the mother is kept in a state of constant dread. Baby's Own Tablets have done more than any other medicine to make sickly babies well and strong. They give mothers a feeling of security as through their use she sees her delicate child developing healthily. Mrs. Theodore Mordon, Bala, Ont., says:—"I can say with confidence that Baby's Own Tablets saved my baby's life. I did not know what it was to have a good night's rest until we started using the Tablets, but they have made him a strong, healthy child." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ARCTIC ART.

Pictures From Greenland's Icy Moutains.

The wonderful pictures of Mr. Aage Bertelsen, the Danish artist, who had exciting adventures with the ill-fated 'Denmark' expedition, are now on exhibition at the Royal Geographical Society's rooms in London.

It was on this expedition, which finally established Greenland as an island, that the leader, Mylius Ericsson, and a Danish naval officer were starved and frozen to death, the manner of their terrible end being made known through the tragic diary of an Esquimaux, who was also found frozen. He had written in letters of blood of the horrible fate that had overtaken them, and had carried in a bottle the valuable scientific results of the expedition for scores of miles until death overcame him. The rest of the party, after many hardships, managed to get back to safety.

Wonderful Coloring.

Mr. Bertelsen's pictures are wonderflu if only for the fact that no other pictures have been painted so far north. There are 12 little paintings in particular on which the artist sets great value, for they were painted in far-off Peary Land in the 83rd degree.

No other pictures have ever been seen like them. Some of the colorings are amazing. The effects produced through the reflections on ice by the Arctic sun are exquisitely beautiful. And the effects obtained, when some of the ice-scapes were painted at midnight, are, of course, unique. There is one picture of a huge berg rising sheer from the snow which is a miracle of mother-of-pearl pink.

The Farthest North painting is that of the Peary cairn. Here were found the explorer's documents, which he left when he had to give up his attempt to find out whether Greenland were in reality an island. There are some dazzling yellows in these northernmost pictures, and Mr. Bertelsen told the 'Morning Leader' representative that the yellows and blues were very wonderful. The strange arctic blueness seems to tinge most of the pictures, and Mr. Bertelsen obtained some very effective contrasts by painting the same scene by day and at night.

Painting an Ice Cavern.

Perhaps the strangest picture is that of the wonderful solar ring in the Arctic regions. Another curious painting is one of an aerial mirage, when the strangest effect is produced. The most valuable picture is of an amazing ice-cave that was discovered. It was over a mile long, and as lofty as a cathedral in parts. The artist found a riot of colors here. Mr. Bertelse said that he found no difficulty at all in painting so far north after he discovered how to prevent the colors from freezing by mixing benzine with them.

A MILLIONAIRE SANTA CLAUS.

Gifts to Steerage Passengers at Sea.

Mr. John W. de Kaye, a Mexican millionaire, who arrived at Liverpool the other day in the 'Mauretania,' on Christmas Eve, dressed himself up as Father Christmas, and in the third-class accommodation presented to all the children a box of confections and a bright new sovereign. To each of the mothers he gave half a sovereign, and the adults were entertained in various ways. On Christmas Day a large Christmas tree was put up in the third-class saloon, and much merrymaking was indulged in by young and old alike.

BEDSTEADS IN A WALL.

(From the 'Strand.')

During a fire in Nampa, Idaho, a whole square was destroyed, among the buildings being a furniture store, the proprietor of which showed his pluck by immediately commencing the erection of a new building of concrete. Having at the time a carload of iron beds on hand, he had them encased in the walls to lend strength to the building by holding the cement together, the walls being modelled round the bedsteads. The building will probably be something of a wonder to a later generation when it falls into decay.

You can't sow thistles and reap figs. If you plant Ferry's Seeds you grow exactly what you expect and in a profusion and perfection never excelled.

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D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

THE BOYS' PAGE

My First Trip With Cattle.

(By Edward S. Sorenson, in the 'Aus tralasian.')

From Coongbar to Tabulam, where the cattle were to be delivered, was only a four days' trip, but I thought more of that little sprint then than I did afterwards of an overland journey from the Cooper to Wodonga.

I was only a boy, and it was my very first time on the roads—and every stockman likes to talk of his trips with cattle. Our lot consisted of a thousand head of steers, in charge of 'Old Boss,' as we called him—a name that distinguished him from his son, who had succeeded him in the management of the station a few months before; and there were besides me two experienced men and a new-chum named 'Arry. I may add that 'Arry and I owed our inclusion among the drovers to the fact that another mob of cattle had to be mustered immediately, and only two of the old hands—who knew every inch of the big run—could be spared. The run was a Never-Never country to us, and Old Boss decided that we could do better services on the track than with the musterers. So we became drovers.

The whole complement of 20 stockmen helped us out of the home paddock at day-light. It was winter time; but I was too delighted to heed the biting cold that almost froze our ears and toes, as I raced ahead to let down the slip-rails, and afterwards steadied the lead as they filed through. Then the papers were handed over to Old Boss, and the stockmen diverged into the bush. We were now fairly on the road.

Our way lay up the creek to the dividing range, and our first stage was only 12 miles. We fed along quietly, though kept busy at times driving off bush cattle, and turning back recalcitrant members of our own mob. Cattle are always troublesome during the first two or three days, being restless and anxious to get back to their old haunts. After that they steady down, and you ride along comfortably, listening to the patter of hoofs, the breathing, and the peculiar sound of the ever-creaking saddles.

On the way up the men edified us with hair-stirring yarns of night rushes, of horsemen being run over and killed, and of hopeless leaps over precipices. By the time we reached the Twelve-mile Yard, 'Arry and I were of opinion that all travelling cattle rushed, and rushed every night. This, however, did not daunt us; we were very eager to witness one of these wonderful happenings. Neither of us had ever seen a stampede, though we had often seen wild bush cattle ringing on a camp, and had a pretty good idea of what the other was like.

The Twelve-mile Yard was an old two-tailed enclosure, covering about two acres, on a sandy spot between the creek and a thickly timbered ridge. We put the bullocks in at sundown, and made our own camp-fire on the creek bank a quarter of a mile below. Here two tents were pitched in a temporary fashion—one for Old Boss, and the other for two of us to sleep in while the other two were on watch.

Tea was eaten rather hurriedly, for the cattle were restless, moving round and round the yard; and Arry and I were sent out for the first watch, that being considered the safest of the three watches. Fires had been built at intervals round the yard, and these we had, of course, to replenish from time to time. We rode slowly round and round in opposite directions, whistling and humming, and occasionally stopping a few minutes when we met to have a yarn, and discuss plans of action when the expected stampede should take place. We wondered why the 'possums did not startle them as they scampered up the trees, or the curlew's scream that broke out suddenly on the hill, or the dingoes when they howled across the creek. But time passed, and nothing happened, and at the end of four hours we were relieved by the two stockmen, Old Boss having reserved the morning watch for himself.

'Arry and I had turned in, and were almost asleep, when suddenly there was a fearful crash, followed by a continual noise like the roar of a cataract.

The next instant Old Boss shouted, 'Horses—horses! They're off!'

There was no mistake about that—they were off as hard as legs could pelt along the side of the ridge, which rang with the thunder of 4,000 hoofs, and the shouts of the pursuing men. But it was the horses that demoralised us. They had been feeding below the yard, and now came galloping towards the tents with a clatter of bells and hobble-chains.

In the confusion of the moment, we thought all creation was coming on top of us, and both made a dive to get under the back of the tent; but the structure came down, completely enveloping us. The collapse startled the horses afresh, and as they passed us at full gallop, 'Arry, with a yell of terror, clutched me with both hands. In desperation I struck at him to free myself, and for a minute there was a fight, during which we both suffered considerable damage. Finally 'Arry got his head through a hole in the flap, and at once made a dart for a leaning apple-tree, up which he scrambled with the tent trailing behind him, leaving me panting on the ground.

The sound of the stampeding herd had died away, and all I could hear was the far-off cracks of the stock-whips and the jingling of horse-bells up the creek.

My first hurried glance around took in Old Boss hastily bridling a little chestnut mare, which he had managed to block. Throwing the reins over her head, he sprang on bareback, and dug his heels into her ribs. Down went her head, and at the first buck Old Boss took a dive through the air, landing on his stomach across a fallen sapling, where he lay gasping and groaning. He was a portly old gentleman, and that fall had pretty near knocked all the breath out of his body.

Unnoticed I slipped away up the creek, caught a quiet horse, and trotted gently across the ridge in the direction of the whip-cracks. I came up with the cattle, ringing, about a mile from camp, helped to steady them down, and afterwards to bring them back to the partly-demolished yard.

Old Boss met us before we got in, and was surprised to find me at the tail. 'Well done, boy,' he said, and I shook hands with myself. To one of the men he added with a chuckle, 'That other adjective fool's up a tree with a tent around his neck.

Poor 'Arry had a black eye next morning, and I was glad when he explained that he had got it through running against a limb in the dark. There was a good deal of chaffing through the day, and Old Boss would shake to his boots and turn quite red in the face whenever he came near 'Arry.

We camped in the open this night, and had no trouble. On the third night we jammed them in the corner of a big paddock, the tents being pitched midway across the open space. 'Arry and I were sent with our swags to sleep on the slope of the hill a hundred yards below the corner. Old Boss reckoned the mob was sufficiently quietened down now to dispense with any further watching than the keeping of a fire going on each side.

We took a saddled horse with us in case of emergency, and tethered him to a tree. Having gathered a heap of wood for the night, we made our fire behind a big gum log, and spread our naps close by. The log had been burnt out, and was only about 20ft. long; and before turning in I ascertained that it would be a safe refuge if the cattle broke suddenly down the hill. 'Arry had condemned it as being a harbour for snakes, and carefully took the bearings of an accessible tree.

We did not undress, simply removing our hats and lying down, beside the fire. The last I remember was 'Arry's warning to me not to get in his way again if we had to 'cut'—he would get on the horse and block the cattle if left alone. Then I fell asleep.

It was somewhere near midnight when a thunderous crash and the pounding of rushing hoofs awoke me. With a shout to 'Arry I sprang to my feet, and saw a compact mass sweeping towards us.

There was no time to get to the horse, and as 'Arry jumped up and ran for the tree, I dived into the log. Almost instantly the flying hoofs clattered over me, and the gum-shell was bumped violently on to the burning wood. A shower of cinders almost blinded me, and I received several nasty cuts and bruises about the face and head. It was soon bumped clear of the fire, and began to revolve slowly down-hill among the stampeding herd. A beast fell heavily over it, and for a while the prostrate body stopped its progress.

Quickly I wedged myself in the hollow by planting my hands and knees firmly on the bottom, and pressing my back hard against the top, so as to incur as little injury as possible in the ordeal I plainly saw before me. Luckily for me, the beast was frustrated in its efforts to rise, and only recovered his feet when the last of the mob had passed over. Then the log began again to revolve, gaining momentum with every turn, till I grew sick and dizzy, and found it impossible even to breathe for the dust and cinders that whirled about me. Every bump was recorded in abrasions on knuckles, knees, and back. It was a clear run of five chains or so to the foot of the slope, and it seemed to me as I neared the bottom that I was travelling at the rate of a million revolutions a minute. The sensation was horrible, and the tension required to maintain the fixed position, and the consequent grinding, was plain agony.

All at once the world seemed to come to an end in one tremendous explosion, and I was flung several feet away into a patch of long grass. The log had struck against the exposed cap of a huge rock, and split in halves, one half flying into the air, while the other slid back and remained stationary.

For awhile I lay in the grass, half-dazed and gasping, my streaming eyes blinking at the moonlit trees that were careering round me at the rate of knots. I found myself vaguely counting the hundred and one moons that were bobbing about overhead. Gradually they ceased their devil's dance, and combined into one hazy disc—the trees stopped spinning, and the shouting of men and the clang of bells on the hill gave me the points of the compass. Slowly and painfully I picked myself up, and a snort to leftward at once drew my attention to the saddled horse standing against the fence with head erect and bridle reins swinging.

I saw my opportunity. Sick and sore though I was, I caught the horse, and dragging myself into the saddle, trotted slowly down the flat till I was out of earshot. Then I rode at a hand-gallop along through the cloud of dust that hung like mist in the wake of the speeding cattle. Two miles away I found them ringing by the side of a long lagoon. They were easily steadied then; and I had them all stepping briskly campwards, singing 'Molly Riley' to them in a happy frame of mind, when the men and Old Boss came up. The latter was delighted, and, I believe, after that night he would have trusted me alone with the wildest mob that could be mustered on Coongbar.

No one knew what the lagoon had done for me, or the part that hollow log had played in the stampede, for 'Arry had been too busy getting up the tree to observe what had become of me or the horse, and believed I had sprung into the saddle and ridden with the cattle. Neither did anyone ever know what agony I suffered on that last day, and on the long ride home; and for a week I avoided stooping in anyone's presence, for I was awfully stiff. But I had won my spurs.

MANNERS IN BUSINESS.

The value of brains in business cannot be overestimated, of course, but neither can the value of manners. Don't make the error of supposing that brains are everything. You may have the best set of brains in the town, but if you haven't the manners of a gentleman nobody is going to appreciate you. Your manner is the outward indication of what you are within, in the estimate of most people, and if the manner is disagreeable few will take the trouble to examine into you any further.

The consensus of opinion is that the man who goes about with porcupine quills as his manners hasn't any brains worth bothering about. Did you never notice that the men who employ large forces of intelligent people look at an applicant closely, ask a few seemingly unimportant questions and promptly employ or dismiss him? They don't sound his brain depth; they don't obtain his biography; they don't inquire into his social standing, they size him up from his manners, and if he is brass on the surface they don't look for gold within.

The employer knows that if an applicant's manner strikes him favorably it will also strike people with whom he comes in contact in his work. And nobody knows better than a big business man that a favorable first impression means half the sale. People are apt to think that if there is any place where manners are of little consequence, it is in business, where cold calculation sometimes takes the place of feeling. But the truth is that nowhere else are manners of such importance as in every day dealings. There is no capital and equipment any young man can have that will pay him better than good manners. There is no possible calling for which this does not better fit him. If he has brains, the world owes him something, but unless he has good manners he will have a hard time collecting it.—Kansas City 'World.'

He serves all who dares to be true.—Emerson.

A NEW COMPETITION.

What Have You Seen? What Have You Made? A Chance For the Handy Boy.

ANIMAL LIFE.

First Prize.—For the best paper on the writer's own observations of animals on the Third 'World,' by R. Bowdler Sharpe, with numerous illustrations, and 'In Nature's Work Shop,' by Grant Allen, or a Brownie camera, No. 2 A.

Second Prize.—For the second best paper on the writer's own observations animal life.—'The Handy Natural History—Mammals,' by E. Protheroe, F.Z.S, with thirty-three colored and numerous other illustrations, or a Brownie camera, No 2.

Third Prize.—For the third best paper on the writer's own observations [illegible] 'In Nature's Work Shop,' by Grant Allen, or a Brownie camera No. 1.

Conditions.

The writer may choose for the subject of his paper either observations of wild animal life, such as may be made in any Canadian country-side, tracks and winter haunts of fur-bearing animals, that winter with us, or, if preferred, he may write of the life and training of some of his pets.

The article must not exceed a thousand words in length nor contain less than three hundred.

Good illustrations, by means of photographs, or from sketches, suitable for reproduction, will be considered in the judging, but are not essential to success. Write on one side of the paper only.

All competitors must be under eighteen years of age.

Write your name, age, and address clearly at the head of the first page.

Address to Editor Boys' Page, 'Witness' office, Montreal, and post on or before March 31.

A FUNNY TALE.

First Prize.—For the best short story of a humorous kind with line and circle illustrations.—Books to the value of three dollars from a list made out by the winner, to include 'Hoffman's Tricks With Watches, Rings, etc.'

Second Prize.—For the second best short story of a humorous nature, with line and circle illustrations.—'Dead Man's Land,' by G. Manville Fenn, a tale of adventure in Africa, or a pair of nickle-plated hockey skates, double-enders.

Third Prize.—For the third best short story of a humorous nature, with line and circle illustrations.—'The Old Loyalist,' by A. R Davis, a story of U. E. Loyalist descendants in Canada, or any book of the winner's choosing of similar value.

Conditions.

The story may be an account of an actual incident of which you know as occurring or just the product of your own imagination, but it must have the element of fun in it.

The illustrations must be by means of straight lines and circles only, such as those given here as example.

The story must not be longer than eight hundred words in length, or shorter than two hundred.

Write on one side of the paper only.

All competitors must be under eighteen years of age.

Write your name, age, and address clearly at the top of the first page of your story.

Address to Editor Boys' Page, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and post on or before March 31.

HOME-MADE ARTICLE.

First Prize.—For the best description of some home-made article, either useful or ornamental, made by the writer.—A set of handy tools, thirteen pieces, including saw, gimlet, etc., with adjustable rosewood handle, and pocket metal tape measure, seventy-two inches in length, or books to the value of three dollars, from a list of the author's own choosing.

Second Prize.—For the second best description of some home-made article either useful or ornamental, made by the writer.—Farmer's combination pocket knife, bone handle, containing eight tools, or 'On to the Rescue,' a tale of the Indian Mutiny, by Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M, one of the most popular writers of boys' books.

Third Prize—For the third best description of some home-made article, either useful or ornamental, made by the writer—'The Romance of the Reaper,' by Herbert N. Casson, the story of one inventor's success, or a pearl-handled two-bladed Rogers Jack-knife.

Conditions:

Any article, whether clever toy, unique ornament, or useful contrivance, which you have made yourself, may be described.

While diagrams, drawings, etc., may make your article clearer, and therefore give it a better chance, yet they are not essential, and if you can make your description clear without them then send it in. Even if you are not a draughtsman your diagrams, though rough, may prove helpful.

Articles must not exceed five hundred words in length, but may be as short as you please, so long as they are perfectly clear.

More than one article may be described in separate papers, if the competitor wishes, but only one prize will be awarded to any one competitor.

Write on one side of the paper only.

All competitors must be under eighteen years of age.

Write your name, age, and address clearly at the head of the first page of your article.

Address to Editor Boys' Page, 'Witness' office, Montreal, and post on or before March 31.

A FINAL WORD.

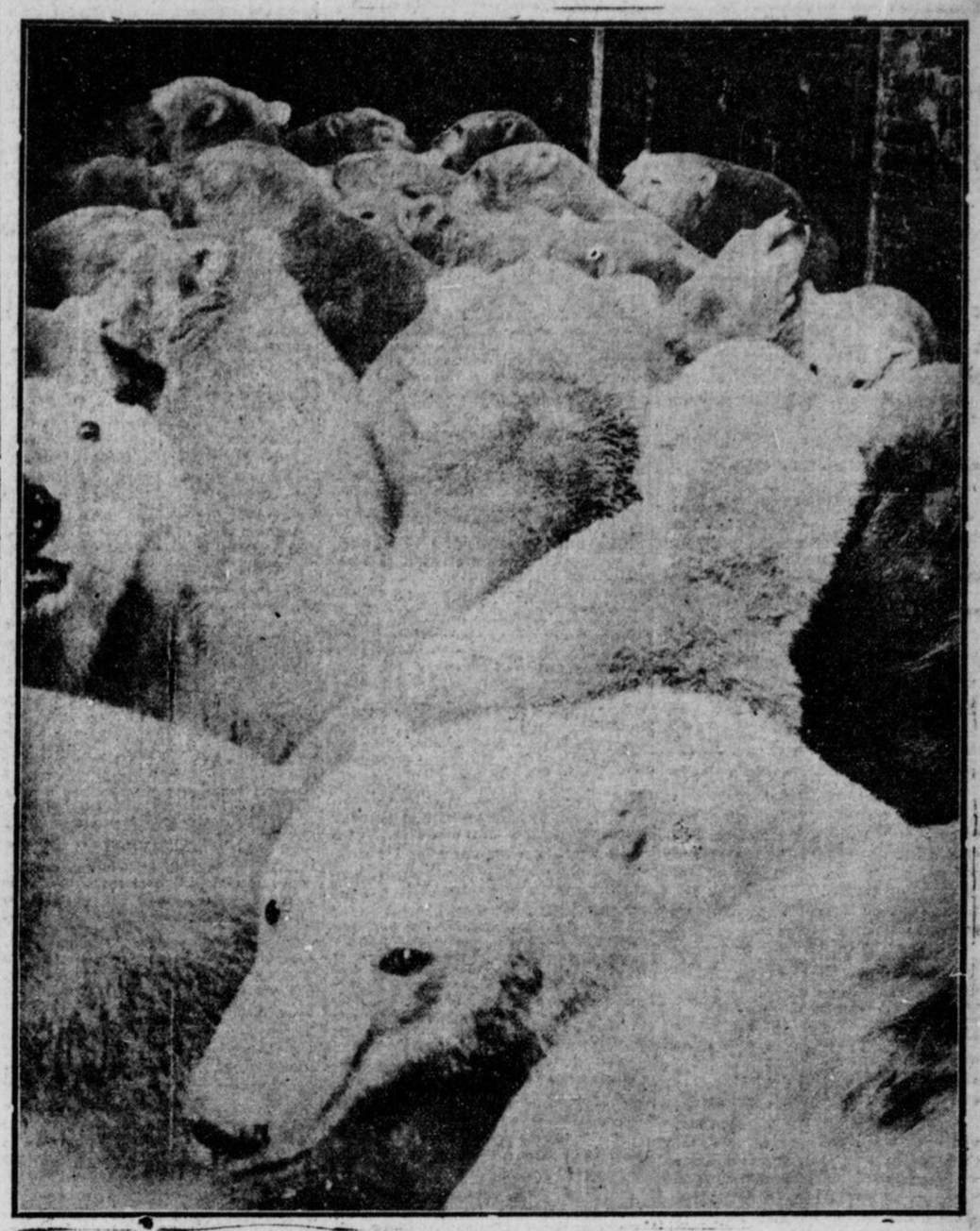
If you do not understand anything, write. The editor will be glad to answer all queries with regard to this competition, but in order to avoid unnecessary questions keep this paper where you can get at it for future reference.

Let all try, for all have a chance.

This announcement was first made two weeks ago, and we have already had word from several who have entered, so don't lose any time in getting to work.

Indoor and Outdoor Department.

The Polar Bear in London.



'The Sphere,' London.

VISITORS FROM THE NORTH.

A consignment of seventy large white polar bears arrived at London for the Christmas holiday fun-making. They took part at the London Hippodrome, in the production of 'The Arctic,' fifty of the bears being detailed for service on the icebergs in the scenery, and the remaining ones wandered about and explored a deserted ship that was wedged in between walls of ice. There was little of hardship for the bears in such performances as these, for the scrambling over icebergs and plunge into the icy waters in which the bergs appeared to float would make the Arctic visitors feel quite at home, but the trip to London was distinctly distressing. They were crowded together in seven huge steel cages, and the admiration with which they were regarded did little to soothe their hurt and jostled feelings. One white mother was in particular distress, for she became separated from her young son, and spent her time in restless eager search for him. Nosing each other and doubtless wondering what strange and unforeseen circumstances should have crowded them all together like this, the only bright spots in their travel times came with their meals, which consisted of biscuit, fish and meat. Their visit to London was heartily enjoyed by the people who crowded to see them, but the bears themselves doubtless found the best part of the great city to lie in the cool waters at the Hippodrome. They had all been trained for their parts and knew what was expected of them, for they had been captured very early in life and taken from their northern home to their training schools in Germany. While they appear to be so much at liberty on the stage they are in reality shut in by strong steel wire netting, for in spite of the fact that he may have been for years in training, the bear's temper is so uncertain that his trainers or exhibitors take as little risk as possible. Even in its play it is better treated with discretion, for its strength is great and one blow from its great paws would mean death to an unwary trainer. But at a distance their graceful water acts and even their rather ungainly ways when out of the water were very delightful to watch.

Puzzles.

ADDITION OF FRACTIONS.

Two-fifths of a peach and one-fourth of a plum.
Two-fifths of a melon, and a fruit will then come.

DIAMOND.

A consonant. An animal. A musical instrument. A precious stone. An imaginary being. A number. A consonant.

METAGRAM.

I am an article of adornment. Change my head, and I am part of the body. Again, and I am a rapid course. Again, and I am a spice. Again, and I am a fish. Again, and I am a step.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

BEHEADINGS.

Trap, rap. Brook, rook. Shark, hark. Trent, rent. Wheel, heel. Scot, cot.

HIDDEN PROVERBS.

1. It is never too late to mend. 2. Look before you leap. 3. Make hay while the sun shines.

DIAMOND.

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We regret that last week the answers to the previous week's puzzles omitted the answer to the Altered Heads, which is given below.

Altered Heads.—Park, dark, bark lark, hark, mark.

Correct answers to last week's puzzles have been received from 'Watson,' Westmount; Willie C. Grant, Moose Creek, Ont.; Herbert S. Jordan, Westmount; Jessie Dobbie, Montreal; and E. D'Arcy McGreer, Montreal. Cecil Quirouet, Quebec, and Jean Cartier, Montreal, each had all correct but the third of the Hidden Proverbs, and L. E. Wilton, Montreal, had one mistake in the Beheadings.

THE CANARY'S SOAP.

Little Clarence had been invited by his kindergarten teacher to spend a whole day with her and arrived at a good hour in the morning, just in time to see the canaries take their bath.

The little fellow watched the preliminaries carefully, when he suddenly espied the piece of cuttle fish that every canary's cage carries, stuck between the bars.

'Oh, is this the piece of soap they're going to use?'

AN ARMOR-CLAD NEST.

In the Argentine Republic, says a writer in the 'Strand,' where the summers are long and hot, it is customary to leave the windows open both day and night during the hottest part of the year. A bird, taking advantage of this, proceeded to build a nest in my room, fixing it firmly to one of the Venetian blinds over the window. The eggs were duly hatched and the young birds fledged. On taking down the empty nest, I found it to be practically armor-clad, the outer part being composed almost entirely of old rusty nails woven in amongst the hay. On counting the nails I found that no fewer than sixty-six had been used, besides some wire and pins taken from my dressing-table. The bird was about the size of a robin and very tame.

RECENT FICTION

'THE MAN WHO STOLE THE EARTH.'

The idea of the stupendous airship which gave such power to its creator that he was able to boast he would steal the earth is a good one, and Mr. W. Holt White carries his story through with the necessary amount of dash. But, unfortunately, he lacks that vast capacity for detail which has been classified as one of the attributes of genius. It is just the detail which produces in Mr. Rudyard Kipling's short stories such as 'The Night Mail' such an extraordinarily vivid impression. And 'The Man Who Stole the Earth' (T. Fisher Unwin, 6s.) suffers because we have all so recently been reading that powerful little story. But give Mr. Holt White his new motive power and his marvellous airship, which, if were were not so impregnated with a desire for facts, is not much to ask—it is not so long ago that we were content to listen to stories of a magic carpet!—and his story is a wonderful bit of adventurous invention. John Strong belongs to the modern type of hero, romance, vigor, and brains combined, a real Admirable Crichton; no wonder the Princess Diana falls a victim to his charms. Our only surprise is that George II., King of Balkania, does not realize in him the ideal son-in-law, and in a particularly offensive manner conveys his rejection of his suit. It is war to the knife then between George II. and John, and, though the Princess is on John's side, she will not grant him her heart till he fulfils his boast of stealing the earth. So to begin with he steals the Czarevitch, which leads to an alliance with Russia. And then he sets himself to lower the pride of William II.—no easy task. But Strong achieves it. And after a duel of the air the Kaiser is obliged to make terms with Strong and to declare that Strong's way is Germany's way. With this admission Strong declares that his theft of the earth is complete, and Princess Diana seems to agree with him. At any rate, she allows the Kaiser to give her away at her wedding with John.

'Nameless.'

There is much careful work in Mrs. Forbes's latest novel 'Nameless' (John Murray, 6s.), and some excellent characterization, but the story is decousu, it falls into different sections, and no very strong interest attaches to any part. Cecil Gray is a woman with a tragic past; Amy Gordon is a girl with a tragic present; they are equally haunted, and eventually find peace. Amy through the salvation of the man who wronged her, Cecil through the devotion of an honest man, or, to be more exact, through the devotion of two honest men. The story suffers because the authoress does not seem to have definitely made up her mind as to which of the women is her heroine, and consequently does not concentrate our interest. Yet the tragedy of Cecil Gray's past summed up in half a dozen phrases is sufficient to make us thrill. Elaborated by the clever, sympathetic hand of Mrs. Forbes, it might have made a powerful story, with the compelling figure of John Derwent, who, as it were, strays into the final chapters of 'Nameless,' illuminating the ultimate issue. Since Mrs. Forbes has called her book 'Nameless'—though why a girl who has been the victim of a bigamous marriage should be regarded as nameless we cannot guess—it is to be presumed that she considers Amy Gordon her heroine, but the obvious tragedy of the young girl's life is less affecting than that of the older woman, who has 'lost faith and found fear.' An Cecil Gray's is the figure that remains impressed upon our imagination. 'Nameless' is rather a combination of two stort stories than a novel, but it is nevertheless an interesting piece of work, well written and full of thought.

'Robert Emmet.'

The picturesque personality of Robert Emmet and his loyalty to a lost cause make him the typical hero of romance, while his unhappy love affair with Sarah Curran lends the added glamour of passion to the melancholy story. Mr. Stephan Gwynn calls his 'Robert Emmett' (Macmillan and Co., 6s.) 'a historical romance,' adding that it is a 'romance of fact.' For every detail of the narrative, with one unimportant exception, he has his authority, and he claims that throughout he has 'used little more imaginative license than was conceded to historians who assigned to generals and to politicians speeches suitable to this or that occasion.' Mr. Gwynn has perhaps been somewhat over-meticulous, and we feel throughout his book a certain sense of restraint. He never seems to grip with both hands the drama that is palpitating behind the veil. These men of whom he writes were giving their lives to Ireland; the atmosphere should be charged with their enthusiasm, their patriotism. Doubtless, if we come to actuality, they spoke and acted very much as Mr. Gwynn makes them do. But they could catch fire at one another's temperaments, could see the blaze of passion in one another's eyes. We cannot; and so Mr. Gwynn fails of his effect; in his desire to be strictly accurate he loses his color values. The magnetic personality of Emmet does not get outside his pages; we admire him, but in this 'full consecutive account of the famous episode' we do not thrill to him as the men and women who surrounded him must have done. As a romance, 'Robert Emmet' would have benefited had Mr. Gwynn allowed the artist in him to triumph over the historian. Nevertheless, he has gone a loyal and faithful piece of work, and, having done it from a particular point of view, must, from that point of view, be warmly commended. Probably it was harder work than most of us imagine to chain up the artist and poet and to give free vein to the historian.

'A Crucial Experiment.'

One of the chief merits of Miss A. C. Farquharson's book is that it does not end as we expect. The marriage on platonic lines undertaken by the quixotic husband and the innocent girl usually culminates in their falling passionately in love with one another. But in 'A Crucial Experiment' (Edward Arnold, 6s.) the authoress does not allow so convenient a conclusion. Greville Brooke admits to himself that his proposal to Gabriel Arden was not as altruistic as it seemed; that the man in him spoke through the musician; that the woman, even in those early stages, meant more than the pupil. Gabriel might so easily have loved him with the passion she put into her gratitude. But the misunderstandings, apparently inevitable in this class of fiction, prevent the man and woman from coming together, and Gabriel finds in another man a more compelling personality than her husband. The lovers part, to find an ultimate peace in 'the vasty halls of death,' the husband having, in brotherly fashion, soothed and comforted his wife's last days. Life is full of misunderstandings, but hardly so full as are novels. They tend to grow very tiresome when prolonged in the fashion of Miss Farquharson. This is to be regretted, for she shows some knowledge of human nature and capacity for handling a dramatic situation.

FAMOUS SOLICITOR RETIRES.

Sir George Lewis Leaves Law Firm, of Which he was the Head.

Sir George Lewis has retired from that notable firm of solicitors, of which he has been the head for so many years, but, says the 'Manchester Guardian,' Lewis and Lewis will still go on in the old style with Mr. George Lewis as its head. As a matter of fact 'Mr. George,' as he is called in the office, has taken the main part of the work for the past year or two. The office in Ely Place, a quiet and somnolent backwater of Holborn, is ostentatiously reticent. There is no display about it. It might be the Georgian residence of some city magnate with its old-fashioned front door and a certain air of dinginess about the place. Inside all is quiet and formal. There is a sort of little wicket behind which stands an impressive-looking gentleman whose manner is as elegant as his frock-coat. He is the major-domo. There is no rush or scramble about the business. Your name is written on a little slip of paper, and a young man with an Oxford accent carries it upstairs, and presently you are ushered through a mysterious passage and up into a somewhat dingy waiting room, where another young man with a Cambridge accent gazes mildly at you over the works of a type-writer and says pleasant things to pass away the time, while Sir George or Mr. George is dealing with another caller inside. A little bell rings, and you are the next to the presence. It is a big room, the presence chamber. And here morning after morning Sir George would sit at a big Sheraton desk, with his fur coat, folded inside out, reclining magnificently over the back of its own particular armchair, his umbrella leaning on one arm of the chair, and his silk hat, brim upwards, on the Turkey carpet. Then Sir George, leaning back, of course, with his thin finger tips pressed together, would talk pleasantly and wisely. He invariably took the gloomiest side of your case, picking out holes in it and flaws and pitfalls at the outset until you felt wretched and sorry you had ever come. Then he would suddenly swing round on his revolving chair, and in a few illuminating phrases show you the other side, how the holes and the flaws and the pitfalls could be counteracted. Your spirits would rise marvelously, and five minutes later you would be gaily traversing Ely Place walking on air. It is consoling to know that Mr. George follows in his father's footsteps. He also has a fur coat.

THE FEATHERED MENDICANT.

Whatever opinion be held regarding the moral and aesthetic value of the English sparrow, one is forced to admire its courage. It may be the courage of stupidity or the courage of despair, but, whatever it be, it subjects a shivering, starving bird to rigors and tortures of weather for which it is not prepared.

Not a great deal of sentimentalism is required to object to the idea of starvation. This unpleasant route to the valley of the shadow is one opened wide to the small bunch of feathers when snow covers the accustomed dining tables of its kind. A handful of crumbs thrown into the back yard will be received gratefully by certain anxious residents of a great city. An ironic protest against any form of sympathetic endeavor to relieve dumb suffering so long as there remains the grim fact of human anguish inevitably arises on every occasion, but that will not deter the kind heart from scattering food to the pathetic applicants at the back door. The greater suffering is not likely to be forgotten because the lesser is remembered.—Chicago 'Tribune.'

FIRST HOSPITAL IN NEW WORLD.

(From the 'Medical Record.')

It is said that the first hospital ever built in America was erected by the Spaniard Cortez in the city of Mexico in 1524. It was endowed out of the revenues obtained from the properties conferred on him by the Spanish Crown for his services in the conquest of Mexico. The endowment was so arranged that it still exists and is paid at the present day. A supervisor is named by the lineal descendant of Cortez at present.

In this hospital women occupied positions as nurses and physicians, and in their care were all cases of obstetrics, and women's diseases. Considerable was known by the Indians of medicine. The Mexican hospital is a fine building, with arcades and courtyard. It is an interesting landmark in the history of hospital construction and administration.

WITHOUT MEMORY OF HIS AFRICAN PAST.

(From the Macon 'Telegraph.')

Whether the American negro has preserved any native African music or not, he has certainly preserved no history, no language, and seemingly has not even retained any traditions of his past in the Dark Continent. This is a curious fact. The negro seems to have brought to this country little more than his skin and his sharply defined racial characteristics. The book of his past is sealed. He is like a sponge that absorbs freely in his new home, but retains nothing except his nature of what belonged to his former resting place. And in this he is curiously unlike all the other races of men of which we have record.

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THE SERMON.

In view of certain letters asserting neglect of humanitarian teaching by the contemporary pulpit, the following sermon, preached by he Rev. Dr. G. B. Wilson, at St. Rugustine Church, Winnipeg, has been sent us:

'My tex[t] is taken from Isaiah xxi., 11. 'Watchman, what of the night?'

'These words from an ancient prophecy concerning Edom, are decidedly obscure, so much so, and so mysterious are they, that the passage is sometimes known as the "the oracle of silence."

'The origin of the idea lay in a suppositious question, put to the city night watchman, by a late pedestrian, who wishes to know how much of the night had gone and how much had still to pass.

'In Edom's case the inquiry may have meant how much time was yet to elapse before the night of eclipse of Edom's fortunes would be broken by the dawn of a brighter day. The answer may have suggested a transient gleam of prosperitay, folowed by a new night of distress, or that hope was dawning for some, while gloom was settling down deeply on others. In any case there is a mingling of favorable and unfavorable symptoms.

'Ray Stannard Baker, in the June "American," has given a striking article on the Godlessenes of New York. In his opinion the Church in that city is in a crucial poin[t] in her history. The number of church buildings is decreasing, while the population is increasing; missien chapels have in his opinion been largely a failure. Revivals, however spectacular in their methods, have failed to effect the situation. During the last seven years the annual rate of conversion is declining, and the Sunday-school enrolment shows a similar decrease. He quotes Dr. Laidlaw to the effect that there are one million churchless Protestants in New York icity, and also the opinion of many eminent workers that the Church is slowly losing ground in New York.

'Similar, though less detailed statements have been ventured regarding Chicago, and indeed regarding many other large American cities. These statistics are startling, but fortunately are only partly true. Serious as is the condition of affairs in large cities (and it is well for the embyronic metropolis carefully to note this), the aspect of affairs in the nation at large is much more encouraging. The United States religious census of 1906, which has just come to hand, puts the numter of church members in the United States as thirty-three millions; forty-three percent being males, a very healthy proportion.

'During the past sixteen years eight churches have been built every day. The increase in church members has been forty-five percent since 1890. The rate of increase being six percent more rapid since 1900, than in the ten years succeeding that date and the church members form a larger percentage of the total population than at any time during the preceding sixteen years. Apparently the symptoms are mixed and the oracle of statistics, like the oracle of Douma, shows a strange mingling of favorable and unfavorable symptoms.

'Statistics for Canadian conditions are not easily available. On the whole the state of affairs is probably more healthful on this side of the line. In an attempt to balance the ledger, we should have to note on the debit side a steady decline in parental authority, and less respect for constituted authority of all kinds, a steady decline of the family altar, which is a serious impairment of denominational and national vitality. Slowly, too, the week of prayer has passed into disuse, while prayer meeting attendance is also on the decline. Many church members many engagements of all kinds for Wednesday evening, and some even invite the minister, so little does the midweek service impress the average mind, so slight an influence has it on social habits. It is estimated that only twenty-five percent of the church member? ship in the United States attend prayer meeting and I am afraid we fall below the average in this congregation.

'There is also a growing tendency in many church members to attend church only once a Sunday. Were this due to the pressure of family duties, to the burden of increasing years, to Christian activity in other directions, or even to the desire for quiet study in the home, their absence would not be such a serious matter. Generally, however, it is due to the intrusion of social visiting, and betrays a distinct decline in religious life. To this also must be added the numerous other inroads on the quiet and sanctity of the Sabbath day.

'If one were to pause here, the verdict would be distinctly unfavorable, the old order is changing. Does it represent a readjustment or does it signify a break down in the religious life of the nation. Let us hear the other side of the case. Fortunately there are favorable symptoms. Over against the decline of parental authority one must note an increase rather than a diminution of affection between parents and children. We have not the sternness of the old regime and the laxity of the recoil. There is certainly an increased recognition of the rights of the child and of the child's way of thinking, and of the need of making the home beautiful and attractive. Mothers probably enjoy the confidence of their daughters more than in any previous age, and fathers associate their sons with them in business and in pleasure more than they did in days gone by.

'If the general prayer meeting shows a lamentable decline, one must not forget to count in the attendance at young people's prayer meetings and men's and women's missions. The total is still disappointing, but it will afford a more accurate view of the real situation.

'There is also an increasing interest in Bible study. The narrow schimatic policy of the Roman Catholic Church has kept the Bible out of most Canadian public schools, but the study of the Bible is coming more and more into private schools, colleges and universities.

'Some universities, which by the ignorant, would be called Godless universities, are able to report more than a thousand students engaged in systematic Bible study.

'The adult Bible class movement is a promising feature of our church life, and will doubtless gather momentum in the next decade. Never before have so many devout and scholarly minds been at work on the translation, interpretation, and exposition of the Holy Scriptures. Never before has the daily press been of such assistance to Christians, as at present. Never before has there been such an output of Christian literature and biblical literature.

'The largest asset of the Church today is the Sunday-school. It is true that its session lasts but one hour a week, it is true that the usefulness of the Sunday-school is lessened by the carelessness of parents and the incompetence and irregularity of some teachers, but all in all the Sunday-school has a tremendous influence for good. It has only been in existence for half a century, and in its present organized form, less than twentyfive years, but it is the mightiest arm of the Church, and its influence grows with the growing years.

'What shall we say of the mighty and multitudinous social activity of whose real origin is inseparable from, and whose mainspring is in the Christian Church. Read the fascinating story of the evolution of our social consciousness, visit the orphanages, doors of hope, men's own, helping hand, prison gate missions, hospitals, flower missions, homes for the aged, convalescent homes, asylums, industrial class class, libraries, college settlements, parks and playgrounds. Ask yourself who are the people behind these things, then ask yourself the source of their inspiration, and you will find yourself listening again to him who lived in the open, was at home on the plain, the mountain and the sea, who said: "I was sick and in prison and ye visited me," and who says that what is done for the least of the brethren is counted as done for him. Plainly the altruism of Christ is in the ascendant. We are beginning to love our neighbor as ourselves. Fifty years ago the world was under the sway of the utilitarian philosophy, whose claim was that the sum of practical wisdom consisted 'n sagacious selfishiness. Twenty-five years ago, we replaced that by a biological morality, which claimed that the instincts of the brute beast and the universal laws written in the physical constitution of man and beast were man's surest and safest guide.

'To-day there is a growing conviction inside and outside of the Church that the goal of all religion and all morality is reached in the Man of Nazareth. If along with this conception there is a growing sense of the loftiness, the unattainableness of this ethic, there is also a growing perception of the tremendous imperative of his "follow me."

'Look again briefly before you balance the ledger, at the missionary work of the Church at home and abroad. Consider her literary and educational work and medical and evangelistic work. Mark the gigantic scale of her endeavor. Note the increasing perfection of her organization; note especially the new comprehensiveness of her plan. Mention the millions pouring into her treasury. Measure if you can the magnificant heroism of her force in the field.

'Nor must one omit the splendid protest of the Church against wrong in high places, and low places, her influence on the making and enforcement of law; her silent ceaseless antagonism to war, the last great barbarism of the human race.

'Christian sentiment is banishing race track gambling from the United States, and when enlightened and aroused, will check its invasions and operations in our territory. Christian sentiment compelled the re-election of Hughs as governor of New York, gained the Lord's Day Act for Canada, and is banding the governments of the world against the white slave traffic; and will yet sweep these and all kindred evils from the land. When the enemy shall come in like a flood the spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him, and the standard is being slowly raised all along the line. Our temperance friends are making magnificent progress and the wave which is slowly sweeping over and cleansing state after state to the south of us, will soon have reached our boundary. Slowly but surely humanitarians, scientists, physicians, jurists and even politicians are ranging themselves against alcoholism. The French Minister of Justice has just pointed out that out of one hundred convictions of murder, fifty-three were confirmed drunkards; out of one hundred convictions of arson fifty-seven were drunkards; of one hundred vagrants, seventy were drunkards; out of one hundred assaults, ninety were confirmed drunkards. It is estimated by the best authorities that New York city spends twenty-five million dollars a year in fighting evils that would not exist but for the drink traffic. Canadian opinion crystallizes slowly but the victory draws nearer. The will of the people will soon find expression in a thundering imperative which will be the death knell of the saloon.

'The decrease in excise revenue collected from liquor and tobacco was a million dollars last year. The following is from the pen of one thoroughly versed in social condition sin the United States:

'"And now for ten years there has been a distinct movement among the American people—feeble and imperceptible against the current, during the first few years of its beginning—a movement which indicates that in the soul of the people, there is a conviction of their past unrighteousness. During the five years last past that movement has been unmistakable. It is now one of the big self evident things in our national life. It is called variously reform, the moral awakening, the new idea, the square deal, the uplift and by other local colloquialisms; but it is one current in the thought of the people, and the most hopeful sign of the times lies in the fact that the current is almost world wide. The same striving to lift men to higher things, to a fuller enjoyment of the fruits of our civilization, to a wider participation in the blessings of modern society—' in short to a more abundant life.' Thee same striving is felt through Europe and among the islands of the sea, that is tightening the muscles of our social and commercial, and political bodies. And it may be worth while to look about us and note the changes that are coming to us in the days when they are in the making. For

The old order changeth, yielding place to new
And God fulfills himself in many ways
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world."'

Dr. Wilson closed his address by an appeal to all to examine themselves and see where their lives were leading them, and to make every endeavor with God's help to keep their feet in the path of righteousness.

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CRESCO FLOUR DIET FOR DYSPEPTICS
And all Cases of KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES AND OBESITY
Makes delicious foods for everybody.
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HARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N.Y., U.S.A.

A TRIP NORTH.

DR. GRENFELL'S RETURN.

SS. 'Prospero,' Jan. 12, 1910, at sea.

Dear Mr. Editor,—There appears nothing unusual to the casual reader in a letter dated from sea on January the 12th. But here, practically in the entrance of the Straits of Belle Isle, it is quite unusual for the summer mail vessels still to be running. It was unavoidable that we should be late this year going down north, and last year at this time, owing to early ice, it would have been impossible—now, however, not a pan of Arctic slob is in sight, and it looks as if a liner could still go to Quebec by the summer route. They have it colder, however, up there, and no doubt their fresh water is already too hard for the ordinary steamer's sheathing. But if winter has not come in this time cold, it has come in with terrific gales, and it is many years since so much damage has been done to our shipping. Perhaps the saddest loss has been that of the fishing schooner, called 'Me Little Jap.' She was owned by a family of fishermen called Feltham, who live on 'Deer Island,' in one of those deep bays. She had returned from her long Labrador cruize to her home, had landed her 'freights,' and women folk, and, with her catch of fish, dried and ready for market, she left in November for St. John's.

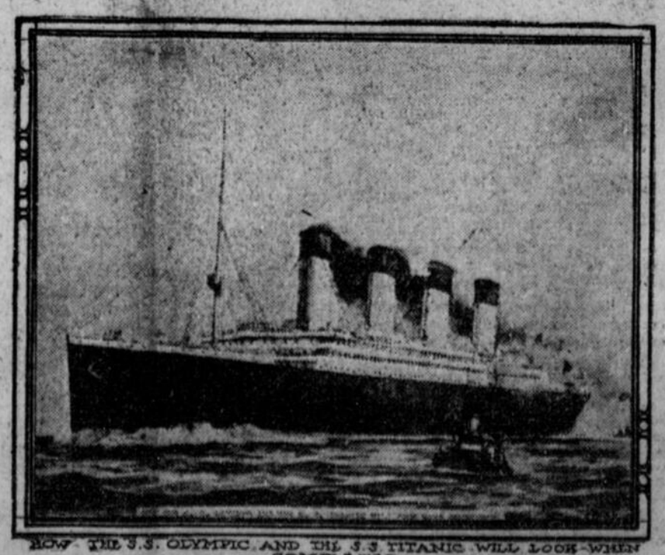
'This city is the centre of all things in Newfoundland, and here they would, after marketing their catch, purchase all their winter supplies, and also all their good things for Christmas. There were thirteen men who set out on her, all related, and all near neighbors. They included the heads and breadwinners of eight families, and four of the five remaining young men had aged parents dependent on them. It was indeed a high-spirited crowd that set out, for not only had they a fine fare of fish, but also some fifteen hundred dollars in cash with which to help to square up bills incurred for their outfit in the spring. What a great homecoming theirs would be! What a time they would have in those nug homes at Christmas! It was a fond good-by to sweethearts and wives, and then, Heigh! Ho! for the rolling deep! But alas, Christmas has come and gone. The New Year has already paid a tribute of many days to Father Time. But the 'Little Jap' has sent no tidings to those, who now know that they wait for her return in vain. So many breadwinners from so small an island leaves few behind to provide for the seventeen little children, and the other helpless ones that are left behind. It was a sad welcome back as after only two months away this news met us in our first home paper. The delay to our steamer from gales and snowstorms was generous to us, in permitting us a few days stop off to see the first of the great new pulp and paper industries that are to rise up and make Newfoundland rich. Lord Northcliffe's huge plant had just commenced to produce its first results, and reams of paper and tons of pulp were being poured out at a pace that left the stranger breathless. To see the levels of lakes raised to carry their own trees from their own banks to where their own river chews them up and by a bridle on its mouth is forced to work them up into the finished article for the service of man, leaves one a greater optimist than ever as to the future before Labrador. A jollier, more united crowd of men are nowhere to be found than these same handy men, who are making possible a hundred and fifty tons of paper and a hundred and fifty tons of pulp in every twenty-four hours. So remorseless, so unfailing does the whole system seem, that it is easy to believe that if by chance one were carried down stream on one of the countless logs, a morning or two later one would be merely a stain on a few pages of the half-penny 'Daily Mail.' Our passage through St. John's was much brightened by the hospitality of our new Governor—Sir Ralph Williams. For there, as everywhere, the old order changeth, and while our good friend of Labrador, Sir William Macgregor, has gone to pastures new in Queensland, it is only another case of 'the king is dead, God save the king.' While our ears tingled with stories of South Africa and the West Indies, where Sir Ralph has spent many years, our hearts were full of the far different climes we were about to repair to, which to one of us were reams all strange and new. It made, it seems, perhaps a little less distant to receive from an old friend a letter by the returning Hudson's Bay Companyq's ship, giving accounts of his introduction to his new post at Cape Wolstenholme. He is unmarried, alone except for a servant, and enthusiastic though he is, he had to confess that as he had not seen one single human being during his first six weeks residence, that he was finding it a trifle lonely. The large quantity of geese, ducks, and also four-footed game helped to relieve the monotony. A cruise along his domain, the wreck of his boat, and a long tramp back of five days with not too full a stomach, had also served to furnish him with an incident to save his sanity. 'On the whole,' he writes, 'as I am hoping every day a family or two of Eskimo will come along, the outlook might be worse.' I confess it is not the spot I should chose to run a grocery and dry goods store. At last we received news that our steamer was really in—she came unannounced—for all the northern telegraph lines had succumbed to the wintry gales, and so at last we were safely gotten on board. As a voyage exactly of this kind is probably taken nowhere else in the world to-day, it may be interesting to state some of its peculiar features. It is designed to carry passengers and their winter supplies to thirty centres of innumerable scattered settlers along the Atlantic seaboard of Newfoundland, as far as the extreme north end. It starts from the only centre of purchasing supplies in the whole country, and many of those who will travel by it have been weeks in the port selling fish, settling accounts, purchasing necessities and seeing off and welcoming back members of their families who are returning from Canada and the United States for the winter, or who are forced to leave for work in those countries to supplement a poor season's catch. The most distant port the ship goes to happens to be ours—as ours is a very definite mission station—and that is a little over three hundred miles north, a distance the 'Mauretania' would cover easily in twelve hours, but which will certainly take us seven, and possibly nine days; indeed, last year the Arctic ice came in before the boat, and she never reached here at all. As this boat is the only communication at all for the last hundred and fifty miles of coast, there being neither wires, roads, rails nor any other steamer, and as it will certainly be a full six months before another can visit us, it is easy to imagine the heterogeneous packages this vessels is expected to carry. As a matter of fact she has been full, and over full, these last three trips, which are once every two to three weeks. Freight has been refused again long before sailing hour, and from the look of her decks and upper decks, from bow to stern, there is no reason to question the wisdom of the step. The owners are for the most kindly people. The ship is the best in the island. The captain is—well, a perfect marvel—both for seamanship, knowing his way in the dark, and for unfailing efforts to make every one comfortable. All his life he has been at sea. He is a most celebrated seal killer. In over twenty-one years he has only once failed, even in the densest snowstorm, to find his way into some shelter for the sake of his passengers when a port was really near enough to be reached. His son, the mate, and the entire crew, take their cue from the skipper, and anything nearer a large family party going home for the Christmas holidays I never knew than that which, at 10 a.m. on January 5th, steamed slowly out of St. John's harbor. The crowds of friends gathered on the wharves shouted and waved good-by till they had dwindled down and become indistinguishable from the heaps of freight, which it had not been possible to add to our stout little craft's burden. As we passed through the mighty rock portals that flank the gorge-like entrance to the harbor, the heavy blasts of the cold north wind that had been raging outside all night swept down in frigid gusts, and the long heaving ground-sea foreshadowed plainly what we had to expect outside the heads. The women packed themselves away as best they could, and the men mostly found shelter somewhere, though, as there were far more passengers than the ship had berths, with many it was a case of any port in a storm, my own port on by last such trip being the engineer's bunk, way down in the engine room, where warmth and privacy alone were to be found. For the regular clank of the engines becomes like the soothing sound of music to the accustomed ear, and is a palace of quiet compared with the chatter of a disgruntled crowd. A few minutes, and were were into it, and our brave little craft (how tiny she seems by the transatlantic leviathans) is struggling for all she is worth with a heavy wintry head sea. As she leaps over one foam-capped breaker only to dive into the next, and as the rivulets flowing over her bows, and the sprays flying over her bridge hamper her by freezing in sheets and candles wherever they touch, one feels sorry for the ship. She seems no longer a thing if iron and of wood, but a living being, and as I stood on the bridge and felt her laboring, one really felt mean to be huddled up in a huge coat doing nothing but dodge the rattling sprays by dipping behind the awning while the plucky vessel did all the work for all of us. Not all in reality, for behind her was the wise, the indomitable, will of the Master—the reasoning will that unique prerogative of man.

Doctors are rare birds on north-east Newfoundland, and it had become well known that I was to return this last trip. I mention this for it obviates any possibility of my sharing any feelings of tedium of ennui that might supposedly be attached to a long trip of this kind. As day after day slipped by, the mountains of freight melted slowly from the deck: lumber, oil casks, funnels, horses, frozen halves of oxen, implements, anything that frost won't hurt and settlers must have. Day by day our original passengers dropped off, and the remainder contentedly shook into their beds and places. But at almost every stopping place consultations had been arranged, and some unable to get the treatment advised, of their own accord joined the family party for the whole round trip, hoping to be cured before the doctor was landed. It was not possible for these southerners to staff off at one hospital unless they were willing to hold on till next June. So the party at meals has now changed from the most robust of possible persons to the halt and the maimed. The lavatory having been temporarily converted each morning into an impromptu surgery, while one man with a 'bad eye,' who has been elected hospital attendant, holds on to the various apparatus. We while away the hours with professional work. I don't think I ever knew before the name of hospital attendant so well deserved. It is surely the hospital that occupies his attention, and keeps all his hands going at once sometimes to prevent wreckage. It is unusual for a surgeon to live with his patients, and it is not any how a commendable practice for long periods. I sit now opposite a row at breakfast that suggest not only rather forcibly the day's work, but also the failures of yesterday's experiences, which are only slightly palliated by the fact that all the tools we have to work with are the ship's medicine box, and a few odd ones borrowed from local surgeons at some of the ports we touched at. The delays for landing freight are considerably increased at these small places by either the lack oof a public wharf, or the inability through ice or weather to get near the diminutive erection that aspires to that designation. In the middle of the night, with a temperature twenty below freezing, and a stout wind blowing, and sending a spray constantly over your small boat, it calls for a Newfoundland fisherman to hang on to the iron-wall side of a steamer and drag heavy barrels and huge boxes, coated with ice, like true Christmas freight should be, into the places where the boat will stay upright with them. This enables all the passengers to migrate ashore, and many a snug little tete-a-tete you can have at every port over the whole coast. For every one knows every one in Newfoundland, and you can rely on the genial skipper to blow his whistle in good time, and tally off his flock like a good shepherd before he leaves. While you have all these and many more interludes, not usually obtainable on any journey, now that the good old coaching days are done, and posting stages no longer serve to make obligatory a mixing of travellers in the genial goodfellowship that adversity in a mitigated form so readily engenders. One should not forget in commending the experiences of this unique trip to my readers the novel experiences of an Arctic voyage. The decks have been white with frozen snow since we left, the exposed portions have been thickly covered with sheet ice like sugar, the ropes and spars have been elephantine in proportion, and as dazzling in the winter sunshine as the tree in winter above Niagara Falls. The glorious red skies (when visible) have given us Turneresque seascapes, and the high cliffs, evergreen trees, and winding waterways to the deeper fjords, landscapes that have yet to find a painter. The cutting into ice, the landing of goods on the frozen sea, the hauling of them and passengrs away at a gallop behind excited dog teams, are experiences that cannot be enjoyed under a Mediterranean sky. Now, as our voyage closes, we leave the ship with the feelings of leaving a new home and old friends, and as the smoke dies below the horizon we turn to our winter work and say most heavenly God, bless and keep them all.

WILFRED GRENFELL.

PRESIDENT DIAZ OF MEXICO
FROM PAINTING BY MR. A. BENZIGER
(COPYRIGHT 1910 BY A. BENZIGER)

Intimate and convincing portraits are those which Mr. A. Benziger has placed on exhibition in his studio, at No. 140 West Fifty-seventh street, New York. This New York artist depicts his subjects amid their own surroundings, and as a result his portraits have an air of individuality which brings the observer closely in touch with the personalities which the artist portrays. One of the most finshed portraits of the exhibition is that of Mr. John Pitcairn, of Philadelphia. It suggests the style of Hopp-ner or of Raeburn. Mr. Pitcairn is of a literary turn of mind, as is indicated by his pensive air and by his surroundings. Strangely contrasted with his picture is the adjoining portrait of President Diaz, of Mexico. It is filled with dynamic force. The idea of the restless energy of the man and his strength of character is suggested in his self-reliant pose. The canvas is brilliant in color, for the Mexican ruler is in full uniform and adorned with orders and other insignia of rank.



HOW THE S.S. OLYMPIC AND THE S.S. TITANIC WILL LOOK—WHEN COMPLETED.

HOW THE S.S. 'OLYMPIC' AND THE S.S. 'TITANIC' WILL LOOK WHEN COMPLETED.

There are now being built at the shipyards of Messrs. Harland & Wolff, Belfast, two steamers which will surpass the 'Mauretania' and 'Lusitania' in both tonnage and size. These are the 'Olympic' and the 'Titanic' and are being built for the White Star Line. Although not expected to compete with the giant Cunard liners in speed, they will be nearly twice as large as the 'Mauretania.'. When complete each will be 840 feet in length and of 600,000 tonnage.

OTTAWA BY-ELECTION

Sir Wilfrid on the Government's Canal and Naval Policy.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—In the province of Quebec I am being attacked by the Conservative party in alliance with the Nationalists, for going too far on the naval question. I am denounced in my own province as a traitor to my race. In the province of Ontario I am being denounced as a traitor to the British Crown. There is as much truth in one as in the other. My position is not a bed of roses. If a political leader wants to keep harmony in this country, as has happily been its lot for the last thirteen years, he must take his position on a broad ground that will appeal to all races and to all creeds, to Canada and to the Mother Land as well; he must look both to the right and to the left; he must ask all men to make some sacrifices of their prejudices so that we can all unite on a common ground, and develop along harmonious lines this country of ours, in peace, and, if necessary, fight for it in war. I place my reliance upon the men of fair, and moderate, and honest opinion, both here and in the Mother Land. We have adopted the reasonable and moderate course which should appeal to all.'

That was the summing up by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at a largely attended and enthusiastic by-election campaign meeting in the interests of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Albert Allard, in the Russell Theatre, last night, of the government's position on the naval question, and of the opposing criticisms made against it by the Opposition.

Another feature of the evening's addresses was the statement by the Hon. Charles Murphy, Secretary of State, foreshadowing the appointment of a commission of five, composed of one ship-owner, a banker, a business man or manufacturer, an engineer, and one other to report on the commercial feasibility of the Georgian Bay Canal as a preliminary step to its construction by the government. In connection with the project Sir Wilfrid Laurier also came out strongly in advocacy of the construction of the canal, intimating that he would like to have the name of the Laurier Government connected with the enterprise, and at the same time he declared that the deepening of the Welland Canal was also a project that must be undertaken in the near future in order to provide an outlet for the rapidly growing export traffic from the west, which in a few years must include at least six hundred million bushels of wheat for export, and which would be sufficient to tax every possible outlet.

Sir Wilfrid also intimated that the government was prepared to go ahead with the project for providing another outlet by way of Hudson's Bay for the crops of the west, and intimated that further steps towards the construction of the Hudson's Bay would be begun this spring. If the men of the east would support the latter project he was sure the west would endorse the expenditure of one hundred millions on the Georgian Bay Canal for work which would benefit Canada as a whole.

The Hon. Charles Murphy, in appealing for the united support of the Liberal party for Mr. Allard, noted that Mr. Borden's threat at the Conservative rally of Friday night last to read Mr. Ellis, the Independent Conservative candidate, out of the party unless he withdrew from the contest in favor of the straight party candidate, Dr. Chabot, had evidently had its effect. Mr. Ellis had formally announced his withdrawal, but in doing so he had declared that Dr. Chabot had accepted the main plank on which he was appealing to the people, and had endorsed in its entirety his policy of a direct contribution, if deemed necessary, or the construction of a complete Canadian fleet unit. Mr. Murphy noted that Mr. Ellis's views on the navy had been formally opposed by the Ottawa 'Journal,' as running counter to Mr. Borden's policy. Consequently, it must be assumed that Dr. Chabot was now in opposition to Mr. Borden on the naval question.

In dealing with the relative merits of the Georgian Bay Canal project, and the deepening of the Welland Canal, Mr. Murphy declared that the latter must necessarily include the construction of a practically new canal, with the deepening of all the other St. Lawrence canals to the proposed depth of twenty-four feet, a work which it was estimated would cost from $150,000,000 to $250,000,000. He did not want it understood that he was opposed to the deepening of the Welland, but he believed that each project must stand on its own merits, and if the Welland Canal project was based on opposition to the Georgian Bay Canal scheme then he would oppose it. He declared that he would urge on the government the appointment of a commission, as noted above, to get all possible data as to the amount of traffic that could be handled by the Georgian Bay Canal, the time it would take to make the trip from Fort William to Montreal, the amount of west-bound freight, etc. When this report was in, the government would be able to proceed intelligently and on a safe basis with the construction of the canal.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in discussing the naval question, declared that Canada had advanced in wealth and population sufficiently to be in a position to undertake at least a part of the burden of Imperial defence by providing for the construction of a Canadian navy, both for the defence of Canada and to act in co-operation with the Imperial Navy in time of need. The debate on the second reading of the bill, he said, would take place next week.

In connection with the Georgian Bay Canal he said that the government must proceed slowly and not impair the national credit, and that although the country's revenue was very rapidly growing, they must remember that they still had the great undertaking of the National Transcontinental Railway to complete.

'There is room for both the Welland Canal and the Georgian Bay Canal projects,' said Sir Wilfrid; 'one will not defeat the other. I am in favor of both. We must go ahead, not in fear and trembling, but with full confidence.'

Addresses were also made by the Hon. Geo. P. Graham, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Mr. Hal B. McGiverin, M.P., Mr. A. W. Fraser, K.C., and Mr. Allard, the candidate. The last named declared himself as being in complete accord with the government on the naval question.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

HIS REVENGE.

(From 'M.A.P.')

Mr. Haldane is the most active of the Cabinet Ministers, and is generally in the most robust of health. He is a wonderful pedestrian, and has frequently done 'a little stroll' of fifty-odd miles in a day. Walking seems to run in the Haldane family, and a good story is told of one of the War Minister's ancestors. This old gentleman, having been prayed for by a clergyman as 'Thine aged and infirm servant,' immediately suggested a little walk with his surprised clerical friend. The latter consented, and the 'aged and infirm' Mr. Haldane took him for such a tremendously long walk that when he returned, utterly exhausted, he fell asleep and could only with difficulty be wakened to conduct a religious service.

Costiveness and Its Cure.—When the excretory organs refuse to perform their functions properly the intestines become clogged. This is known as costiveness, and if neglected gives rise to dangerous complications. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will effect a speedy cure. At the first intimation of this ailment the sufferer should procure a packet of the pills and put himself under a course of treatment. The good effects of the pills will be almost immediately evident.

HE KNEW THEM.

Collector Loeb, at a dinner in New York, praised a certain customs inspector.

'His success,' said Collector Loeb, 'is due to his knowledge of human nature. He is like a boy I used to know in Albany.

'This boy got vaccinated on the right arm, and the doctor gave him a red "I've been vaccinated" ribbon to wear on his coat sleeve. But the lad proceeded to tie the ribbon on his left arm.

'"Why," said the doctor, "you are putting the ribbon on the wrong arm."

'"No," said the urchin; "you don't know the boys at our school."'—'Providence Journal.'

Relief for the Depressed.—Physical and mental depression usually have their origin in a disordered state of the stomach and liver, as when these organs are deranged in their action the whole system is affected. Try Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They revive the digestive processes, act beneficially on the nerves and restore the spirits as no other pills will. They are cheap, simple and sure, and the effects are lasting.

NOT IN STOCK.

A Boston sportsman who has just returned from the Maine woods tells of an incident which happened in one of the small country stores in the Pine Tree State. Laid up with a cold one day, and, consequently, forced to remain indoors, the hunter went to the village store in search of something to read. Robert Browning he held as his favorite author, so he promptly asked the rather elderly shopkeeper to look over his shelves and see if he had Browning's work among a small array of books tucked away in an obscure corner.

'Now,' replied the storeman, running over his shelves, 'we got blueing, blacking, and whiting, but I don't see no Browning anywheres.'—Boston 'Record.'

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is an unparalleled remedy for colds, coughs, influenza and diseases of the throat and lungs. The fame of the medicine rests upon years of successful use in eradicating these affections, and in protecting mankind from the fatal ravages of consumption, and as a neglected cold leads to consumption, one cannot be too careful to fight it in its early stages. Bickle's Syrup is the weapon, use it.

HAD MET BEFORE.

(New York 'Times.')

'Hello, there!' exlaimed the cheerful man. 'Glad to see you. Howdy do?'

'Why—er—howdy do? Howdy do?' returned the absent-minded man, somewhat dubiously.

'How are you?'

'Pretty well, pretty well; er—'

'You don't seem to remember me.'

Why—er—your face is familiar, but—er—'

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SOME UNCERTAINTY.

'Did you ever stop to think, my dear,' said Mr. Micawber, gazing at his plate of lobster salad, 'that the things which we love most in this life are the very things that never agree with us?'

'Will you be so kind,' said Mrs. Micawber, 'as to tell me whether you are speaking of the salad or of me, sir?'—'Tit Bits.'

Unless worms be expelled from the system, no child can be healthy. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is the best medicine extant to destroy worms.

ALGY AND THE BEAR.

'Have you ever heard the story of Algy and the Bear?' asked a boy of his father. 'It's very short. "Algy met a bear; the bear was bulgy; the bulge was Algy."'—'London 'News.'

Soft corns are difficult to eradicate, but Holloway's Corn Cure will draw them out painlessly.

NOT PARTICULAR.

Customer—'I want a two-penny tablet of soap.'

Shopkeeper—'Yes, sir. Would you like it scented or unscented?'

Customer—'Oh, never mind, I'll take it with me.'—'The Sketch.'

Ready-made Medicine.—You need no physician for ordinary ills when you have at hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchial troubles, it is invaluable, for scalds, burns, bruises, sprains it is unsurpassed, while for cuts, sores, ulcers and the like it is an unquestionable healer. It needs no testimonial other than the use, and that will satisfy anyone as to its effectiveness.

A WILD GOOSE.

Honk! Honk! sounded clear on the November air.

'What are you looking up in the air for?' asked one pedestrian.

'I thought I heard a wild goose,' was the reply of the other pedestrian.

'So you did; but he's not up there. He's coming along the road!'—'Yonkers Statesman.'

LETTERS FROM READERS.

REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me space in your valuable paper to reply to Mr Larmour's communication which appeared in the 'Witness' of Jan. 7th. In a previous letter I challenged him to point to a single instance in a reliable socialist treatise in which the abolition of the marriage contract was advocated. In so far as I can see he has failed to do so. He has attempted to bolster up his position by adducing a startling array of testimony, in the form of private opinions of certain individuals, many of whom are well known socialists. Does this prove anything? I could probably name as many prominent Republicans, holding and promulgating similar views on the monogamic relations of the human family, but would that prove that the Republican party was in favor of annulling the marriage contract?

It is not disputed that many socialists freely endorse what is commonly termed free love; and they have a right to their private opinions on such questions, the same as any other individual, but the question is this: Is there anything in the socialist doctrine of collective ownerships of land, and means of production and distribution, or in the political platform of the party, to warrant the assumption that the marriage contract will ultimately be abolished? The deduction which Mr Larmour arrives at is that the holding of property in common has a tendency to lead to a community of wives. This deduction would be quite natural did we look upon women as chattels to be bought and sold, but the socialists have a higher conception of human freedom than that.

The white slave traffic in America is simply appalling, and is apparently increasing instead of diminishing. It is the great blot on twentieth century civilization in a so-called Christian land. Under socialism it could not possibly thrive, for there would be no profits in it for any one. I will say no more on this point, Mr. Editor, but simply quote a few words from the Communist Manifesto by Marx and Engels: 'He (that is the bourgeois or capitalist) has not even a suspicion that the real point aimed at is to do away with the status of women as mere instruments of production. For the rest, nothing is more ridiculous than the virtuous indignation of our bourgeois at the community of women which they pretend is to be openly and officially established by the Communists. The Communists have no need to introduce community of women—it has existed almost from time immemorial.'

The other point under discussion, viz., Christian socialism, is treated by Mr. Larmour in much the same manner. I reiterate what I said in my former letter, that socialism is purely a political movement and leaves its adherents free to worship according to their religious convictions. Of course there are infidels among the socialists as there are among the Liberals and Conservatives, and such people are bound to denounce Christianity whatever their political beliefs may be. There is no very great mystery or division of opinion concerning Christian socialists. I would define it thus: A Christian socialist is a person who reconciles the doctrines of socialism with the teachings of Jesus Christ. Nothing to do with sectarianism or religious cults or creeds. So you see, my dear Mr. Larmour, that we have no need to specify whether we are Quakers or Catholic Anglican, or Nonconformists. We may be any of these, or may not go to church at all.

The Christian socialists are certainly not divided against themselves. They may have different names in different countries, but that does not imply division. A common fallacy which our opponents frequently urge, is to speak of different brands of socialism, imputing a disagreement among ourselves as to our political demands. Socialists may differ in methods of attainment, but one thing they are all agreed on, the world over, regardless of any prefix of suffix attached to the name, and that is to transfer the machinery of production and distribution to the working classes. As a nation we have demonstrated that we can operate the postal system without a lot of shareholders drawing dividends.

Our public school system, conceded by many to be second to none, is another evidence of the superiority of collective ownership of the public utilities. If we can operate these, we can also control and work the railways, telegraph, mines, etc.

As we are discussing revolutionary socialism, I would ask your readers to place no misconstruction upon the meaning of the word. A revolution may be accomplished without bloodshed or violence. Socialists are doing their best to usher in the new regime in a peaceful manner. They are doing more to maintain peace than many professed followers of the 'Prince of Peace.' Reverting for a few moments to Christian socialism, I would ask the reader's indulgence while I submit a few quotations. Mr. Larmour quotes Mr. H. Queich as saying 'Christianity and socialism are absolutely incompatible.'

I quote Frances E. Willard as saying: "Socialism is Christianity applied.' Which authority will the reader accept? Who is Mr. Queich, or what has he done for the world? I do not know, but I venture to assert that the name of Frances E. Willard is familiar to all who read these lines. A woman noted the world over, as one with a strong Christian character, and having done more to advance the cause of temperance than any other woman of her day.

'We wish liberty for all, not excepting the religious societies. It would be a grave error if the comrades should mix religious with political questions.' —A. Bebel, member of German Parliament.

Just one more: 'Socialism appeals to all who are persecuted, to all who hunger and thirst after righteousness on this earth, without asking them what they think about heavenly affairs. In the eyes of socialism the religious question is a private affair; an affair of the personal conscience. So there is nothing in the way of a Christian's joining the socialist party, with the certainty that his convictions will be absolutely respected.'—Emil Vandervelde, member of Belgian Parliament.

I would like to tell how Christianity would have a freer, loftier expression under socialism than it has to-day under capitalism; how many of the precepts of the lowly Nazarene are ignored or slurred over under capitalism, because they are incompatible with modern business methods, but space forbids. I think I have said enough to demonstrate that Christianity and socialism are quite feasible, and the welding of the two must result in benefit to both.

I thank you, Mr. Editor, for your impartiality in giving publicity to both sides of this question, and I would ask your readers to investigate these questions for themselves. I would also say to Mr. Larmour, 'turn on the searchlight,' if you believe socialism is wrong fight it for all you are worth, but remember, 'the more you tread it the more you spread it.' I admire genuine opposition far more than contempt, or indolent indifference, and Mr. Larmour has clearly shown that he is not indifferent to this momentous question.

C. P. CULLIFORD.

Beachville, Ont., Jan. 18.

Sir,—I trust you will pardon a few lines on a much-debated subject, my only plea being the exceeding importance of the subject. I have read several of the letters of Mr. Larmour on 'Socialism,' and there are one or two facts I should like to emphasize.

First is the undeniable fact of a growing unrest among the people, not to be quieted by the old platitudes of the value of contentment and the sin of rebellion against 'the powers that be.' Whatever its faults may be, Socialism is the only movement which has appreciated the depth and universality of that unrest, and its theory of the cause and cure of poverty and economic inequality has certainly been well sustained. Mr. Larmour and his cult must remember moreover that the final appeal of Socialism is to the men of toil, whose influence will be cast, as it always has been, not for an unharnessed individuality, not for religion, and not for the accuracy of an economic creed, but for the 'full-dinner-pail' and Socialism will get that vote.

Secondly, Socialism is either impossible or inevitable. Mr. Larmour claims that it is impossible. If so, whence his excitement and the violence of his attack? If impossible, why fear it? If it is destined to perish, our attacks will merely keep the fire aglow. But, if inevitable, the absolutely certain result of a long process of social evolution, our duty and our wisest course, would be to ensure its peaceful inauguration and to mould its character to the least objectionable form we can. After capitalism what?' If we have missed Mr. Larmour's answer to this question, we have cause to regret the loss of a very amusing and instructive performance.

Third, Mr. Larmour, under the disguise of exceeding erudition, shows an unpardonable ignorance of certain phases of the question. First he overlooks the fact that as the teachings of Christ are Christianity, so the teachings of Marx are Socialism. No other writings have ever been considered Socialism than 'Das Kapital' and kindred works. Quotations might be multiplied to show that 'the only kind of Socialism from which we may apprehend anything, either to hope or fear is that of the school of Marx.' Moreover, Mr. Larmour does not understand the meaning of 'revolution.' A 'revolution' is simply a complete change. It does not entail violence. It may take an hour or a century. The change is the revolution and the fact of change. Mr. Larmour is noticeably chary of quoting Marx or the platform of a single recognized Socialist body in his criticisms of Socialism. In fact, his bogey is a straw-man, and as it pleases him and does not hurt Socialism we strongly recommend him to go on. It is a good exercise for him and it is amusing reading for us. To quote Oscar Wilde, and many avowed enemies of Socialism, and Anarchists like Lamartine, whose doctrines are not Socialism at all is like taking Judas Iscariot and Bob Ingersoll as authorities on Christianity. Despite a quotation from 'Encyclopedia Britannica,' we wish to state that nowhere in the writings of Karl Marx are to be found the slightest suggestion of an endorsation of either free love or the antagonism of Socialism to Christianity. Free love is incompatible with Socialist teaching, which only demands 'Social ownership of capital and private ownership of wealth.' Does Mr. Larmour call the ladies 'Capital.' Mr. Larmour gets his 'antagonism between Socialism and religion' from the same source, and it is just as unfair as to make the Republican party responsible for the ravings of Ingersoll. 'Das Kapital' teaches no such antagonism, and that is enough. Mr. Larmour is unfortunate in his extract from 'Encyclopaedia Britannica,' for, if we remember correctly, that states that 'the ethics of Socialism are identical with the ethics of Christianity,' and by Axiom I. of old Euclid, Christianity must teach free love. Socialism is economic and political. How can it then be opposed to religion which affects purely the spiritual realm any more than free-will and free-trade may be opposed?

Fourthly, and finally, Mr. Larmour is excellent at the destructive, how is he on the constructive? We admire the very complete manner in which he has disposed of Socialism, once and for all. But we want to know what he has to take its place. What is his explanation of the facts as they are? 'Increasing poverty with increasing wealth,' the prodigality and luxury on one hand and the squalor and misery on the other. These are the facts, and the Socialists are more Christian in trying to answer than Mr. Larmour in his refusal to do so. Unlimited private ownership of capital for the profit of the few rather than for the use of the many is the cause of poverty, which is in turn the parent of untold misery and crime and unhappiness. Socialism says we want a stronger and truer race, with better environment and nobler ideals; co-operation, not competition; democracy, not anarchy (as at present); right, not privilege; and progress, not decay.

Thanking you for this space in one of our very best Canadian papers, I bid you adieu, with the demand of the Socialist upon my lips, 'God give it.' 'The greatest possible liberty for the individual consistent with the greatest safety for society and the greatest possible solidarity for the race.'

K. KINGSTON.

Iron Springs, Alberta, Jan. 18.

EVIL OF DIVIDED CONTROL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The divided control conditions of the Canadian naval bill will not commend themselves to students of history. This was the besetting sin of Greek naval and military history. By a stratagem, on the eve of battle, Themistocles prevented the flight of the independent contingents of his patchwork fleet, and forced them to fight. But for this, 'Immortal Salamis' would not have been heralded down the centuries as the saviour of a nation, and of human liberty.

It is hardly necessary to refer to the innumerable instances warning us from history. Marlborough's genius was almost brought to naught by the independent Dutch forces co-operating (or rather refusing to co-operate) with the British army. The United States forces were captured at Queenston Heights by reason of the divided control or allegiance of its parts, and the same evil was very apparent throughout 1812-14, and during the late civil war.

If, at the sudden and probably unexpected outbreak of war, the Canadian fleet, after mature deliberation and a niggardly permission, is to co-operate with the Imperial fleets, then it had better stay at home where it will not be hurt. To meet the exigencies of war, and especially of modern war conditions, it is necessary that all naval forces should automatically and immediately pass under the control of and be directed by one head. There should be but one navy. Now that the government cannot see its way to contribute a battleship to the Imperial navy, and then commence the work of constructing our own fleet, it should not restrict our little contributions to Empire defence by suspicious conditions.

That deadly fear of 'militarism' which permeates the minds of some of our masculine old maids may be guaranteed to do more harm to imperial and national interests than the real article can do. But you will always notice that the man who inveighs most strongly against the cost of police and fire protection is the man who shouts most wildly for the constable or brigade when his precious person or property is in danger.

HENRY J. WOODSIDE.

Ottawa, Jan. 221, 1910.

Note.—It is not the fear of militarism, though that is alleged, that is the real reason for the half-way measure that Canada is adopting. Mr. Monk, the Conservative leader in Quebec, and Mr. Bourassa, the one, we doubt not, deprecating, the other outrageously fostering, the prejudices of a people have shown plainly enough where the real difficulty lies. Mr. Bourassa gnashes his teeth against Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whom he declares over and over again to be the only man in Canada who could have led the country as far as it has gone. It is always Sir Wilfrid who finds the possible solution of questions which seem calculated to rend our people apart. It is to be remembered that even Lord Charles Beresford suggested and approved the policy of a Canadian navy.

THE BRITISH CONSERVATIVES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read your editorials for, I think, fifty years—or nearly so, but it seems to me that the 'sweet reasonableness' that used to mark them is lacking in your article of Tuesday, 18th inst., on the crimes of the British Conservatives, beginning 'In spite of.' As to 'vilification' of their opponents, I do not find in the speeches of any Conservative the smart facility for 'unstanched speech' possessed by Mr. Lloyd George and his following. I am in favor of temperance, free trade, and payment of taxes by those who can best afford it. But reading speeches of the 'Rat-Trap,' 'Meeting-Pot' order, it has seemed a pity that such high purpose should be blasted by such low speech. It is not impossible that much of the present revolt against Liberalism is based on the sentiment that, at least the Cabinet Ministers of this great Empire, should reflect its dignity, and preserve the moderation of speech of the Gladstone and Salisbury traditions.

A.

Note—In speaking of vilification we did not refer to hustings repartee, which if undignified is rather smart than malicious, but to what has seemed to us a deliberate system of criminal accusation which the accusers must have known to be false.

ENGLAND NOW AND FIFTY YEARS AGO.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I send you herewith a report of a political meeting held lately in my native village. The readers of your excellent paper cannot easily enter into a conception of the hardships endured in country villages in England a half century ago or the benign change that has taken place since.

I left Montacute fifty years ago, a young man of twenty. The village is included in a large entailed estate, except a few small freehold pieces, of which our family owned one, where a few houses had been built, giving my father a vote and placing the family above many of the inconveniences endured by most of the inhabitants. Only two or three of the middle class were able to obtain an acre or two of land, and, in those cases, they paid in rent nearly twice as much per acre as the large farmers. Small garden plots were allotted at a rent to the poorer people; but they were given to understand that if they did not mind their P's and Q's, in regard to the wishes of the upper class, it would be taken from them. I can remember some losing this privilege.

I was quite a child when I got my first idea of politics; and can remember when father came home and told the family that 'the farmers were going to shoot Sir Robert Peel because he had advocated free trade' I have often thought it very wicked that anybody should want to kill a man for giving, the half-starving multitudes of my country cheap bread. Sir Edward Strachey, in his speech, has told us the price of bread in those days. The price of bread to-day in Montacute, England, is actually lower than in the town of Truro, Nova Scotia.

I cannot begin to tell the story of the mental slavery, and deep humiliation endured by many villagers of good moral character at the time of my boyhood. They are indelibly photographed on my mind, forbidding me from deviating a single degree from the principle of the greatest good for the largest number of people. I can remember when poor women of Montacute would not dare to enter such a building as that visited by Sir Edward Strachey, not even at a Sabbath service, for fear of losing the pair of black stockings in charity sometimes given at Christmas. (This is not an original expression of mine, I have heard it repeatedly, in nearly the same words). I am not a politician—never looked for political favors; and have never tried to hurt any one because he differs from me in politics or religion; but the events transpiring in England have stirred an enthusiasm in my old age such as I have never felt before on politics. HENRY BOOL.

Truro, N.S.

Sir Edward on 'The Hungry Forties.'

(From the 'Western Chronicle,' England.

Continuing his campaign Sir Edward Strachey visited Montacute and addressed an enthusiastic and largely attended meeting in the Baptist schoolroom. On entering the building, accompanied by Lady Strachey, Sir Edward received a flattering reception. The Baptist minister, the Rev. R. W. Ayres, occupied the chair. Round after round of cheering signalized the rising of Sir Edward, cheers being also raised for Lady Strachey. When at last quiet had been restored Sir Edward said that when four years ago almost to the day he was there in Montacute he little thought that he should on one more occasion have to come there within the short period of four years once more to fight the battle of free trade. . . . . Sir Edward gave some interesting figures which were prepared for Mr. Cobden in 1845, showing the condition of the working classes in that part of the country. He first dealt with the glovers of Yeovil, which at that time had a population of seven thousand. Well, as they all knew, it now had a population of well over ten thousand, which did not show that Yeovil under free trade had decayed, and had dying industries. (Applause.) In the glove trade in those days girls started work at five and six years of age, and they earned ninepence a week. (Oh!) From nine to ten years of age they earned one shilling a week, and at fifteen and upwards two shillings and sixpence and three shillings and sixpence a week, out of which they had to pay for the thread at fivepence a dozen. (Oh!) What was the condition of the agricultural laborers living round Yeovil? The wages were seven shillings a week, for an ordinary farm laborer, and the carters and shepherds received eight shillings a week. Unmarried men received only four shilling a week. (Laughter.) Mr. George Tite, of Taunton, gave evidence of this and stated that the wages at Odcombe, Coker, Chinnock and Houndstone were six shillings and seven shillings a week. When laborers could not get work at these magnificent wages they then had to get work on the road at four shillings and five shillings a week. Of course, the wives and children also tried to do a certain amount of work to supplement these wretched wages. The average was never more than two shillings and sixpence per week, so although the laborer had himself, his wife and his children at work he had only ten shillings a week to live upon. Prices were double and treble what they were now; the loaf was from tenpence to elevenpence the quartern loaf. Everything else was in proportion, and the working classes had to buy second-hand clothes. At Odcombe the men had allotments and had to pay four pounds an acre for them, although the land was only worth thirty shillings. The laborer never touched meat. They might have bacon once a week, but their principal diet was actually only barley bread and potatoes. Passing on Sir Edward touched on several points in much the same terms as he did in his great speech at Yeovil. As a member of the Liberal Government he had done his best to try and reduce their taxation. The Liberal Government had reduced the taxation of foodstuffs by over four million pounds a year, as well as paying off forty-seven million pounds of the debt left them by the Tories. (Applause.) The speaker next referred to the navy and Old Age Pensions, laying stress on the fact that the Liberal party was pledged in 1910, if they retained them in office, to introduce legislation to remove the disqualification which now prevented a man who had received outdoor relief from getting a pension. Sir Edward resumed his seat amid loud applause.)

The chairman asked if any one had a question to ptu to Sir Edward. (A voice: 'They don't know what to say, sir,' and loud laughter.) Sir Edward: Any questions? (A voice: 'We are all Liberals, sir,') (Applause.)

There was a call for Lady Strachey, and her ladyship made a charming little speech in response.

Cheers for Mr. Lloyd George and Sir E. Strachey ended the most enthusiastic and crowded meeting ever held in Montacute on behalf of a Liberal candidate.

SITE OF SODOM AND GOMORRAH

ALSO THE VOLCANO THAT DESTROYED THEM—THE CAVE WHERE LOT STAYED.

Ellsworth Huntington, head of the recent Yale expedition to Palestine, declares that he has verified the Bible story of Sodom and Gomorrah.

'Hundreds of pages,' he says in 'Harper's Magazine, 'have been written to prove that the story is a myth, or that the ancient towns were destroyed by the bursting forth of oil wells like those of Texas or Baku, which sometimes are ignited and burn for days. Other hundreds of pages have been devoted to proving that Sodom and Gomorrah were or were not at the north end of the Dead Sea, and that they were or were not buried under the saline deposits at either end of the lake.

'Among recent writers there seems to be a tendency to believe that Sodom and its sister town were probably located at the south end of the lake, where the name Usdum is thought to represent Sodom, and where Arab tradition now locates the ill-fated cities. The means of their destruction are believed to have been the oil wells mentioned above. This rather unsatisfactory conclusion has been adopted largely because it has been supposed that no volcano is located in such a position that it could have borne any part in the story.

'According to the story of Genesis, Lot and Abraham were at Bethel ten miles north of Jerusalem, when their herdsmen quarrelled and they decided to separate. "And Lot lifted up his eyes, and beheld all the Plain of the Jordan, that it was well watered everywhere, before Jehovah destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah, like the garden of Jehovah, like the land of Egypt, as thou goest unto Zoar. So Lot chose him all the Plain of Jordan."

'Then the story goes on to the time when "Jehovah rained upon Sodom and upon Gomorrah brimstone and fire from Jehovah out of heaven" while Lot fled to the near town of Zoar. He did not stay there long, but "went out of Zoar and dwelt in the mountain—in a cave."

'Having freshly read the story and having looked over the strong arguments for locating the towns south of the Dead Sea and for believing them to have been destroyed by something in the nature of bituminous outbursts, I was taken by surprise when I visited the little ruin of Suweimeh and picked up bits of genuine scoriaceous lava, while the sheikh who acted as guide told the story of Sodom as the story of Suweimeh or Suweim. The name may be a corruption of Sodom.

'I went into the mountains at once from Suweim in order to see where the lava came from. As we climbed the lower hills the sheikh noticed that I picked up black pieces of lava and broke them open.

'"Don't bother with those," he said. "Up here," pointing southeast. "there is a whole mountain of black rock like that."

'Not two miles from Suweim, along the line of the great fault which separates the Ghor from the plateau of Moab, we found the mountain, a genuine little volcano of very recent date geologically. From it flowed a sheet of lava which made the small headland already mentioned between Suweim and Ghuweir. The name Ghuweir is believed by many students to be a corruption of Zoar, although it may not be an Arabic word, the diminutive of Ghor, meaning 'Little Valley.'

'A late eruption of ashes from the volcano may easily have wrought havoc in a town located near Suweim. On the other hand Ghuweir lies in such a situation that it would be protected by intervening hills.

'The present ruins of Ghuweir doubtless date from a time many hundred or even one or two thousand years after the days of Abraham and Lot. There is one work of man, however, which may go back to the period of the Patriarchs and which may have played a part in the Biblical narrative.

'Near the head of the valley which leads eastward from Ghuweir up toward the plateau of Moab we discovered a carefully excavated cave among the mountains at a place called El Ghuttar, between Abu Hassan and Beth Peor. It is about twenty feet long and fifteen wide, carefully hewed out of the limestone above a spring. Two windows look down the wadi toward Zoar, and a door with a rock cut trough to lead off the water of rains has been so located that it can be reached only by climbing a precipice by means of a six or eight little niches cut in the rock or by climbing down over some difficult steps in the rock above.

'Nowhere else in this region is there known to be an artificial cave upon which any such care has been bestowed as upon this. The discovery of the cave, together with the volcano and the tradition of Suweimeh, supplies all the elements of te story of Sodom and Gomorrah in exactly the location where the Biblical account would lead one to expect them.

'The supposition that the climate of past times was different from that of to- disposes of the difficulty which has arisen from the Scriptural reference to the fertility of the land. On the whole, the result of a strictly geographical study of the region tends to show that the Biblical account is correct almost exactly as it stands. The fact that students of the highest ability have been in such doubt as to the location of Sodom and Gomorrah shows how imperfectly the Ghor and the shores of the Dead Sea have been explored.'

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an inquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL

MAP OF TORONTO.

W. MacL.—Where can I get a map of the city of Toronto, showing streets, etc.? Ans.—Write to City Engineer Rust, City Hall, Toronto, Ont.

MR. CARNEGIE'S ADDRESS.

A. B. — What is Mr. Andrew Carnegie's address? Ans.—One address is 2 East 91st street, New York.

WELL-KNOWN HYMN.

J. W. S. asks for the verses of the Christmas selection beginning: 'Christians Awake! salute this happy morn.' This is to be found in 'Hymns Ancient and Modern,' in use in the Church of England, and in other hymn-books.

LOCAL OPTION.

Mrs. S.—Just what is meant by Local Option? Ans.—The decision by vote of the electors in a county, city, or town, whether alcoholic drinks shall be allowed to be sold within that district, or not. Other matters of municipal concern may also be determined by local option.

THE ZODIAC.

A Subscriber.—What is the sense of the twelve signs of the Zodiac? What do they mean? Ans.—The origin of the names of the animals assigned by the ancients to the twelve sections, into which their astronomers divided the Zodiacal belt, is unknown. It has been suggested that the spring signs, Aries, the Ram, Taurus, the Bull, Gemini, and the Twins, were so called, because they mark the time of the bringing forth of young; Cancer, the Crab, the time when the sun appears to move backward; Leo, the Lion, symbolizes the fierce heat of summer, and so on, but some of the interpretations are far-fetched. The Egyptians adopted the twelve-fold division, but changed the animal symbols. The Chinese designated the divisions, the Rat, the Ox, the Dragon, the Serpent, etc.

TELEGRAPH SENDING.

Harriet.—1. Can the use of a telegraph line be monopolized for a time? For example, rival reporters wish to use it for the purpose of sending news to their respective papers. Can the one who arrives first hold it to the exclusion of the other? 2. A message is sent by wireless to a vessel at sea. Can any vessel having the apparatus receive the message? Ans.—1. Only for a reasonable time. It is understood that the one who gets in his dispatch first has first use of the wire. But in case of important news, telegraph companies are supposed to exercise their own discretion so as to give all the papers a fair show. 2. Yes.

THE FREE LIST.

Roseberry, P.E.I.—Please give list of non-dutiable goods coming from the United States into Canada. Ans.—There are too many things for a detailed list to be given. Generally speaking, metals, yarns, and most raw materials, in an unmanufactured condition, that is,not made into articles; books not printed in Canada, for use in educational institutions; scientific and industrial books; certain dye stuffs and drugs; parts of mining machinery; many articles required in manufactures and industries; bananas pineapples, and other fruits not grown in Canada; anatomical preparations; copal, mastic, and other gums; unmanufactured fertilizers; animals for improvement of stock; skins of animals not native to Canada; certains parts of florists' stock; cream separators; dental instruments; barbed wire fencing; newspapers and unbound magazines; scientific instruments, maps, artists' prints, casts, etc., for use, not for sale; serum, vaccine points, and certain articles used by physicians; umbrella ribs, piano key pins, regulating screws, etc., parts required in home manufactures, etc.

VERSES WANTED.

A 'Witness' reader in Alberta would like to get the words of a sugar-making song, of which the first verse runs:

'When you see the farmer trudging
With his dripping buckets home,
You may know the days of sugar-making
Then have fully come.
When the fragrant odor pours
Through the open kitchen door,' etc.

'Hymn Seeker' writes:—'Can any of your readers find me the words of a hymn beginning: 'I've nothing to bring to thee, Jesus, Save a heart that is sinful and sore.' I think it was published in one of the Sunday School song books of thirty years ago or thereabouts, and am desirous of finding a copy.'

E. L. M., Quebec, asks for a poem, the theme of which is a poor country clergyman needing money, out whose parishioners pay him mostly in produce. Following are some of the lines:—

'And here besides is a lot of cash,
Four fives and a lusty ten;
And now your daughters in satin can dash,
And your boys dress up like men.'

THE DRUNKARD'S RAGGIT WEAN.

The following poem, asked for by a Rockside, Ont., reader, is supplied by Mrs. J. Batty, of Saddle Lake, Alta., who adds that it was copied by her mother in Hexham, England, in 1853.

A wee bit raggit laddie gangs wauren through the street,
Wandin' 'mang the snow wi' his wee hackit feet,
Shiverin' i' the cauld blast, greetin' wi' the pain,
Wha's th' pire wee callan'? He's a drunkard's raggit wean,

He stan's at ilka door, an' he luks wi' wistful e'e,
To see the croud around the fire a-laughin' loud wi' glee,
But he daurna venture ben though his heart be e'er sae fain,
For he mauna play wi' ither bairns—the drunkard's raggit wean.

Oh, see the wee bit bairnie, his heart is unco fou,
The sleet is blawin' cauld, and he's dreepit through and through;
He's speerin' for his mother, an' he wunners whaur she's gane,
But, oh, his mither, she forgets her puir wee raggit wean.

He kens nae faither's luve, an' he kens nae mither's care,
To soothe his wee bit sorrows, or kame his tanglit hair,
To kiss him when he waukens, or smooth his bed at e'en,
An' oh, he fears his faither's face,—the drunkard's raggit wean.

Oh! pity the wee laddie, sae guileless an' sae young,
The oath that lea's the faither's lip 'ill settle on his tongue,
An' sinfu' words his mither speaks his infant lips will stain,
For there's nane to teach the bairn, the drunkard's raggit wean.

Then surely we micht try an' turn the sinfu' mither's heart,
An' try to get his faither to act a faither's part,
An' mak' them lea' the drunkard's cup an' never taste again,
An' cherish wi' a parent's care, their puir wee raggit wean.

LEGAL

QUEBEC.

A CHURCH DONATION.

Inquisitive.—If A promises a certain amount to the building of a church in the presence of B and C, the amount to be distributed over a certain number of years as follows: A, certain proportion at the commencement of the building, a similar amount at the finish, and the balance at some future date. The building is finished and A has not redeemed any portion of his promise; can the amount promised be legally collected? Ans.—We cannot answer this question without having some information as to the amount of and conditions attached to the gift.

NOISE AND LIGHT MISSED.

Why Some Townspeople Are Unable to Live in the Country.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

The necessity which some people feel for noisy surroundings was mentioned by a famous specialist in giving a medical explanation of the case of little Horace Collins, the heroic messenger boy. The lad, although able to gratify every wish as the guest of Lord Lansdowne at Bowood House, has a mastering longing for the bustle and light of the London streets.

'It it a very clear case of nostalgia,' said the doctor. 'A person suffering like that has lost two everyday friends, as it were—noise and light. It is entirely due to the nerves. Our nervous system gets into a pronounced groove in accordance with the everyday condition under which we live. A sudden change in living throws the nervous system out of gear. Both light and noise are nervous stimuli to people who live amid noise and light. Take away the comradeship of noise and light, and the nervous system loses two stimulants necessary to its well being and suffers in consequence.

'With the boy Collins the fact that he does not see policemen troubles him, because policemen to him have become an important part of the natural scheme of things.

'A very similar case occurred with a London housekeeper of mine. She was sent away to the country, and simply could not endure to live there. She missed the companionship of noise so much that she had to be brought back to town again quickly, for her health was beginning to suffer.

SINGER AND ORATOR.

(From the 'Westminster Gazette.')

'If I had my way,' Dr. Macnamara once confessed to an interviewer, 'I should be singing in 'Carmen' instead of making speeches from the Treasury Bench. But, unfortunately, the British public thinks a great deal more of a man who can make a bad speech than a man who can sing a good song.'

WEARS A No. 17 BOOT

New York.—Geo. Dolling, seven feet and a quarter inch tall, arrived here to-day from England. He was met at the pier by his brother-in-law, Benj. Corday, who is a mere stripling of 6 feet, 8 1-2 inches.

Dolling wears a number 17 boot, about six inches wide and sixteen inches long—eats enough for three ordinary men—and enjoys every mouthful.

It is a great thing when one goes to the table with a hearty appetite and sound digestion. Many things tend to make us eat less than the body requires.

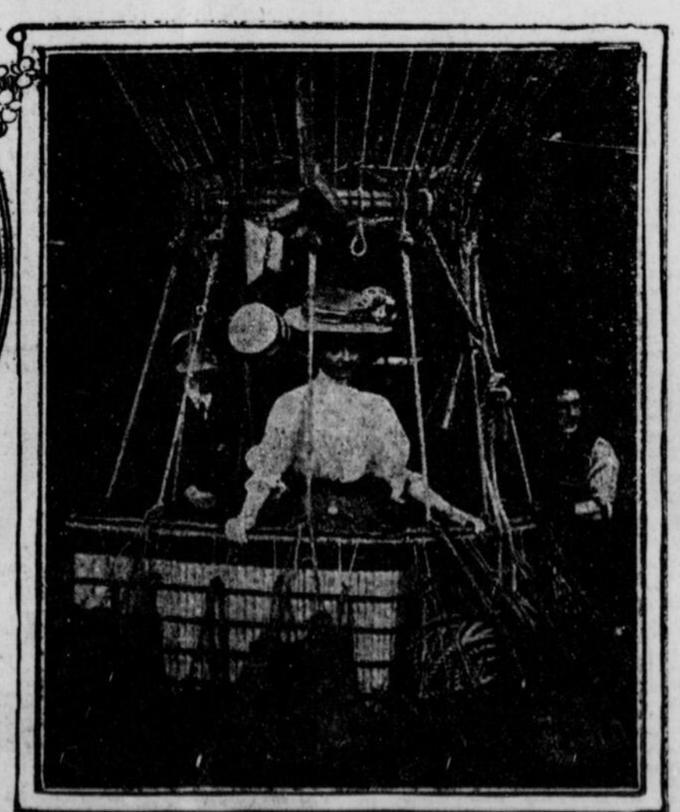
Constipation, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Weak Stomach, Impure Blood, Sick Kidneys—all these troubles affect Digestion and the desire for food.

"Fruit-a-tives," made from fruit juices and tonics, is the best appetizer, because "Fruit-a-tives" makes the stomach strong—the liver active—the bowels and kidneys regular—the blood pure and the skin clean. If you want to be well and feel well, take "Fruit-a-tives."

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial size 25c—or may be obtained direct from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

AN ENGLISH LADY IN A BALLOON.

THE HON. MRS. ASSHETON HARBORD



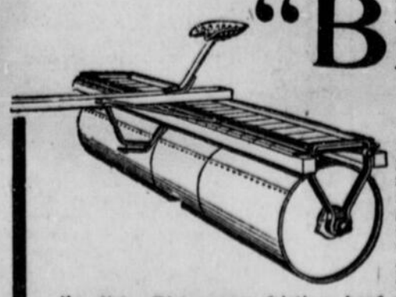
THE HON. MRS. ASSHETON HARBORD IN THE CAR OF HER BALLOON.

Activity in ballooning circles was marked by the Hon. Mrs. Asheton-Harboard making an aerial voyage across the Channel from Battersea to Germany, accompanied by Mr. Philip Gardner and piloted by Mr. C. F. Pollock. Her balloon, the 'Nirvana,' ascended from Battersea at twenty minutes after four o'clock in the afternoon, it being the original intention to compete for the Aero Club Challenge Cup. The English coast was left at Deal, and the Belgian coast, at a point near Ostend, was sighted in six and one-half hours from the start, the crossing of the English Channel requiring three hours. The aeronauts descended at half-past seven o'clock the following morning near Hagen, in Prussia, having covered a distance of 330 miles.

'It became dark almost immediately after we ascended,' said Mrs. Asheton-Harbord in relating her experience on the trip, 'and we thought for a time that we would have to land near the Tilbury Docks. But a change of wind to the south averted that necessity. We passed straight over Canterbury and Deal and left the English coast at a height of more than 1,000 feet. We crossed the Ardennes Mountains between one and three o'clock in the morning, and that was one of the worst of our experiences. The night was black and we could discern no marks. We heard the sound of breakers and saw what looked like a coast line. We thought the wind had shifted and that we were driving out to sea. However we found the 'breakers' were simply a great waterfall in the mountains and the "coast line" the banks of a river. We had a splendid view of Cologne. The night was extremely cold, even though we had curtains about the car and wore thick fur coats. At our greatest height, about eight thousand feet, we had seventeen degrees of frost. This is my fourth balloon voyage over sea. American women should go in for this sport more than they do. They do not understand what they are missing.'

Buy The Easier Running

"Bissell"



The "Bissell" has the weight, solidity and stiffness necessary to pack the soil properly. But it is not a hard-running roller. It is simple in construction. Nothing to get out of order and cause wear. Unlike others, the "Bissell" has no centre bearing. With a centre bearing it's impossible to keep out the dirt. Dirt causes friction—hard running—and it's only a matter of time until the shaft is badly cut. The "Bissell" has large, smooth, polished Roller Bearings, one-half inch in diameter, which causes easy running. And as the axle revolves with the drums friction is reduced to the minimum and oiling is hardly necessary. There is no squeaking, cutting and grinding about the "Bissell." Because it is easier-running, lighter draft, you can roll more ground with it in a day than with a hard-running roller which drags the life out of the horses. So be sure you get the "Bissell." Send to Dept. D, for catalogue showing the different styles and sizes, or see your local dealer.

T. E. BISSELL Company, Limited, Elora, Ont.

HIGHEST FOOD-VALUE.

EPPS'S COCOA is a treat to Children, a sustenant to the worker, a boon to the thrifty housewife.

BREAKFAST SUPPER CHILDREN THRIVE ON "EPPS'S."

In strength, delicacy of flavour, nutritiousness and economy in use "Epps's" is unsurpassed.

WORLD'S WELFARE

ARE MISSIONS IN JAPAN A FAILURE?

Mr. W. J. R. Preston Answered.

(By Dr. D. C. Green, of the American Mission Board.)

In the 'Witness' of November 2 last there appeared the report of an address of Mr. W. J. R. Preston, in which he criticised severely the methods adopted by the missionaries in Japan, and, if the report be accurate, spoke most disparagingly of their success—calling their work, indeed, a 'farce.' Mr. Preston, it is well-known, spent considerable time in Japan, and I am informed he was to a certain extent in contact with the missionaries. Moreover, he claims to be a friend of foreign missions, and to be earnestly desirous to secure the speedy evangelization of Japan. This, however, he asserts cannot be successfully accomplished without a radical change of the missionary policy. He, therefore, recommends the appointment of an independent commission, which shall visit Japan and, after a thorough investigation, report upon the situation. Such a report would, Mr. Preston believes, result in a revolution in missionary methods.

A COMMISSION WELCOME.

Now first of all let me say that this recommendation is most admirable. If a body of men of judicial temperament and at the same time possessed of a deep interest in missions, should come to Japan and remain long enough to confer with not one or two men only, not merely with representatives of one or two missions, but with a considerable number, both foreigners and Japanese, in various situations and of varied temperaments, its report should have great value, both to the missionaries and to the directors of the several missionary societies working in Japan. The danger of falling into routine on the part of the missionaries and their boards is a real danger, and it is quite possible that the counsels of such a commission might put many matters in quite a different light from that in which we have been accustomed to see them. All thoughtful missionaries would, I fancy, support Mr. Preston's proposal with great cordiality.

MR. PRESTON'S CHARGES.

In the meantime, while waiting for the report of this contemplated commission, it may not be improper to call attention to certain facts with which that report will have to deal. What those facts are will appear as we consider the charges of Mr. Preston. In effect they are two: first, that the methods adopted by the missionaries are radically wrong; and secondly, that their work is ineffective—it is a farce.

Let us take them in order. First the methods are wrong, radically wrong. Instead of giving themselves up heartily to evangelistic work, they devote their time far too largely to education. Now it must be remembered that this strong emphasis upon education is not peculiar to Japan; nor has it been the result of thoughtlessness, but on the contrary, it is the outgrowth of a long and varied experience in many lands. My own missionary society, the oldest on the American Continent, up to perhaps forty years ago, held quite tenaciously to the theory which Mr. Preston advocates: but after sending out carefully selected deputations, who studied the situation with great and minute care, in India, Turkey, Africa and China, they have in all these countries settled upon the general policy exhibited in Japan. The present directors of the American Board firmly believe that the revolution brought about as the fruit of these careful investigations has been justified by the result; that the missions have become more effective and that the native Christians have not merely gained in intelligence, but that they have shown on the whole a keener sense of responsibility than under the old system.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

As regards Japan, there were special reasons why so much emphasis should have been laid on the educational side of mission work. For the first dozen years after modern missions were started in Japana it was not possible to preach. One could not get an audience for preaching; but students for the study of English could be gathered in any accessible town. The first churches were chiefly made up of such students, and their standard of faith and zeal was most admirably high. The missionaries found an open door, and they entered in. The small classes of eager students grew into schools, which became centres of a warm religious life. Here seemed to be the line of least resistance, and it was earnestly followed. My own missionary life began forty years ago, in 1869. In common with my colleagues, I thought and still think there was the hand of Divine Providence in this experience.

Mr. Preston tells us that his Japanese friends strongly condemn this policy. Of course, there are many men and many minds in Japan as elsewhere; but so far as I can discover there is practically no difference of opinion among the Japanese in the fairly wide circle in which the older missionaries move. The most urgent demand, one may well call it a demand, is for the improvement and extension of the Christian schools. This demand is made with especial urgency by the men whom we are in the habit of regarding as the great leaders in the evangelistic movement. Without in the least challenging the sincerity or piety of the Japanese to whom Mr. Preston refers, I do not hesitate to say with the greatest confidence that they do not in this matter represent the general sentiment of the Japanese Christians. There are no doubt first and last many missionaries and some Japanese who would in a measure agree with Mr. Preston, but they constitute, I should say a very small minority, in the case of the older, and what are usually considered the most successful missions and churches.

Now the fact that this emphasis upon education is the result of careful investigation by presumably candid men, in direct contact with the situation as viewed in different lands under varied conditions, and adopted only after prolonged deliberation in the face of a considerable body of adverse opinion; that gradually this adverse opinion was overcome and the newer, and as most of us believe, more intelligent, policy has in these last days gained rapidly in favor in the case of nearly all the largest and most successful organizations;—this fact, I say, must be most carefully considered by any and every one who seeks a return to the earlier practice.

THE SALVATION ARMY WORK.

Mr. Preston supports his contention by referring to the success of the Salvation Army in Japan. Now there is no doubt about the value of the work of the Salvation Army. It has attracted wide attention from the Japanese people, and has received most gratifying commendation from observant men of all ranks, both Christian and non-Christian. Its principal Japanese officer, not to speak of the foreign staff, is a man of great devotion and of the warmest piety. Unquestionably he and his associates, both foreign and native, seek to embody the spirit of Christ in all their work. Still viewing the work of these earnest men and women, not on the eleemosynary, but on the religious side, as an evangelistic propoganda, it does not seem to me, nor to my most intimate Japanese friends, to have produced fruit equal to that of any one of the other successful missions. The testimony which I receive goes to show that the Army does not succeed in holding its converts as well as the churches. In other words, while the Army by its earnest efforts in behalf of social reform has been of immense service to the cause of Christianity, it must be considered rather as a supplement to, than as a substitute for the churches.

But I must hasten on to the consideration of the second charge, namely, that the success of the missionary effort has been insignificant.

JAPAN'S CHANGE OF SPIRIT.

When I came to Japan in 1869, the laws against Christianity were very stringent. Several thousands of Roman Catholic Christians, the remains of the work of Xavier, his associates and successors, had recently been taken from their homes near Nagasaki and distributed in small companies to live, closely guarded, in the different provinces in the hope that with them Christianity might at last disappear; for it was thought a new propaganda might by strict police measures be completely prevented. Public preaching was impossible, as I have said, and the difficulties in the way of Christian work were very serious. If my memory serves me, there were only four Protestant converts as the result of ten years' effort. We were all prepared for a long period of almost fruitless endeavor, and most of us were questioning whether our office was not to be simply that of laying foundations upon which others, more fortunate, might build. However, it was soon discovered by the Japanese authorities that the embarrassing extra-territorial clauses of the then existing treaties could not be exscinded so long as religious liberty was not plainly recognized by the national laws of Japan.

Hence, in 1873, the edicts against Christianity, until then posted in every town and hamlet, were removed from the notice boards; the Roman Catholic Christians were restored to their homes, and the right of assembly for religious teaching and worship was silently but effectively recognized. Chapels were opened in all the open ports, and soon afterwards in many country towns. The first Protestant church was organized in 1872; several others followed within the next year. Since then the progress had not been uniform, but the statistics for 1908 are as follows:—

Organized churches (Protestant) excluding 28 Y. M. C. A.'s, sometimes counted as churches, 551.
Unorganized congregations, 956.
Churches wholly self-supporting, including pastor's salary, 169.
Communicants, 69,450.
Adult baptisms in 1908, 7,449.
Sunday-schools, 1,159.
Teachers and scholars in Sunday-schools, 87,003.
Boys' boarding-schools, 15.
Students, 3,034.
Girls' boarding-schools, 37.
Students, 3,693.
Day schools and kindergartens, 59.
Pupils, 4,702.
Theological schools, 19.
Students, 318.
Christian literature, copies, 849,850.
Christian literature, pages, 63,602,970.
Hospitals, 6.
Patients treated, 3,860.
Orphan Asylums and Homes, 13.
Inmates, 1,299.
Industrial establishments, 14.
Inmates, 296.
Amount raised by Japanese, yen, 259,498.

It should be noted that certain important items are not included in these statistics. For example, in making up the above statistics in the case of the Kumi-ai churches (Congregational or American Board churches), while the number of self-supporting churches is reckoned as sixty-five, there are over thirty others which receive no foreign aid, being cared for by the missionary society of the Kumi-ai (Congregational) churches. Again, there are several important union charities wholly Christian supported at an expense of many thousand yen a year, which escape tabulation. One of these, a child-saving institution, received within a single year nearly, if not quite, 25,000 yen for extending its work.

In writing this, I admit, not reluctantly, but with the deepest gladness, that this work has far outgrown the missions. The missions were the original promoters, and still have, as I believe, an important part in the system to which this varied work belongs; but they are no longer the essential part.

THE INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT.

It was not to be expected in view of the place Japan has taken in the family of nations, that the Christians should be content to accord leadership in evangelistic matters to the missionaries; hence in all the larger branches of the Church, a movement for independence has gained strong headway. To some missionaries this move seems to have been carried too far and they find difficulty in adjusting themselves to it. To my mind, however, it is, speaking broadly, natural, and a sign of healthy growth. Those missionaries who have once adjusted themselves to the new conditions find free scope for their best powers. Only a few weeks ago, I was the guest of one of the most accomplished speakers of Japanese in the missionary body, a Canadian by the way, who bears an honored name. He spoke most enthusiastically of the work assigned to him. He found that notwithstanding the loss of formal leadership, he had still all the moral leadership which rightly belonged to his message. Calls more than he could meet were coming to him from every quarter, outside as well as inside the Christian community. In addition to the Protestant Christians we must notice the 63,094 Roman Catholics and the 30,712 Russo-Greek Christians, making a total enrolment, including the probationers or catechumens, of the Protestants, of over a hundred and sixty thousand, representing probably a Christian population, including children and adherents, of not less than five hundred thousand—some would say over a million.

BIBLE READING JAPAN.

One of the most respected and intelligent Christian pastors not long ago stated that a million of his countrymen were reading the Scriptures more or less regularly and seeking to make them the guide of their lives. A professor in the Imperial University, on hearing this statement, said: 'There are more than that number.'

But the influence of Christianity is not measured merely by the statistics of the churches. It is seen on every hand. Perhaps nowhere more impressively than in recent literature. A Japanese author widely and favorably known, once remarked to me that almost every literary man of note wrote with the Bible at his elbow. Allusions to the Scriptures abound. Such expressions as 'the poor in spirit' have taken a deep hold of the thoughtful men of Japan—indeed, nearly all of the sententious sayings of Jesus one might say are already incorporated into Japanese literature. The circulation of the Scriptures is very large, and they are probably more widely read than any other book in Japan unless it be the Chinese classics, which have an artificial circulation due to their being freely quoted from in the prescribed readers of the common schools.

The influence of Christianity upon Buddhist, and even upon Confucian, teaching has been very great. In a recent book by a well-known Buddhist author, there stand, opposite the first page of the text, a quotation in English from Faraday, embodying this passage from Romans: 'For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, etc., etc.' Later, we find a chapter prefaced by the introduction and conclusion of the Lord's Prayer in Greek: 'Our Father who art in heaven, . . . for thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory, forever, Amen.'

We all have our varying points of view, but can it be that any Christian man can for one moment think these results of missionary effort insignificant? I must apologize for writing 'missionary effort,' for I freely admit that there are other and larger factors; but the starting point was the missionary, and he has to this day shared earnestly and heartily in the work which lies back of the harvest. As for myself, the gain has been vastly beyond the brightest hope of my first years. There are probably more Christians in Japan to-day than in all Europe at the close of the first century, while the rate of increase, about ten percent during the year 1908, certainly inspires hope for the future; but, as I think, the leavening influence in society outside the Church is even more significant.

WESTERN INFLUENCE.

It is true there are those, like Lafcadio Hearne, who decry the value of the influence which the Christian civilization of the West has exerted upon Japan—even declaring as he did in the preface to one of his books, that intercourse with the West had brought nothing but evil upon Japan. On speaking of this to one of the most distinguished diplomats Europe has sent to Japan, he remarked that when he came to that statement he lost his interest in Mr. Hearne's writings, for he felt that a man so grossly blind to facts which told against his theories had no message for him. He then pointed to the great eleemosynary movement manifest in Japan, as exemplified in the well-organized and extraordinarily efficient Red Cross Society, the numerous hospitals scattered all over Japan. He might have added the codification of the laws, the new Constitution guarding so carefully the rights of the individual, and securing substantially equal justice for high and low, rich and poor, thus striking a fatal blow to class privilege, so gross a defect in the old system; or to the emancipation of the 'eta,' a plain response to the anti-slavery agitation in the West, or to the public school system, etc., etc.

But some may say, what has this to do with missions? Do you intend to say that this is the fruit of missionary endeavor? No; I make no such claim; but I do assert that these reforms are a part of what I regard the Christian victory in Japan. Their connection with missions may be hard to trace; but the spirit which informs them is closely allied to that for which the Church stands—indeed, it is born of the great truth which Christ laid at the very foundations ow his teaching, that God is our father, and that we, his children, are clothed with a dignity which human laws and constitutions must respect. Under the influence of these new institutions, a quite different conception of the value of man as man has been planted in the breasts of the Japanese, as it was planted in the breasts of our forefathers, and it has borne fruit in a new sense of social responsibility.

EFFECT OF CHRISTIAN TEACHING.

This new conception has been fostered at every step by Christian teaching; and when we think of nearly twenty thousand children, including Catholics, in schools and orphanages, of which probably not less an army of 4,000 goes forth each year carrying with it to all parts of Japan, this stimulating conception of the Divine Fatherhood, one must needs speak with hesitation when he says Christian missions have had no large part in these reforms. This becomes more clear when it is noted that Christians have already had, and still have, an abnormally large representation in the Diet, including two Speakers of the Lower House, one elected for three successive terms; also in the Imperial Universities, both among the students and the professors; while several Cabinet ministers and one chief justice of the Supreme Court have been avowed Christians.

The missionaries and their associates have, of course, found themselves supported at every step by the influences which the West had in a multiplicity of ways been exerting upon Japan. All these things have been elements of one providential scheme. We dare, as missionaries, to raise no special claim for ourselves. We cannot analyze this stream of Christian influence and assign one part to ourselves, one part to the general inflowing of Christian sentiment through literature and social intercourse, and one part to our Japanese associates; though we believe that in these last days we cannot emphasize too strongly the work of our Japanese brethren. All are parts of one great whole; but we cannot believe, in view of what has been accomplished, that our share in it can have been wholly misconceived.

These also are facts which the proposed commission must also deal with and candidly weigh. We trust the plan may be accepted and the commission appointed. We promise to welcome it and to place every facility in its way. As I have intimated, its counsels ought to be instructive and inspiring. It ought to furnish a new channel by which the faith and love of the home churches may flow in a fuller and more forceful current into this, and indirectly into other not yet Christian lands. Is it too much to hope that the churches at home would in their turn find in such a commission a new exemplification of the old saying, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive'? For its report could not fail to embody the testimony that the Gospel of Jesus Christ is still the power of God unto salvation—testimony which in these days of transition and of doubt, when the love of many hearts has waxed cold, should bring a renewal of faith in the coming of that kingdom which is to fill the whole world.

THE INSTITUTION OF HIGHER LEARNING IN CHINA.

(H. H. Lowry, D.D., President Pekin University, Pekin, China, in 'Religious Education.')

(Concluded from Last Week.)

PART II.

The Chinese Government has surely launched on a complete system of reform, and it is the supreme duty of the Christian world to seize the opportunity to make the power of religious teaching felt in the education of the scholars and leaders of the new China. Dr. W. A. P. Martin, in a concluding paragraph in his latest book, 'The Awakening of China,' says, 'All kinds of reform are involved in the new education, an dto that China is irrevocably committed. Reinforced by railway, telegraph and newspapers the schoolmaster will dispel the stagnation of remote districts, giving to the whole people a horizon wider than the hamlet, and thoughts higher than the hearthstone. Animated by sound science and true religion it will not be many generations before China will take her place among the leading nations of the earth.' (page 280.) The importance of 'true religion as well as sound science' cannot be too greatly emphasized in this connection. In fact if all that is intended by reform in China is to increase the material wealth of the country, to improve commerce so as to make it more profitable to the world at large, to reconstruct the government to bring it into harmony with the civilization of the twentieth century, there would be little call for the work for which our Christian institutions stand. Education without the moral and spiritual forces of Christianity will never raise a nation to the high civilization of the great Powers of the West. Education will fail to render its highest service to China unless it produces a better type of men than their ancient system has produced; unless it inspires men with higher ideals of life, incites to nobler purposes, creates loftier desires, and extends their vision beyond the boundaries of the Middle Kingdom.

The Christian teacher has now the opportunity to point out that the highest civilizations of the world are founded on the principles of righteousness and truth. And it is because Christian education furnishes the absolutely necessary safeguard against the acquisition of knowledge proving a power for evil instead of good, that the Christian school occupies a deservedly high place among the missionary agencies in China. And this fact will make their maintenance necessary for many years to come, no matter how many schools the government may establish. Christian schools were established in China long before a system of modern education was thought of by the government, and they have been largely influential in the adoption of the new policy. It has not been their aim to supplement the secular education of the government institutions, but to introduce into the very foundation of the new civilization the true principles of education, to develop the physical, mental and spiritual life of the student, and to send him forth with a well established character to work out the destiny of a being who has been created in the image of God.

Christian institutions of collegiate and university grade have grown by the natural process of evolution from the primary and higher schools which have been a part of missionary work from the beginning. They now occupy many strategic centres in the Empire, such as the colleges at Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Hangchow, Wuchang, Weihsien and other cities, and the universities at Soochow, Shanghai, Nanking, Changsha, Chentu, Tungchou and Pekin.

As an illustration of what has been already a ccomplished of the work outlined and some of the problems encountered by these institutions of higher learning in China, it may be in place to make a brief reference to one that may serve for all. In the book already quoted, Dr. Martin says, 'The Pekin University is not unworthy the name it bears.' The Rev. B. L. Whitman LL.D., ex-president of Columbia University in this city (Washington, D.C.), after looking over the institutions, said, 'The Pekin University is the dream of my life.' Bishop J. W. Bashford, in a recent article, says, 'The Pekin University now leads the educational work of the Empire, and probably will do more to cast the new civilization of China into Christian molds than any other single agency on earth.' And Prof. David Eugene Smith, LL.D., of Columbia University, New York, in an address to the students of Pekin University, said, 'You have an opportunity and an attendant responsibility the like of which come to few men in all this world in which it is our lot and our privilege to labor for humanity.'

The Pekin University is favorably located in the capital o the Empre on a campus of over eighteen acres. Three substantial buildings have been erected; two are dormitories and will accommodate about four hundred students, the other is a four story structure used at present for administration and class work. The Medical College, located on the premises of the London Mission, is the Union Medical College of all the missionaries of the north. It has a faculty of ten professors, thirteen lecturers, and an examining board of six other physicians. By an Imperial decree it has authority to confer degrees on its graduates.

The college of Liberal Arts has a teaching force of eight Americans and fifteen Chinese. The total enrollment in all departments last year was five hundred and three. Its work has been recognized by several of the leading state universities in the United States such as California, Michigan and Minnesota. Graduates are received for post-graduate work without examination.

The College of Theology is only partially organized, and Colleges of Dentistry, Engineering, and a Teachers' College are included in the scheme of the university, and will be opened as soon as the necessary funds can be provided.

A larger proportion of the students have chosen Christian work than from any other institution not specially designed to prepare candidates for the ministry. Several of the graduates have secured influential positons in official and commercial appointments beside those who have devoted their lives to the spiritual development of their countrymen.

In view of the fact that religious instruction has no place in the new education, and Christian students are barred by the idolatrous ceremonies from attendance in the government schools, who can estimate the great importance of the opportunity now presented to the Christian schools which have been established throughout the country to prepare leaders for all departments of progress? Leaders there must be, and well will it be for China if she secures men, raised above mere utilitarianism, who shall prove themselves worthy of the great responsibilities of the exalted positions that will be theirs. A Christian Chinese student in a recent letter says, 'Our country has done much toward material reforms, but the rules and statesmen have thus far neglected the true foundations of a nation's strength and power.' It is the privilege of Christian schools to teach China that the desirable things she sees in Western civilization are the outgrowth of years of patient cultivation and toil, and the mere external possession of these things without the foundation from which they spring and upon which they rest, will not make a nation permanently strong. Through Christian guidance the sincere searcher after truth in any of the wide fields of learning will find God. And to find God is to find all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge, all that is worthy in civilization, all that is valuable in education, and all that is honorable in conduct.

A single statement in conclusion—The solution of the problems of religious education in China, assuming, of course, the positive Christian character of the institutions, is to provide for the adequate endowment of the Christian colleges already existing, or to be established in the eighteen provinces. Thus endowed the Christian schools would be able to leaven the new education in all branches of learning with religious truth, and to counteract the agnostic and atheistic tendencies of secular education. Christian schools can only maintain their position and prominent influence by the superiority of their work, and that necessitates a liberal support for at least another generation. If the churches of the Christian world would, within the next ten years, place one hundred million dollars in this work, it would do more for the civilization and Christianization of that great empire than ten times that amount spent on armies, navies, and the industrial and commercial exploitation of the country. The mere suggestion of such an immense sum may seem chimerical and visionary, but it is only one-half the amount given to educational establishments in the United States in a single year, and even so vast a sum thus bestowed in the cause of humanity, would cripple no worthy enterprise in these favored lands where such accumulations of wealth have made the accomplishment of great things possible. An immediate endowment of the Christian colleges in China in this the greatest crisis in her wonderful history would hasten the coming of the Kingdom of Christ in that great empire, and insure the perpetuity and predominance of religious instruction among the four hundred millions of the most brainy, industrious and economical race on the globe.

FROM AWAY OUT ON THE PRAIRIES

Comes Proof of Another Wonderful Cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mark Southern Tells How They Raised Him From a Bed of Sickness, Cured His Kidney Disease and Made Him a Well Man.

Skipton, Duck Lake, Sask., Jan. 28.—(Special).—After thirteen years suffering from Kidney Disease brought on by an accident, Mark Southern, of Heslaker Farm near here, is a well man, and he is not slow to state that he owes his cure to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"It began with pains in my back," Mr. Southern says, "and across my loins, and of late years I became very weak and for days I had to keep to my bed. I had all kinds of advice and tried a great many medicines, but all to no purpose.

"Reading an advertisement induced me to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial, and I wrote for six boxes. After taking the first box I began to feel relief, and after using five boxes I felt quite well again. I am now able to get about my work and feel no effects whatever from the old complaint."

Dodd's Kidney Pills clean all Kidney Diseases and all diseases resulting from disordered Kidneys right out of the system. That's how they cure Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism and Backache. They do it by putting the Kidneys in good working order and they always do it.

THE INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

Gold and Silver Medals, Bibles and Books.

NEW COURSE TO BEGIN AND END WITH THE CALENDAR YEAR.

New Members Welcome at Any Time.

Last week we shared with our readers some of the letters we had received from members of the 'Witness' Bible Study Club, showing the high esteem in which this feature has been held. This week we are glad to publish still others. We would like very much to have our readers show these letters to neighbors or friends, and particularly to those in the advanced department of the Sunday-school, whether as teacher or scholars.

We repeat once more the conditions and prize list, but space forbids doing this very often. At any time, a letter containing stamp for reply will secure any particulars desired.

From Miss Margaret Y. Park, Hudson, Que.:—

'The lesson questions are excellent; they deal with everyday matters. I hope they will continue. I know they have done me much good, although I find some of them difficult.'

From Jonathan Anness, Paisley, Ont.:

'I think the Bible Study Club is one of the best ways to get whole families to study the Bible together. The questions as they appear in the 'Witness' can be used by parents to help their children to study the lesson, and give parents something to talk to their children about. Then, when a friend or neighbor comes in, we can bring out the 'Witness' and have friendly talk over the lesson questions.'

From Mrs. J. Robinson, Strathroy, Ont.:—

'I have found the Bible Study questions very instructive and helpful. I think they are particularly so for those who cannot attend Sunday-school.'

From Andrew Alan, Halifax, N.S.—

'My interest in this Bible Study course is very great, and because of its educative quality, it is a great privilege to turn of a Sunday, (or other day) to a set of questions, straightly put, on practical topics of everyday occurrence with a spiritual application, whereby one's inner consciousness is brought to bear upon everyday life, that life which God has given us to live for Him. I consider any reader of the 'Witness' will be benefited, morally, mentally, spiritually, by the calm, honest study of these simple, practical questions.

I have not ceased to recommend the 'Witness' for its own intrinsic merits, as an instructive, educative, commercial and religious daily; and now further for its possession of this course of study. The 'Witness' is to me the first of newspapers, well conceived, well written, carefully edited, bright, clear, level, just, honest, straightforward, distinguishing right from wrong, and choosing the right.'

From Miss Maggie Watson, Kirkwall, Ont.:—

'I certainly have enjoyed your Bible Study questions for the past year, and profited by them, and feel that the 'Witness' would not be of quite the same value to me if they were not in it.'

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST.

1. Each contestant, or his or her family, must be a subscriber to the 'Witness,' in order to qualify for membership in the International Newspaper Bible Study Club and this Local Club. In the case of city readers of the 'Witness' it is enough for us to have their word stating that they get the 'Witness' regularly through a news agent.

2. Each contestant in this Local Club must answer each of the written questions, for 52 consecutive weeks, commencing for Sunday, January 2, 1910, and the answers must all be in the possession of this paper within two weeks of the close of this period.

3. Each question must be answered separately and the paper written on one side only. No answer must exceed two hundred words in length and may be less. Each answer must have the name and address of the writer at the bottom of the answer.

4. The answers must be delivered to this office, and they will be collated at the close of the contest, and forwarded to headquarters for independent examination by competent examiners. The prizes will then be awarded according to the highest number of marks won by members of the International Newspaper Bible Study Club, and prizes which may be awarded to members of this Local Club will be given out from this office.

THE PRIZES.

First Series—A solid gold medal to each of the first five.

Second Series—A sterling silver medal to each of the next five.

Third Series — A Teacher's Bible, price, $3.50, to each of the next five.

Fourth Series The good book, worth $1.50, to each of the next thirty-five.

Each medal will be suitably engraved, giving the name of the winner, and for what it is awarded, and in like manner each Bible and book will be inscribed.

All who can write, and have ideas, are urged to take up these studies regardless of the degree of their education, as the papers are not valued from an educational or literary standpoint, but from the point of view of the cogency of their reasoned ideas.

SUGGESTIONS TO MEMBERS.

It is strongly recommended that persons who follow the course should cut out and keep each week the lesson questions in full, so as to have them at hand for reference. About once a quarter we will publish a review of the written questions. It is usually better to send in replies not oftener than once a month, and we propose this year to print an acknowledgment of complete answers sent in month by month. Where a whole quarter's answers are sent at once, if a letter is sent stating that the package has been mailed separately, and enclosing stamped and addressed card for reply, the sender will at once have the assurance that the answers have reached their destination safely.

Manuscripts should be folded, not rolled, and if sent with ends open they may be mailed at MS. rate of one cent for each two ounces. If, however, anything in the nature of a letter accompanies the questions, they must be paid for at full letter rate.

As to size of the paper used, no fixed rule is made about this, but the ordinary letter sheet, or note sheet opened out, is recommended for the sake of uniformity, and naturally the same size will be used by the same contestant right through the course.

The date of the lesson should show plainly at the head of each page, and where the answer runs over on to a second page, the date and the name should appar on both pages. To avoid confusion, contestants are asked to use the same signature on their papers throughout, and in the case of ladies to say whether Miss or Mrs..

NEW MEMBERS MAY JOIN AT ANY TIME.

New members are welcomed at any time during the year, all that is needed being that the complete set of 52 questions on the lessons for 1910 shall be in our hands by Jan. 15, 1911. Information cheerfully given at any time. Kindly send stamped envelope for reply.

SPECIAL NOTE.—If you are interested, please cut out the conditions and suggestions given above and keep for reference.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

(Copyrighted, 1908, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

February 13th, 1910.

Worldliness and Trust. Matt. vi. 19-34.

Golden Text.—Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you.—Matt. vi. 33.

Verse 19.—What would Jesus have every man to consider as his chief 'treasure'? (See Matt. vi. 33.)

What is the test as to what a man's 'treasure' is, or that which he values most highly?

If Jesus here does not forbid a man to provide in the present, for the future temporal needs of himself and family, what is it he does forbid?

Verse 20.—What is implied in laying up treasure in heaven, and how is it done?

Verse 21.—How would you demonstrate that 'where your treasure is, there will your heart be also?'

Verses 22, 23.—The 'eye' is what the body sees with and distinguishes one thing from another, what is the faculty of the soul which answers to the eye of the body?

If the judgment is biased and the conscience perverted, how would that effect the views which a man may have of moral and spiritual questions?

Verse 24.—What does the word 'mamon' stand for here?

Why is it impossible for a man to 'serve' both God and 'mommon'?

When a man's chief dependence is upon money, what God does he worship?

Verses 25-27—Why is our temporal welfare assured if we depend wholly upon God?

What are the natural effects of anxious care upon a man's ability to make proper provisions for the future, and upon his present peace of mind?

What is the only effectual cure for the common malady of anxious care?

What are the chief evils of anxiety?

Why is dependence upon God impossible, while we are filled with anxious care about our temporal needs?

Verses 28-31.—In considering the lilies, their freedom from toil, their growth and their beauty, what lessons may we learn of personal and perfect trust in God for our raiment?

What is the tendency of perfect trust in God, upon our habits of self help and general industry?

If a person trusts wholly in God, as Jesus commanded and practised, why is he as sure to be as perfect in his sphere as a lilly in its sphere?

Seeing that God is to all of us what the most loving father is to his children, what effect should that fact have upon our peace of mind concerning future temporal needs?

What is the root of all anxious care?

Verse 32.—What is the fundamental difference between a saint and a sinner?

Verses 33, 34.—**What reason can you give, for the accuracy of the statement of Jesus, that if we make the Kingdom of God and its righteousness our first care, that all our temporal wants will thereby be provided for?** This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Lesson for Sunday, February 20th, 1910.

The Golden Rule—Temperance Lesson.—Matt. vii., 1-12.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the launch:

Mrs. James Ferguson, Granby, Que.	$ 2.15
M. F. N.	.30
Mrs. James Boocock, Oakville, Ont.	1.00
Mrs. Houghton, Montreal	5.00
J. G. Hull, Little Bras d'Or, N. S.	2.00
J. R. Burt, Paris, Ont.	5.00
John E. Simpson, Gainsboro, Sask.	1.00
Received for the cots:—	
A Friend, Regina, Sask.	2.00
Mrs. James Boocock, Oakville, Ont.	.50
Henry McDonald, McGarry's P. O.	1.00
A Sarnia Friend	5.00
B. McLennan	1.00
Received for the new hall at Harrington:—	
C. McH., Loyal, Ont.	5.00
A Friend, Harriston, Ont.	2.00
Previously acknowledged	733.02
Total on hand Jan. 25th	$765.97

We have also received the following sums for other special purposes in connection with the Labrador work:—Mrs. James Boocock, Oakville Ont. .50; Mrs. A. Chesney, Vista, Man. 1.00; Wesley Edmunds, Wolford 10.00

Address all subscriptions for Dr. Grenfell's work to Labrador Fund, care of John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' office, Montreal, stating with subscription the object towards which it is to be placed.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

February 13th, 1910.

WORLDLINESS AND TRUST.

(Matt. vi., 19-34.)

Golden Text.—Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you. (A. V.) Matt. vi., 3.

(Davis W. Clark.)

This emphatic declaration of the impossibility of the double service—God and mammon—corresponds to the first digit of the Decalogue, 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me.' An absorbing concern for the obtaining of worldly good—a complacent repose in its possession—partakes of the nature of idolatry. It excludes God from the account, as well as man's own spiritual nature. It is the sin of sins: covetousness, which is idolatry.

But the Master-Teacher anticipates the question, 'How shall we live unless we apply ourselves undividedly to the getting of a living?' In noble and touching language Jesus reveals the Fatherhood and providence of God. The forgetting of this truth leads to grasping and cruel competition in the gaining and selfish, gluttonous, thankless using of what is once acquired. This is the argument: The body is the casket of a rational and immortal spirit. The very act of creating such a spirit carries with it the support of the body in which it is enshrined. The reasoning is from the greater to the less. The analogy is from nature. Fowls and flowers live and thrive, and that, too, without the artificial devices of which man may avail himself. The benevolence which expends itself upon the least, will not be parsimonious toward the greatest.

No stronger deterrent from corroding care can be found in human language. He who spoke it was touched with a feeling of our infirmities. He himself had not where to lay his head. Thus he not only commands, but he exemplifies the spirit of dependence and trust toward the Father.

There is here no premium on indolence, however. In fact, labor is tacitly enjoined. Man does reap and gather into barns; he does toil and spin. By this very means the Heavenly Father feeds and clothes him. Continue this reaping, gathering, toiling, and spinning; but in the right spirit and in the right proportion. Where this becomes the sole aim and end of life, it partakes of the essence of idolatry. It is Gentilism, pure and simple.

The holy and supreme passion of every heart should be the complete setting up therein of the kingdom of God, the resultant of which is righteousness of heart and life. This is the believer's true portion. He is sincerely satisfied with it. To this, other things, convenient and necessary, are added. This on condition of reasonable prudence and industry; for no guarantee of subversion of natural law is made.

THE TEACHERS' LANTERN.

There is a current Epicureanism which asserts, in a most practical way, that the ideal life does consist in the possession of an abundance of things. This is the logic of the premise, affirmed or suppressed, that man has no spiritual or immortal nature.

The practical effects of such a creed are selfishness, inhumanity, luxuriousness.

The true rule of life is to love and serve God supremely; to allow the setting up of his kingdom in the spiritual nature; to seek after and increasingly conform to the divinely-given rule of right living.

To such an one there will be a steady diminution of corroding care concerning material prosperity, while at the same time industry and prudence may actually increase. The proportion between the material and spiritual, however, is maintained, each in its own order. Jesus' teaching is the very soul of practicability.

No age ever stood in more imperative need of this teaching than our own. It is a period of fiercest competition of depreciated values, of widespread lack of employment.

In the midst of this age Jesus stands, and utters anew the most consolatory message that has ever fallen upon the human ear.

The expression, 'Add a cubit,' is thought to refer to the life rather than the stature. How many dying folks crave to prolong their lives if but a span! Yet how futile! Queen Elizabeth, though the story may be apocryphal, cried, 'Millions for an inch of time!'

'O that man would learn from the flowers the beauty of growing silently, by the internal law of their nature operating through God's gifts and power, up into a full preparation for that blooming in future glory which is set before us as the goal of our glorification.'—Stier.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, February 7.—Matt. vi., 19-34.
Tuesday, February 8.—Hag. i., 1-6.
Wednesday, February 9.—Luke xii., 16-24.
Thursday, February 10.—I. Tim. vi., 6-21.
Friday, February 11.—Luke xviii., 18-30.
Saturday, February 12.—Psa. xxxvii., 1-26.
Sunday, February 13.—Psa. xxxvii., 27-40.

LITERARY REVIEW

THE APPROACH TO THE SOCIAL QUESTION.

'As the fifteenth century had for its task the renaissance of art, the sixteenth the reformation of religion, the seventeenth the development of science, the eighteenth the promotion of democracy, so the task of the twentieth century is to be the reformation and reconstruction of the social world.' With this quotation from Professor Stein's book on the philosophy of society is opened, 'The Approach to the Social Question,' by Prof. Francis Greenwood Peabody, (The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, $1.25 net). Prof. Peabody considers this prophecy too restricted to cover the infinitely varied life of the twentieth century, as other problems are pressing besides that of social redemption. There is nowhere in the volume a clear statement of what is meant by the expression 'social question,' but as the writer has called his work 'The approach' to it, he may not have felt himself bound to a definition of a term whose meaning is almost as vague or varied as the thinkers and writers on the topic are diverse; acknowledging that a complete answer to such a question is 'as unattainable as the complete extirpation of physical disease,' the writer proceeds by four stately avenues to lead his readers up to the present complex structure of the social world. These highways of the ages are social science, sociology, economics and ethics. The opening chapter deals with philosophy as concerns the subject and the closing chapter with religion as a solution of the complex problems of this burning question. One of the most helpful results of the study of social science is that its last word—as is that of natural science—'is the confession of the unity of the world. The law of correlation of forces which means that energy expended in doing work must reappear as energy' is as true in the social as in the natural world, and is the rational ground of courage to the social worker. Even though the present service may be apparent failure, its momentum 'is transformed into the heat or light of another, and the energy expended reappears as energy in some new form of endeavor or hope.' The writer traces an analogy between the moral development of the individual and the moral progress of the body social. The baby is an egoist, his attitude towards the world is one of 'splendid defiance'; the youth discovers that he is but a unit in the mass of humanity and begins to govern his actions by the maxims of prudentialism: while the deeper thought and clearer insight of maturity tend to ethical idealism. The race led by its earliest philosophers passed through the period of egoism into the wider and saner, though still materialistic, philosophy of prudentialism, and is now emerging into the clearer moral atmosphere of altruism or idealism. The modern labor movement is in form economic, in motive moral. 'It is the effort to shape economic life into an instrument of social justice and peace.' This view of the matter the writer believes is at the root of the revolt against welfare-work, once thought to be a solution of the social question. 'Ethics without economics is like a railway train without brakes. Economics without ethics is like a train without steam, admirable in its equipment, but without the power which can move its wheels.' Space is too limited to follow the line of thought through all the chapters. It is comforting to learn that many moral paradoxes are no more surprising or impracticable than the paradoxes of the material world; that the losing of one's life, for instance, is scientifically as well as ethically the only way to find it. Prof. Peabody believes that the primary teaching of Jesus was to the will. 'His first demand of those who would be his disciples was practical obedience and moral decision.' He finds in present day social efforts, both of employees of labor and of artisans, and of all classes of social helpers, the ministry of a socialized religion never more compelling in its call. 'Imperfect, tentative, experimental, these social schemes and dreams may be, but they have their share in the large purpose of the Eternal.'

VARIOUS FICTION.

AN ARRAIGNMENT OF CHURCH AND STATE.

Politics continue to play their part in the fiction of the day. A serious arraignment of both Church and State in England is made in 'The Serpent and the Cross,' by Stephen Andrew, (Greening & Co.). It may be described as a section of the career of two curates and their friends. Both are attached, when the story opens, to the fashionable London congregation of St. Sylvester's. The vicar is, it is to be hoped, a pitiful caricature—a time-serving, money-and-rank-worshipping cleric, carefully avoiding doctrine or opinion that might offend or disturb his fastidious parishioners. Both young men are disappointed in the quenching of their early enthusiasms and hopes for service, but the disappointment affects them differently. One, Roger Vayne, suddenly renounces Christianity altogether, and avowedly takes service with the powers of evil. This sudden apostasy turns out to be the result of occult influence exercised upon him by his father, an ex-Indian officer, and another, a Hindoo, whom Sir Anthony acknowledges as 'The Master.' They secure Roger's adhesion to their 'new religion'—a religion entirely of self, with the avowed aim of destroying Christianity in England. The emblem of the new faith is a serpent entwining a cross. The young Oxford graduate is chosen to be the preacher of the cult of the serpent to the selected great, also to write a book enlarging upon it—not explaining it. He also enters largely into newspaper correspondence, arousing interest and curiosity concerning the promised 'new religion.' At a fixed time the public is aroused by the appearance of serpents on the altars of leading cathedrals, tracts are sown broadcast, and the first seance of the serpent is held, with Roger preaching and an exhibition of some Hindoo 'magic.' A furore is created. Many of the idle, the careless, and the selfish seize on the congenial doctrine of the supremacy of self. Economical relations are threatened with chaos. But the plotters have recognized all along that there was a higher power than any under their control, and it is by this power that their well-laid plan is brought to nought. Leonard Hayle, the second curate, finds help in Paul, a young house surgeon in a London hospital. Acting on his advice, Hayle resigns from St. Sylvester's and goes to the Midland manufacturing town of Middlehampton, where Paul himself has begun work as assistant to a 'club doctor,' but finds the evil of such a system and practices independently. He introduces Hayle to a different type of cleric in the clergy house of St. Crispin's, a group of earnest young ritualists who are also social students eager for the rescue of poverty-ridden people about them. Hayle casts in his lot with them and finds his true work. He tells them about Roger, and they agree to pray for him. This is the power dreaded by 'the Master' and Sir Anthony. The young men recognize Roger's hand in the propagation of the cult of the serpent, and prepare to meet his great attack. They pass through a time of severe trial. Many are drawn away, but many others are brought into more vital connection with the Church and unite to pray for their country. One result of the united prayer is the awakening of Roger Vayne's will from its dormant condition and of his conscience at the sight of the evil he has wrought. He finally throws off the trammels at risk of his life from the vengeance of 'the Master.' In attempting to kill Roger, the Hindoo is himself fatally injured. Before dying he writes to Sir Anthony acknowledging his true purpose and its defeat. His motive is hatred of England; his aim her destruction. 'England Christian is supreme—England anti-Christian will fall to pieces.' Roger at last finds his way to the Middlehampton Clergy House, to the band who have been praying for him. Both Established Church and Nonconformists come in for knocks. So does tariff reform. One of the frequenters of the Clergy House is a socialist whose arguments produce a strong effect on the Churchmen, while their lives reconcile him to Christianity. The final result of their experiments is a ritualistic, socialistic Christianity, or Christian Socialism.

THE ART OF PUFFING.

The account of a bye-election at 'Walham Rye,' a suburb of London, is one of the most amusing and yet suggestive features of a clever farce called 'Boom,' by William Caine, (Greening & Co.). The whole story is an expose of the methods of that modern institution, the advertising agent. Mr. Dana Blair is 'deus ex machina' to a large and varied assortment of people. He is the 'Bandmaster' and induces a pretty chorus girl, a peer who bought his title through the agent, his son, a successful candidate for parliament, a very minor poet who wishes to become laureate, and a variety of others, to join and play his tune. He is in league with a sensational newspaper editor and various touts, and he plays all his people, incidentally for their good, but principally to enrich Mr. Dana Blair. He makes the chorus girl jump into the position of rising star in a few days by clever advertising, and fools the public generally to the top of its bent. At last he undertakes to marry off pretty Helen Trimble, who has quarrelled with her fiance over her new path to greatness, but fate comes to the rescue. The lover's stubborn pride is subdued and he snatches her at the very altar from the fate of becoming Mrs. Bunyan, wife of the 'blue velvet poet.' The whole thing is a great puppet dance, but there is a good deal of wholesome human nature mixed up with it. In spite of its crusade against 'puffing,' it is an eminently readable book.

TYPICAL WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIER.

A Breed that is becoming popular on this side of the Atlantic.

A CHEERFUL LOVE STORY.

A most cheerful tale, to be highly commended as a cure for 'the blues,' is 'Her Suburban Highness,' by Gurner Gilliman, (Greening & Co.) In this ideal history every lover has his loss, every couple, old or young, are true and tried lovers, and all the benevolent designs of match-making relations are fulfilled to their hearts' desire. Princess Irma, of Garstein, a little German princedom, who had, of course, an English mother, and also an English governess, is commanded by her father, the Grand Duke, acting under instructions from the Emperor, to marry Prince Karl of Gunsberg, the next principality, and so end a boundary feud of long standing. In spite of excellent accounts of the prince, the lady rebels. She calls in the aid of her great-aunt, 'the aunt of Europe.' The papa and the archbishop deal unsuccessfully with Irma, and then the aunt asks them to leave the matter to her. By her advice the Princess and Miss Saunders run away and hide themselves in a London suburb. Also by her advice, Prince Karl and his equerry seek the same suburb to practice English—and incidentally to woo the princess. He not only wins her love, but in the process falls deeply in love himself—also part of the plan. The equerry is disgusted at having to play 'goosebery,' till he falls in love with Irma's English girl friend and she with him. While the young folk are philandering, Miss Saunders, the governess, has her turn. She meets her girlhood's lover, now a famous Indian soldier, and for her the first wedding bells are pealed. The equerry comes next and carries off his English bride to undreamed-of greatness. Prince Karl insists on winning his bride in his proper person, but in the meantime persuades her to sacrifice herself for her country and agree to marry Prince Karl in order to avoid the horrors of war. With breaking heart she consents because he wishes it and goes home. The grand finale is where she discovers who the dreaded prince really is and a radiant bride is led to the altar instead of a pale-faced devotee to duty.

QUEEN OF EGYPT.

Another quasi-historical novel goes back to the most ancient days of that ancient land formerly known as Kheim or Khem ,later Egypt. 'The Witch Queen of Khem,' by Ena Fitzgerald, (Greening & Co.), tells of Ath, Queen of Egypt, who sold herself to the evil one in return for unlimited power until 'the great tree outside the Temple of Ptah, in Memphis, is dragged from its root by a single man.' She fancies this means immortality and sets about undermining the power of her brother and joint ruler, Pharoah Unas, and introducing an era of universal self-indulgence. All men succumb to her arts except a chosen few. The brother is stricken with a fatal illness and an evil kinsman suggests putting out of the way his successor as joint ruler, the young Prince Zar. The wicked Seti is at once punished by the gods with death by lightning, but Ath determines, by means of her magic, to carry out the plot. Zar is sent away to the Delta, hunting, with instructions to an attedant to murder him. But their destinies are ruled by the same stars as that of Amasis, adopted son of Horas, an aged herbalist and astrologer, who knows of this apostasy and has warned her against defying the gods. Amasis falls under the spell of Ath for a time, after the death of Horas, and enters her service actually carrying the commission for the murder of Prince Zar, whom he loves. But he comes to the knowledge of the true character and purpose of the queen and throws off her influence which has enslaved him. He is aided in this by another old astrologer, Rames, a friend of Horus, who also assists him in rescuing the prince. There is a third in the group that meet at the house of Rames, Jehudda, a Hebrew. His part is to continue in prayer to his God. While not prepared to leave the gods of Egypt for Jehovah, Rames feels that through Jehudda's prayers the strongest help may be obtained. As in 'The Serpent and the Cross,' the Eastern mystic feels the superlative power of prayer. Amasis makes his way to the Delta just in time to warn and save Zar. They escape to Thebes and remain there in hiding till a sufficient secret following is obtained to warrant a rising which takes places at Memphis. A great battle is fought, in which at first Zar seems to lose, till, while Jehudda prays, a great eclipse darkens all the land and terrifies the soldiers of Ath. At night a great earthquake shakes the city and so loosens the great tree before the temple of Ptah that a soldier drags it down for safety. Ath knows that her power is over. She disappears forever, and Zar is proclaimed Pharaoh amid rejoicing, which is turned to grief when it is known that Amasis has fallen a victim to a drunken soldier. At heavy cost Egypt is saved from the rule of self-indulgence.

BY BARONESS ORCZY.

That mistress of buoyant romance, the Baroness Orczy, is not in her pleasantest vein in 'The Nest of the Sparrowhawk,' (Greening & Co.), which is a tale of plot, tragedy and crime. The strongest feature of the story is the delineation of the grim effects of the crime of murder on the murderer, the inability to keep away from the scene of its commission, the desperate desire to know if the crime has been discovered, and if suspicion has been aroused against himself, and the fatal disability to do away entirely with vestiges of his guilt.

The Sparrowhawk is the nickname of a poverty-stricken heiress-hunting country squire, whose sole reward for allegiance to Cromwell during the civil war is the guardianship of a young lady, daughter of a duke who fell in the war. Sir Marmaduke is burdened with debt and bitter in spirit till the girl is nearly of age. Then he determines to enter the lists with the other gallants of the neighborhood as suitor to his ward. His only chance of success is to masquerade in some romantic guise. He devises and carries out a scheme wherein he figures as a French Royalist exile working to save his country. The girl is completely fascinated by the supposed French Prince, who wooes her secretly at evening in a solitary corner of the park. Finally he persuades her into a runaway marriage, after which he disappears till the coming of age of Lady Sue. Throughout this time she is attended by the devotion of Sir Marmaduke's secretary, a youth whom he dreads so much that he plots the destruction of his good name, and poor Richard is disgraced publicly, and so parted from the lady of his heart. At the last he meets her again and convinces her of his innocence and also of his devotion if she ever has need of his services. The supposed prince has taken lodgings at the home where the secretary and his brother, a young smith, live with their adoptive mother, an old Quaker woman. Sir Marmaduke's plot is successfully carried out to the evening of Lady Sue's coming of age. She brings all her moveable wealth to him at the cottage, from which he intends to vanish, taking it with him. The plot is discovered at the last moment by the young smith, and the upshot of the quarrel is the murder of the discoverer out on the cliffs by the sea. The defaced body is dressed in the masquerade costume and is supposed to be that of the French Prince, whom nobody mourns very much. It is discovered, however, that the body is really that of the smith and suspicion runs high. Sir Marmaduke cannot keep away from it all, though prudence advises flight. Proofs of his guilt come to light at the same time as the identity of the smith and his brother is revealed and they are shown to be his own nephews, sons of his careless sister-in-law, who abandoned them in childhood. Sir Marmaduke is so obsessed by his gruesome curiosity that escape is growing more difficult all the time, till at last he seeks the spot on the cliffs where his crime was committed, and his body is later found where that of his victim had lain. The surviving nephew, the former secretary, later marries his true love, and the tragedy gives way to happier scenes.

LIFE'S OUTLOOK FOR YOUNG GIRLS

Nature Makes Demands Upon Them which only such a Tonic as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Can Supply.

The girl of to-day is the woman of to-morrow, and until that to-morrow oft-times she suffers, a weariness and loss of strength and brightness. These woes, with pallid cheeks, shortness of breath and persistent headaches, tell plainer than words that she needs assistance in the form of new, rich red blood.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are just the medicine growing girls need. Every dose helps to make new, rich blood, thus helping languid despondent girls on to the full bloom of womanhood, making them robust, cheerful and attractive. Mrs. Albert Putman, Port Robinson, Ont., says: "A couple of years ago my daughter Hattie, now fifteen, was in declining health. She complained of severe headaches, had no appetite, was very pale, and exhausted at the least exertion. As time passed on she was hardly able to drag herself about, notwithstanding that she was under medical treatment and continuously taking medicine. At this juncture a neighbor strongly advised me to give Hattie Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to do so. After she had taken three boxes some improvement was noticed; the headaches were not so frequent, nor so severe, and her appetite was much improved. This was indeed cheering, and she continued taking the Pills until she had used some eight boxes, when she was as well as ever she had been in her life, and since that time she has been as robust as any girl could wish to be. I would strongly urge all mothers of growing girls to keep their health fortified through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be had from any medicine dealer or by mail from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

LITERARY NOTES

THE YOUNGER KIPLING.

Some of those things that Kipling the imperialist would perhaps rather not have said are facing the novelist now in the resurrected work of Rudyard Kipling, the callow journalist, which seemed to have been quite safely buried in the old files of some Indian newspapers. These early stories and sketches having been dug up and published in book form without the author's permission under the title 'Abaft the Funnel,' by the firm of B. W. Dodge & Co., New York, the novelist has reluctantly consented to the appearance of an authorized edition. Some of the sketches contain the young Anglo-Indian's very adverse first impressions of England. These give the book its chief interest.

I have a view of very many streets and a river. Except the advertisements on the walls, there isn't one speck of color as far as the eye can reach. The very cat, who is an amiable beast, comes off black under my hand, and I daren't open the window for fear of smuts. And this is better than a soaked and sobbled country, with the corn-stalks standing like plovers' eggs in green moss and the oats lying flat in moist clumps. We haven't had any summer, and yesterday I felt the raw touch of the winter. Just one little whiff to show that the year had turned: 'Oh, what a happy land is England!'

So much for the climate and the country; the people fare no better, and how does the champion of Tommy Atkins account for his first impressions of the home army—'pink and white and chubby and undersized'? And he says further:

Some day, if we live long enough, we shall see the glories of the past and the 'sublime instinct of an ancient people without one complete army corps pitted against a few unsentimental long-range guns and some efficiently organized troops. Then the band will begin to play, and it will not play 'Rule Britannia' until it has played some funny tunes first.

Prophetic, that, of the present army agitation!

ALPHONSE DAUDET.

The widow of Alphonse Daudet has recently produced a volume entitled 'Souvenirs autour d'un Groupe Litteraire,' in which the great French author is shown in the light of his genial home life, a warm friend, a loving husband, and a good father. The relation between husband and wife was one of the truest companionship.

During thirty years of housekeeping, writes Mme. Daudet, I never suffered from ennui a single hour; I may have had my sorrows, wifely or motherly anxieties, hours of anguish or of tears—what life is exempt from these things?—but never a minute of ennui, of discontented idleness. I know that no effort was in vain in his sight; young, his gayety, his exuberance, which flustered me a bit, dispelled my feminine timidities, revealed me to myself. From the first pages of mine he saw he judged me worthy to be his companion of letters and thus our lives were closely mingled, even in certain of his criss-crossed manuscripts, where our two handwritings follow, embrace, continue one another. . . . . My artistic tastes always kept his company in one way or another; music, reading aloud, correction of the proofs he confided to me, we were always two, although so different, he so Southern, I so Northern, especially at first; for our natures blended, impressed each other mutually. He often said that I had perfected in him the art of writing, and it was he who taught me to live.

HARDY IN FRANCE.

While there is considerable discussion going on in England over the merits or failures of Thomas Hardy, the poet, Hardy the novelist is receiving both adverse criticism and appreciation in France. A translation of his novels is being produced by Eve Marqueritte, daughter of Paul Marqueritte, the novelist, and it is this undertaking that has provoked the comparison by M. Paul Louday ,of the place Hardy is likely to take in France with that he now holds in England. The New York 'Times' quotes this critic as saying:

It was to be foreseen that the works of Thomas Hardy would create scandal in England, and they have not failed to do so. It looked as though his boldness would constitute a good chance of success in France. Without doubt we have not the prudery of our neighbors. It may even be that we have not prudery enough, and that we fall too readily into license. But, for that very reason, we have long passed the stage where Mr. Hardy stops. For his fellow-citizens he was a bit scandalous; for us he is rather a bit timid and a bit cold. . . . . The audacities of Thomas Hardy, in so far as they are well founded, appear to us archaic—and decidedly pale beside the fantasies of our most recent innovators at whom we content ourselves with smiling without thinking of veiling our faces. If he has succeeded in disquieting his British readers, and in shocking sometimes their susceptibilities, Thomas Hardy naturally appears much more original to them than to us, and must interest them that much the more.

BRIEFLY.

Recent disclosures in Paris give good reason to believe that the memoirs of the aged Empress Eugenie, lately announced for publication, are the work of forgers. The group of swindlers who, it is said, have prepared the volume purporting to contain the personal reminiscences of the ex-Empress of the French, have had the 'memoirs' translated into English, German, Italian and Spanish, in readiness to place all editions on the market at the earliest opportunity.

Quiller-Couch, says the New York 'Times,' seems to be an active man in the affairs of his home town, Fowey-in Cornwall. He is justice of the peace, rear-admiral of the yacht club, and a leading spirit in the mercantile association and the Troy Town Band. He is also a cricketer, and kicks off the ball at important football games. According to one of his Cornish neighbors, 'They'm many of us could tell you that Mr. Quiller-Couch is the only gent in Fowey.'

On February 26th, Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. will bring out a novel by Anna Chapin Ray, entitled 'Over the Quicksands.' As in this author's former books, 'The Bridge Builders' and 'Quickened,' the social life of Quebec city again forms the background against which an interesting group of characters work out a dramatic story.

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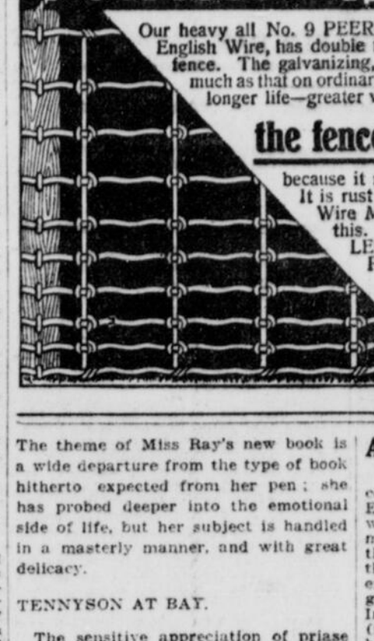

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The theme of Miss Ray's new book is a wide departure from the type of book hitherto expected from her pen; she has probed deeper into the emotional side of life, but her subject is handled in a masterly manner, and with great delicacy.

TENNYSON AT BAY.

The sensitive appreciation of priase which the great Tennyson evinced, and which some of his disparagers have called by a harder name, did not, however, make the poet the ready prey of the curious tourist or lion hunter. The February 'Putnam's' in an article by Elizabeth R. Chapman, on 'Talks with Tennyson,' tells of one occasion, on which the poet expressed his dislike of this consequence of fame:

It happened that my sister had, in the first instance, the honor of leading with him, the little procession in the garden, and we, following through winding paths and across sheltered lawns, more than once caught sounds of laughter, his dry humor and quaint, whimsical talk amusing and delighting his companion. It seems he was pouring out to her his woes on the subject of tourists and celebrity hunters generally, and pleased apparently, at finding in her a kindred spirit, capable of appreciating his quips, capable even of audacity, which I think he enjoyed, of laughing at the comical side of his distress, he went on enlarging upon it.

He said he no longer cared for Farringford, because 'they leave me no peace there. They crowd and stare as if I was a wild beast. Here, at Aldworth, there was a naughty little American woman who forced her way in, determined to see me. I hid myself for an hour and a half, till I thought she was gone. Then I went out into the garden and said, "Well, that American woman is gone at last!"—and there she was behind a bush, and heard me!'

THE STUDY OF FRENCH.

The simplification of spelling is not confined to those interested in the easy use of the English language. One of the French attempts to aid the struggling student has resulted in the publication of 'Le Francais Fonetique, Metode Nouvelle pour Apprendre et pour Enseigner le Francais,' by Louis Tesson professor of French at the New England College of Languages, Boston, Mass. The title explains the publication which is an attempt to guide the student of French by the easier path of phonetic spelling, to the desired goal. The method requires, as in the similar English plan, the introduction of new signs, or rather, the old letters variously accented. A companion publication to this is 'Le Verbe Francais Raisonne Methode tout a fait nouvelle pour apprendre et pour enseigner les verbes francais,' also by Professor Tesson. Four groups are deemed sufficient for the classification of the verbs and these are studied in detail. Both pamphlets are published in Paris by Ch. Amat.

FOREST RANGERS AT COLLEGE.

(Washington 'Post.')

'It is not generally known that forest rangers in the west are allowed to take courses in forestry and conservation work at the colleges and universities of that section of the country, but such is the case,' said O. L. Kenney, of Seattle.

'Recently several hundred forest rangers were detailed by the government to stury forest subjects at the University of Washington. They are there now, taking special courses. The course lasts for three months, and of course is mostly practical. The rangers continue on the payroll, just the same as if they were at work in the forests. The government believes that they will be better fitted for their actual work by some theoretical instruction and the benefit of the experience of older and experienced foresters. While this is an experiment, it is believed that it will become a permanent matter, and the rangers will be sent to the university every winter to learn more of their profession.'

NAMED AFTER THE FAIRIES.

Elveden, where King Edward once more visits Lord Iveagh, derives a romantic name from picturesque local superstition, 'as the Daily Chronicle.' It means the fairies' hollow, or dell, and was so-called because Saxon and mediaeval peasants fancied this spot to be a favorite resort for the 'elves,' who held their moonlight dances in the 'dene.' These merry little people were doubtless all trapped, or shot, on suspicion of being poachers, by the prosaic keepers of the late Maharajah Duleep Singh, who turned the whole parish into a vast game-preserve. That eccentric potentate, who had a keen eye for profit, set the example of selling game by contract to a West End poultry dealer, and degraded many English sportsmen into mere poulterers' slaughtermen.

A Notable Musical Collection.

An imposing array of artists who contribute to the February lists of Edison Records ought to go a long way towards disabusing any popular misconception of the musical value of the Phonograph. Some idea of what the National Phonograph Company is expending on its catalogue will be suggested by the names of the talent. In the instrumental line the Amberol (four-minute) list offers Victor Herbert and His Orchestra in "Rose of the World," the tuneful number of his brilliant opera, "Algeria"; Sousa's Band in the well-known "Benediction of the Poignards," from Meyerbeer's "The Huguenots"; The United States Marine Band in "The Rifle Regiment March"; the New York Military Band in "In Cairo—Oriental Patrol"; Frosini, the accordian wizard, in the delightful "Amoureuse" waltz, and the American Symphony Orchestra in "Forosetta-Tarantella," an Italian dance number, and "The Darkies' Jubilee," a descriptive selection in which is reproduced, with the assistance of singers, dancers and novel effects, a darky jubilee on a Mississippi levee.

The vocal contributions include "My Pretty Little Piece of Dresden China," a charming concèit by Bessie Wynn; "Hello, Mr. Moonman, Hello'" by Harvey Hindermeyer, tenor; "If I Had the World to Give You," by Reed Miller, tenor; "Juanita," by the Metropolitan Quartette; the Prologue from "Pagliacci," baritone solo, sung in English by Thomas Chalmers; "I'm Glad I'm a Boy and I'm Glad I'm a Girl," a conversational duet from "The Follies of 1909," by Ada Jones and Billy Murray; "Ireland Isn't Ireland Any More," comic song by Edward M. Favor, and other comic, sentimental and sacred selections by the well-known staff of Edison artists.

The two-minute instrumental list is equally abundant in good things. Victor Herbert and His Orchestra are heard in the "Venetian Love Song" by Ethelbert Nevin; Sousa's Band in "The Dancing Girl" from the suite, "Maidens Three"; the internationally famous Vienna Instrumental Quartette in the "Tin Soldier," a dream of Viennese melody; the American Symphony Orchestra in the captivating "Ciribiribin Waltz," and the New York Military Band in a novel march arrangement, the "Two Thomas Cats."

Not alone in selections and artists do the lists excel, but in the marvellous reproduction that is given the numbers. Truly, the Edison Phonograph has reached a high state of perfection that entitles it to a position of dignity among musical instruments.

TO START A TIGHT SCREW.

(From the 'Strand.')

Lots of folks have tried to remove a stubborn screw from a piece of wood, a screw that won't budge at all, and have in the end given it up as a bad job. Well, if such a thing occurs again don't give it up, don't lose your temper or exert yourself, but try this recipe for removing the screw:

Heat a poker red hot, and then hold it against the screw head for a little while, wait a few minutes for the screw to cool down, when it will be found that the screw can be removed quite easily with the same screw driver that just previously would not perform the work. The explanation is quite simple.

The red hot poker heats the screw, the screw expands and make the hole it is in just a wee bit bigger. The screw then cools down and resumes its original size, leaving the hole in the wood a size too large—and there you are.

REMINISCENCES OF LABOUCHERE

(Westminster 'Gazette.')

Mr. Labouchere has been recalling to an interviewer of the Florence 'Herald' some of the stirring events in Florence in the year 1859. He was a witness of the departure of the Grand Ducal family from the Pitti Palace on the morning of the revolution. 'Was anything more heard about them?' the interviewer asked, and Mr. Labouchere replied that some of the people brought back news that 'on the road to Bologna they all got out and stopped an hour or two at an inn, where they all sat in a row, crying.'

After this had gone on for some time it was discovered that the whole party had forgotten their pocket handkerchiefs. Fortunately, the Grand Duchess had on a white petticoat with very ample frills, so she went round to each of the Grand Ducal family in turn and wiped their eyes and noses for them in the frills of her petticoat, and then she did the same for the ladies and gentlemen in waiting.

Mr. Labouchere admitted that this story might not be true. 'From what I know,' he said, 'about royalties in general, and from what I remember about the Grand Ducal family of Tuscany in particular, it is exceedingly probable that they would start on an expedition of that kind without a pocket handkerchief between them.'

Victor Emmanuel, Mr. Labouchere went on to say, was 'a curious mixture of a very rough soldier and a very cunning Italian. At an officials dinner he would eat nothing, and smoke Cavours, for he had always dined at midday. When he went to Windsor he a good deal surprised Queen Victoria. I could tell you some very amusing stories about Victor Emmanuel and Queen Victoria,' he said, 'but I won't.' Mr. Labouchere in his old age is clearly as astute as ever.

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...BY...

ANNA CHAPIN RAY

Author of 'Quickened,' 'Hearts and Creeds,' 'By the Good Saints Anne,' etc.

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To those Master Builders who, their courage unshaken by disaster to the old bridge, are already looking forward to an active part in fashioning the new.

Christmas Day, 1908.

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

The sight-seeing trip of a little steamer from the old city of Quebec, up the St. Lawrence, to the scene of the great cantilever bridge in process of erection is occasion for the introduction of Jessica West and her father, a wealthy contractor from Arizone. Kay Dorrance, a young author of some ability, who had noticed Jessica and her father on the boat, meets mother and daughter together at the quiet house at which the young author is boarding. He awakens Jessica's resentment by his greater consideration for her mother, a woman behind whose aggrieved manner he reads years of unhappiness, but at last he conciliates her, and soon he and Willis Stone Asquith, jr., a member of Quebec's best society, and the young Frenchman, de la Haye, are variously attracted by the girl's young charms. Young Asquith and his father have called on Mrs. West for her husband's sake, and later Mrs. Asquith invites Mrs. West and Jessica to dinner. The girl's unconventional ways are a source of great discomfort to Dorrance, whose interest in her, nevertheless, increases. Quebec society is most hospitable, and Jessica has a good time. Colonel West is alarmed at her popularity, and determines to stop at least de la Haye's advances, and Dorrance, attempting to warn the girl against the Frenchman, incurs her displeasure. During the days that follow she is much in Asquith's society, and together they plan a canoe trip, to which Jessica does not invite Dorrance.

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

'So it is,' she answered, with the ready comradeship she always showed him nowadays; 'mine, almost as much as yours, mine because it is yours; you've told me so much about it. What's more, you've told me as if you thought I understood. I hate men who talk child-talk to me,' she ended hotly.

This time, Asquith laughed.

'I'm afraid I don't. You don't encourage the habit. But let's forget it all, to-day. I'm on a holiday, you know; and, after all, the bridge is work, no matter how I love it.'

Her laugh answered his, as if in response to his call for holiday.

'So is paddling, I suspect. How fast we've come ahead! I don't hear the others anywhere, and I was counting on the Bidwell squeals. They are delicious, even if they are your cousins. Do let's turn back and look for them. Besides, I'm hostess, after all, and you oughtn't to make me forget my other guests.' Her voice, full of chiding mirth, was full, too, of content.

Undecided, he held his blade poised in mid-air.

'Ough: we?' he asked, and his tone betrayed his dislike of the obligation.

'Sure!' she answered gayly. 'It's duty; likewise, it's the conventional decent. How black the sky is!' she added suddenly, as the canoe shot out from the shadow of the trees. 'Do you think we'll have a shower?'

Asquith glanced up. Then his shoulders straightened, and his lean hands gripped the paddle.

'We're in for it,' he said; 'and soon. We shall have to race the storm, for there's no landing here. Sit steady, please, and keep your eyes open for a bit of good beach.' And once more the paddle cut the water sharply.

For a time, it was a race, swift, three-fold, even, a race between the storm, the winding, rock-strewn current and the little green canoe. Now a gust of wind, forerunner of the blast to come, swept down upon them, driving them edgewise before its force. Now a dozen jagged, foam-flecked rocks sprang up in their pathway like fangs waiting to bite at them as they passed. But Asquith gripped his paddle strongly, steadily, with unerring craft, righted the wind-tossed canoe, rounded the rocks and cleft the rising waves with a skill which Jessica, gamely laughing, the while she clutched the gunwale with both hands, could not fail to note and, noting, to admire. Only once he spoke, and that just as the hail swept down upon them.

'I really think you don't need to be afraid, Miss West,' he said, with a calmness he was far from feeling.

Jessica's answering laugh rang out above the wind, above the first hissing of the hail.

'Afraid! With you!' she said scornfully. Then she added, as an afterthought, 'Besides, you know, I can swim like any fish.'

But, even as she bowed her head before the increasing fury of the storm, she realized, as Asquith had realized before her, that swimming beneath such hail as that could end in one thing, and that, death.

Then they fell silent, Asquith because it was taking all his strength to steady the canoe, all his attention to make out, through the driving hail which fell in a white wall around them, the rocks and shoals that barred their way; Jessica because, reminded by the swirling storm of the Valkyries' ride, she had fallen into a vague wonderment what Valhalla would be like, that Valhalla which loomed so near them, and whether its halls held many men of better calibre than Asquith. The hail was beating down upon her pitilessly, the wind struck cruelly across her drenched shoulders and whipped her loosened hair about her face; yet, strange to say, she never heeded. She knew the danger was imminent, knew that the end might come at any moment; but she felt no fear. Instead, her face serene, her lips still laughing, she thought about Valhalla, about Asquith, and then about Kay Dorrance. The smile widened. Well, she had had the best of things, and one—one or two—good friends.

'Now! Steady!'

Asquith's voice recalled her to herself. She felt, rather than saw, that he had cast aside the paddle and risen in the little green canoe amid the lessening hail. There came a shock, a crash, drowned in its turn by the thunder which heralded the dying of the storm. An instant later, Jessica, struggling in the icy water, heard again the voice, quiet as if he were offering her a cup of tea.

'Not hurt? That's good. Put your hand on my shoulder, and strike out. The shore is open here, and not ten feet away.'

Dazed by the shock, chilled and stiffened, but indomitable, she laughed again, laughed and, without a word to waste her strength, obeyed. The hail was nearly spent by now; but the wind still blew fiercely, twisting the trees upon the banks and lashing the river to a foam; but, underneath her hand, Asquith's shoulder was firm as a rock, his steady stroke was steadying her own. And so, chilled, beaten by the waves and wind, they made their slow way forward until they touched the shore.

On the shore, Jessica, dragging the wisps of drenched hair away from her eyes, turned her face up to Asquith's. Her lips were blue, her teeth chattering; but she still wore her indomitable little smile.

'Mr. Asquith, I think you've saved my life,' she said, with a brave effort for her wonted gayety. 'You're a plucky man, and I hope you'll think it was worth your while. I can't thank you; but,—' her voice suddenly died out in something dangerously near a little sob; 'but I do hope the day will come when I can do as much for you.' And their eyes met, as they once more faced life again, faced it after they thought it must have gone away for ever, faced it without a a notion how soon the girl's words were destined to fulfilment, nor half how tragically.

CHAPTER XV.

Kay Dorrance had found himself deserted, that morning.

By a curious chance, the first knowledge of the canoeing party was not to come until that very noon, come, too, from the lips of Monsieur de la Haye. The reason of this, after all, was fairly obvious. With one exception, Jessica's guests had been so certain that Kay Dorrance would be included in their number that they had seen no reason to assure themselves of the fact. Asquith had been the one exception. Until they were fairly out upon the river, he had not commented to Jessica upon the omission of Dorrance from her list. Neither had he cared to comment regarding it to Dorrance. And Dorrance, used by this time to seeing Asquith come and go at all hours of the day, had paid scanty heed to the long conferences which had heralded the coming expedition. Moreover, he had been busy in his room, struggling with some proof sheets, when Asquith had called for Jessica, that morning.

Later, his proof sheets done, he bethought himself of Asquith and a walk. The telephone revealed the fact that Asquith was not at home. Dorrance did not wait to inquire where he had gone. Instead, he consulted the telephone book anew, and then a second time, and a third. The people he liked best to play with were all unaccountably absent. Even the telephone at the tennis club appeared to be clanging into empty space, so far as his efforts for information were concerned. His desire for exercise departed from him instead, he went to his room, crammed a brace of little books into his pockets, and sought the corner of the terrace. On his way out through the hall, he heard a maid answering the telephone.

'Miss West? She's out. She will be gone, all day. She's gone to—'

Dorrance passed on, only too well aware that, under the present sulphurous condition of the atmosphere, Jessica's destination concerned him not one whit. Time was when he had felt an interest, keen, but impersonal, in all her plans and doings. Now, alas he told himself with something between a blush and a shudder, that time for him was past. Albeit his right to have an interest in her was denied him, his attitude to her was anything but impersonal. He shrugged his shoulders; yet he admitted frankly to himself that he was lonesome, very lonesome, as he went his way. To a man with red hair, armed neutrality is far more wearing than battles without end. A good, downright fight with Jessica would be a welcome relief, after all these days of courteous, cold disregard; a fight to any sort of a finish would be preferable to this indeterminate hostility. And, the worst of it all was, do what he would, Kay Dorrance could never wholly dismiss the girl from his mind. Try as he would to bar her out, she always crept back again by some unsuspected loophole, ready to confront him when he was least aware of her proximity. Worst of all, not for one single instant in the past two weeks had he been resigned to the fact that he had come to care excessively for Miss Jessica Marguerite King West.

His hands thrust into his pockets above the brace of books, philosophically he sought the terrace according to his wont, when he had nothing else to do. Long since, he had adopted as his own one particular seat in one of the kiosks, far up the terrace beyond the Chateau windows and in the angle of the wall. There, sheltered from the sun and catching every breeze that stirred around him, by turns he read, and dreamed bright day-dreams which somehow, as the time went on, centred less and less solely in the work which heretofore had been all in all to him. Now and then, both book and dreaming were forgotten, while he lost himself entirely in watching the picture at his feet: the huddled, pointed roofs just visible between the bars of iron railing, the great red wharves, the little white ferry which seemed to be eternally fretting at her dock, ready for a crossing that never came. Beyond it all, idle and leisurely and slow, the majestic river went its steady ways: the one, dotted here and there with little sails, passing the ragged gash cut in the Montmorency shore, passing the holy chaos of Sainte Anne's shine; the other sweeping down between the farm-dotted hills and bearing on its breast a mighty steamship, bound, like the river itself, for the distant sea. Beyond the utmost limit of his sight, beyond the blue hills that guarded the silent passage, the two avenues would come together, deep and shallow, and go on and on until the river turned into a gulf, and the gulf became the ocean. And, beyond the other limit of his sight, far up the river, was rising day by day that mighty bridge, so soon to span the stream, to link those shores, separate from the beginning of things until now, to bring down to that idle water front the busy stir of life, of cargoes and of men. But, once the pointed roofs gave way to tracks and elevators and to noisy, shouting men, once the ferry and the wharves sprang into bustling energy, would the picture still retain its loveliness? Dorrance cared for men, exulted in each new achievement. None the less, he shook his head. Environment made all the difference, that and the traditions of the place. The bridge rose grandly in its present grace and promised majesty. Its consequences were quite another thing.

On this particular morning, he felt the dread of the coming change far more than it was his wont to do. The old town at his feet lay sluggish, torpid, idle in the hot haze of the August moon. The sun smoke sharply down on the deserted Allan wharf; the King's Wharf by its side lacked every sign of life. Down by the Champlain Market corner, a street car trundled on its way; but, so far beneath, it sent no sense of haste or clamor to the man in the kiosk above; and the little white ferry, always ready to start, yet seemingly never starting, was breathing lazy white smoke-trails out across the summer air. Behind him was the gray old city, and, high on its cliff above, the Citadel slumbered in the sun; even the Union Jack upon the bastion dangled inertly in the windless air. It was all so restful, so full of calm, so alien to the rushing cities to the southward of those faint blue hills beyond the river. In these strenuous twentieth-century days, it was good to find this little stronghold of an old-world peace.

His book, open on his knee, flung up into his dreamy eyes the contrast of the shadow which had barred one of its gleaming pages. Dorrance glanced up, impatient at the breaking of his formless reverie, still more impatient at the invasion of his solitude. Monsieur de la Haye was sitting down in the other seat of the kiosk. Dorrance returned his nod curtly and, his dream torn into tatters, resumed his book. The Frenchman, smiling slightly, coughed behind his hand, creaked his boots a little, coughed again, snapped the case of his watch and put it back into his pocket amid a little tinkle of the bunch of charms upon his fob. Dorrance read on. At least, he kept his eyes moving steadily down the page up to the top of the next, then down again. If one disregarded puppies, they usually went away. The theory was a good one. In his case it failed.

'Does Monsieur object, if I smoke?' Monsieur de la Haye inquired courteously, at length.

'Certainly not.' Dorrance crossed his foot over his knee, clasped his ankle in his lean brown hand and buried his chin more deeply in his collar.

'I thank you. You are very kind.' The Frenchman opened his cigarette case with a click, shut it with another click, then duplicated the clicks by means of his match box.

By the time the third match had spluttered feebly and gone out, and the fourth was rasping along the edge of the seat, Dorrance's feet fell to the floor and he shut his book, ready to thrust it in his pocket. Instantly the Frenchman rose.

'I intrude,' he said. 'I will go.'

'Not at all.' Dorrance rose, as he spoke and made a feeble pretext of looking at his watch. 'It is time I was going back to the house.'

Monsieur de la Haye smiled, not quite pleasantly, however.

'Monsieur also finds the time goes slow, this way?' he queried.

Dorrance stiffened.

'I am afraid I do not understand,' he said; but, in his secret heart, he was much more afraid he did.

The Frenchman left him no doubt upon that score.

'Without the lovely lady from the Abandoned Cayotte,' he explained.

Dorrance's wrath drowned his amusement. What business had the fellow to speak to him, in the first place? What business had he to link their moods with that also, in the second? And finally, what right had he to mention Jessica at all? In his rage, Dorrance quite forgot that he had no proprietary rights in the young person from Lone Wolf.

'How does it chance that Monsieur did not go with the party?' Monsieur de la Haye was continuing, with a bland assumption of a past acquaintance.

Dorrance turned on his heel.

'I was not aware that there was any party,' he said curtly. In his annoyance, he dropped his book.

The Frenchman's bow and smile were irresistible, as he bent and picked up the volume.

'Permit me. It is more easy for me to fold myself,' he said. 'Yes, Mademoiselle is giving a party by the boats, a large party. I had not thought that Monsieur would also be among the—the—the those who rest at home.'

Again Dorrance felt his gorge rising at this man, rising until it stopped his speech.

'Perhaps Monsieur is too fragile for such goings?' the Frenchman hinted blandly.

Dorrance scowled at him now with open and hearty dislike. Not every one was privileged to comment in that fashion. His answer, haughty and curt, seemed to himself final in its bluntness.

'On the contrary, I stayed at home, because I had not the honor of an invitation.'

Instantly the Frenchman's face changed, all but his eyes.

'Ah?' he said gently. 'Is it true? I am very sorry. I fear I have made a—a betise. Monsieur will forgive my betise, my evil crack; is it not so?' His pause demanded a reply.

'You needn't apologize,' Dorrance assured him, still more curtly. 'I am not at all sensitive about being left out of any function.'

Monsieur de la Haye regarded him admiringly.

'But no?' he murmured. 'You Americans are so quite independent. For me, I should have been crushed, crushed like the merest worm; but I am sensitive. It is my fault, and I repine him. But I too repine the mistaked telegram which held me here at home in vain.'

Dorrance's lips straightened suddenly. So the fellow was invited, then? He had hardly thought it possible that even Jessica, defiant of conventions as she was, could have had the courage to thrust this loose-mouthed, anaemic Gaul, unintroduced, into the circle of young Quebeckers, with whom she had cast in her social lot. Or had she done it merely to throw emphasis upon her omission of himself? However— This time, he did slide the book into his pocket, and, turning, he left the kiosk. Before he could fathom the intention and forestall it by a word, Monsieur de la Haye had tossed aside his cigarette and fallen into step beside him.

'I too am returning to our home,' he said suavely. 'Shall we walk together, you and I?'

Kay Dorrance fairly choked with his resentment; and yet there was nothing to resent. To be sure, he was Kay Dorrance the Sixth, and he had red hair; but the Frenchman had been scrupulously courteous, and not the most bigoted recluse could deny that six weeks within the same small house furnished a proper basis for a little casual talk. Nevertheless, Dorrance's brow was threatening as he faced down towards the Chateau, limping a bit more heavily than usual, as was his wont when mentally distressed. If only the fellow would drop his infernal palavering and give himself, Dorrance, an opportunity to tell him what he thought!

The opportunity came with exceeding promptness.

'Monsieur also admires Mademoiselle West?' the Frenchman inquired, after he had halted to light another cigarette, this time without any difficulty or delay at all.

Dorrance limped on steadily.

'Any stranger must admire such beauty,' he told his companion coldly.

'But yes. Still, the beauty is the outward carcass—' the Frenchman appeared to place great reliance upon the word; 'of an internal beauty which is more wonderful to gaze upon.'

'Speak French, please,' Dorrance bade him shortly.

'Ah, but I love your English! It is rude, but full of tenderness,' Monsieur de la Haye reassured him quickly. 'Also, I speak it very well now. It is not difficult to learn, and it has all my love, as do your people.' His little bow added to the unction of his words.

Dorrance eyed him with the keenest disfavor.

'If I thought you could comprehend American slang, I should advise you to cut that out,' he observed truculently. 'However,' he dropped into French, as he spoke; 'you will oblige me by confining your remarks to me to French in future; there is less chance for misconception then.'

The Frenchman shrugged his shoulders ever so slightly.

'What misconception could there be?' he asked in his own tongue. 'I think we understand each other.'

'Not in the least,' Dorrance made instant answer.

'No? But I had thought—'

'Your thoughts have no interest for me.'

Monsieur de la Haye shook his head gently, as in sorrowful rebuke.

'Monsieur is very irritable,' he remarked, as if to himself. 'Perhaps, however, it is owing to his hair.' Then, before Dorrance could gather himself together to reply, he added, with apparent artlessness, 'Mademoiselle was regretting it to me, only yesterday.'

'You will please leave Miss West out of the discussion.' Even as he gave the peremptory command, Dorrance realized that he had been driven into a corner where his attitude appeared to be one less of chivalry than of the boyish petulance which resents a personal grievance.

Monsieur de la Haye took a long pull at his cigarette, then slowly blew thes moke from between his lips. In his eyes was the ghost of a smile.

'Monsieur was saying?' he inquired then. 'Pardon! I am very inattentive.'

'Then you will pay attention, and at once,' Dorrance said crisply. 'I must insist that you drop Miss West's name from our talk.'

The Frenchman's lips curved slightly.

'You?' he said, and the single word spoke volumes.

'Yes, I,' Dorrance told him hotly.

The Frenchman's shoulder moved upward.

'By what right? Is Mademoiselle your—'

Dorrance cut him off in the middle of his word.

'By the sole right of being an American, and therefore decent,' he said. 'Also by the right of having heard your comments on Miss West at the Garrison Club, two weeks ago. Also— However, the other counts are quite enough. Unless you stop, immediately and for all time, your attentions to Miss Jessica West, I shall take it on myself to warn Miss West's mother.'

'Madame West is my friend, my good and loyal friend,' the Frenchman interpolated calmly.

'That doesn't imply that she will always remain so,' Dorrance said sharply. 'You'd best not count on it too much. However, if you choose, I can discuss the matter with Colonel West.'

This time, the Frenchman flinched. The Colonel, under his jovial shell, might prove less plastic, far less vain and gullible than Monsieur de la Haye had found the Colonel's lady. Nevertheless,—

'Does Mademoiselle West know she has such a gallant champion?' he sneered.

'Does Miss West know that such a snake is in her path?' Dorrance retorted, losing a large measure of his self-control. 'Now listen, you scoundrel,' he burst out, while he halted, one hand on the rail beside him, the other shut upon the book inside his pocket to keep his fingers out of temptation's way. 'I have kept still long enough; now I intend you should know what I think about you and your greedy plans. I know what you want; you're after Miss West's money.'

Swift as were his words, the Frenchman was even swifter.

'And Monsieur wishes it, himself?' he queried courteously. 'Pardon. We mutually interfere.'

Dorrance disdained the interruption. Instead, he swept on with his arraignment.

'And, as soon as you get it, you don't care what becomes of her. Be still! You told it all, yourself. You've made yourself out an incarnate fiend, and sneaking, too, at that. You've twisted the mother around your finger, and now you're starting to twist that inexperienced child in the same way. If it were worth my while, I'd kick you; but I don't want the disgrace of having touched you. Now you go home, and attend to your own affairs. The next time I see you with Miss West—' Dorrance let the pause lengthen into a threat too strong for words.

The Frenchman heard him out to the very end, heard him without losing one whit of his jaunty little smile. When he had finished,—

'Bravo!' he said softly. 'Monsieur is very clever in his words. Why does he not write a melodrama? But, as for Miss West, she is my friend; and that, as we both know, is more than Monsieur is able to claim for himself, however much his heart may wish it otherwise. Monsieur remains here, after all? Good day, then. I must return to the house.' And, still smiling, still jaunty, and with a gleam of something very like satisfaction in his eyes, he went his way, leaving Dorrance to stare heavily down the valley to distant, cloud-capped Sainte Anne, and curse himself a second time for his futile interference.

All in all, he had done more harm than good. Instead of protecting Jessica, as he had dreamed of doing, he had merely proved his own lack of right to protect her and, meanwhile, had converted to an open enemy what should have been a casual impersonal acquaintance. He shrugged his shoulders together and, his elbows on the rail, dropped his head upon his hands and gave himself up to his unavailing regrets, sweeping down upon him as thick and black as the clouds fast gathering in the northern sky. Not only had he hopelessly antagonized the Frenchman; but, worse than that, far worse, in the process he had infallibly betrayed to his wily rival the fact that Jessica West's concerns were also his. His very anxiety on behalf of Jessica had proved it, that and his irritation. And Dorrance, still fighting off the knowledge of his love for Jessica, was by no means minded to share that knowledge with another, least of all, with a man like Monsieur de la Haye.

'Why, Mr. Dorrance!'

He raised his head wearily, for the past bad quarter of an hour had told upon him in more ways than one. Mrs. West, her pothooks of hair ruffled by the quickening breeze, stood at his elbow, regarding him with kindly solicitude.

'Aren't you feeling well?' she asked him.

He forced himself to laugh reassuringly although he answered,—

'I'm well, thank you; but a good deal worried.'

'I am sorry.' Her voice had a ring of honest regret. 'Have you had bad news from home?'

'No; not at all.' He roused himself yet more and faced her, filled with a sudden hope. 'My worry is nearer than that, something quite close at hand. I've been having a little talk with Monsieur de la Haye.'

Mrs. West's face showed her astonishment, as well it might. Up to now, Dorrance had manifested no interest at all in the Frenchman's concerns. It was a bit sudden for him to assume their worries.

'Poor Monsieur de la Haye!' she said, with precisely the same accent of kindly liking which, two minutes before, she had been bestowing upon Dorrance.

Strange to say, this even division of her interest irritated him more than his whole talk with Monsieur de la Haye. His irritation once more made him cast discretion to the winds.

'Not poor at all, Mrs. West,' he told her coldly. 'To my sure knowledge, the man is the meanest little wretch on earth, the meanest and the most plausible.'

For a moment, Mrs. West's color came. She eyed him dubiously, and then in grave rebuke.

'Why—ee!' she said. And then, by way of heightening the effect of her disapproval, 'Why, Mr. Dorrance!'

How like a woman, he thought impatiently. A man, in such condition, would either have struck out, or argued. That would have given him chance at justification of his belief. Now he could only reiterate it in almost the same words.

'The meanest, because he is the most plausible,' he explained.

'He has been very kind to me,' she admonished Dorrance.

'Very likely. Why ?5 But, as he spoke, Dorrance dropped his eyes in shame at his own words and at the pain which they were bound to inflict. Needed, at least he would not watch their scar.

They did hurt, too, as was shown by her rising color, by the old, ugly lines that were deepening between her brows. Her answer, though, came with a certain note of dignity.

'For the same reason you have been, I suppose,' she told him quietly.

For a moment, her words left Dorrance dumb. Then he rallied.

'Thank you,' he said gravely. 'I am glad if I have seemed kind to you. At least, I meant it in all single-hearted sincerity.'

'Of course,' she assented, purposely disregarding his emphasis upon the pronoun. 'I believe that; that was what has made me care for it so much. We older women do—do like to be looked after, now and then.'

So intent was she upon her halting admission that she was deaf to the low growl of thunder rumbling across the sky. The thunder growled again, more loudly; but Dorrance, too, was absorbed in the argument before him, in his questionings whether to denounce the Frenchman to Mrs. West, or not.

'But, Mrs. West, I am not so sure of Monsieur de la Haye,' he began falteringly. He felt his opportunity had come to him, had come a little in advance of his surety of its being best to use it. The dilemma was not an easy one to decide. Though the future seemed to him quite evident, would it not be wiser to shrug his shoulders and dismiss the matter, and the responsibility as well, from his mind, and go his way? Else, what awaited him but a host of enemies? Already, he had succeeded in antagonizing Jessica whose rage was manifest and durable, in antagonizing the Frenchman whose hatred would be more insidious and quite as lasting. Now, was it worth his while, his while and Jessica's—for the first time, their names were linked in his own mind—to add to the list of his foes Mrs. West who would be aggrieved and mournful? For a long minute, he stood silent, weighing the matter in his mind, while the thunder, growling ominously, was quite unheeded, unheeded, too, the vivid flash that tore the clouds apart, only to let them fall together, heavy and full of threatenings of storm. Then Kay Dorrance took his resolution. 'Mrs. West,' he faced her bravely and with something of the boyish smile which had won her at the first; 'I know you'll think I'm officious. Perhaps I am, for the matter of that. However—I do wish you wouldn't put too much confidence in Monsieur de la Haye. Really, you don't know anything about the man; about his past, I mean; not one bit more than you do about my own. And aren't you letting him—'

His question stopped midway, as if cut in two by the blinding flash that seemed to carve the air with a fiery edge sweeping down close at their sides. The thunder followed, crashing from shore to shore like the echoes of the evening gun; but its reverberations lost themselves in the clashing of the hail.

'Come Quick as you can!' Breathless and a little white, Mrs. West laid a hand on Dorrance's arm, not so much for protection as to steady his step in case of need. 'The kiosk, quick! There's no time to get to the house.'

And Dorrance, turning, bowed his head less to the storm than to the sudden Fate which had swept away his opportunity, unused. Such opportunities would come but rarely. Let this one pass. At least, he had done his best, according to the dictates of his conscience and his code of chivalry.

The storm lasted for full half an hour. Huddled together in the shelter of the small kiosk, they watched it, side by side, speechless by reason of the roaring, clattering hail which would have drowned their voices utterly. So far as thought was possible in the fierce excitement of the storm, they both were thoughtful. Then, when the thunder ceased, and the lessening hail once more gave them glimpses of the foaming river and of the white banks of egg-large stones about them, Mrs. West spoke.

'What a shame,' she said thoughtfully; 'that you two nice men should quarrel!'

CHAPTER XVI.

'Oh, thank you, yes.' Jessica held out a welcoming hand to her hostess. 'I've come up like a weed. Nothing ever downs me for long.'

'You were fortunate.' Mrs. Asquith let go the hand and straightened up her glasses. 'Poor Willis is still in bed.'

'In bed!' Jessica echoed in utter consternation, although it was by reason of an uneasiness developed by Asquith's three-day silence that she had sought his mother's tea-tray, that Monday afternoon. 'What for? Is he ill?'

Mrs. Asquith gave a final hitch to her glasses, then brushed an imaginary scrap of lint from the bodice of her gown.

'Willis is not the man to go to bed for nothing,' she said severely.

Jessica felt humbled, although she was at a loss to tell why. However, she would have bitten out her scarlet tongue, rather than have allowed it to give admission to the fact.

'I hope it wasn't my poor canoeing party,' she said, with a gay little laugh which completely veiled her regret. 'It was bad enough to spoil the luncheon and the Bidwell frocks, without spoiling Mr. Asquith into the bargain.'

Mrs. Asquith gave her a cup of tea. Then she tasted her own, wearing, the while, a martyr's brow.

'Really, I fear he's very ill,' she said, after a pause.

Jessica whitened a little, and her voice lost its nonchalant ring. Mrs. Asquith noted both facts, half in malicious satisfaction at the girl's regret, half in forebodings as to what such manifest regret might signify.

'I'm so sorry,' the girl was saying contritely. 'Of course, I didn't engage the shower as one hires an orchestra or a vaudeville singer for a party.' In spite of her contrition, she was guilty of a little chuckle over her own idea. 'Still, I can't help feeling rather guilty. He said he was all right, though; he told me so, when he left me at the house,' she added, as in tardy consolation offered a stricken mother.

The stricken mother swallowed a bit of anchovy sandwich so hurriedly that she choked upon a crumb. The choking added asperity to her speech.

'Willis is—a-uh! a-uh!—is not the man to—a-uh!—complain,' she told her guest.

'I suppose not. And,' Jessica contemplated her gloves; 'and men do hate to be coddled. What seems to be the matter?' she asked more cheerily.

'A general collapse. Of course, he strained his shoulder a good deal; but that was to be expected, under such a weight. I beg your pardon?'

'Nothing,' Jessica assured her briefly. 'Go on.'

'And then the chill, that and the nervous shock. The poor boy hasn't been feeling well for some time, with the worry of that hateful bridge.' Mrs. Asquith diverted a share of her resentment into that channel, much to the relief of Jessica, whose lashes were beginning to look a little damp. 'That, and the strain, and the long chill seem to have done him up completely.'

'Oh, mater, what rot!' Asquith, a little gaunt and white and his arm in a sling, came strolling into the room and offered his free hand to Jessica. 'I'm all right, and will be out in a day or two,' he added reassuringly.

'Not at all. You ought to be in bed, this minute,' his mother interposed; but no one heeded.

'I heard your voice in the hall and came down to prove I was alive,' Asquith was saying, with a little smile, while his eyes held Jessica's for a long minute of mute question and reply. 'I was afraid the mater would be terrifying you, if I didn't appear. You're none the worse? That's good. I wanted to telephone; but I didn't really feel up to it till this afternoon. Sit down and tell me all the news. Two days on his back make a chap feel he has lost touch with everything that ever moved.' And, his hand still shut on hers, he deftly steered her back into her chair.

Deftly, too, he steered the conversation, steered it past the shoals of Mrs. Asquith's displeasures at his unexpected appearing and at the open good-fellowship and understanding which existed between Jessica and himself, steered it past the eddies of Jessica's worriment and contrition over the results of her well-meaning party. He accomplished this by the steady dignity which was so characteristic of the whole man; but he gave a sigh of relief and settled back in his chair a little wearily, when at last the talk was flowing smoothly. Another caller had come to monopolize the attention of the hostess; but Jessica, yielding to a whispered words from Asquith, nestled a bit lower in her chair and chattered on: about their fright and ducking, about her mother's being in the storm with Dorrance, about her father's trip up to the bridge, the day before, the rumors of a coming strike which he had brought back with him. Then, warned by the roughening of Asquith's brow that she had made bad choice of subject, she shifted hastily to something else.

'Of course, I am sorry as I can be about your being ill,' she said. 'Yes, really ill; you show it, so there's no use to fib. And, besides that, I had been counting on you for to-night.'

'To-night?' he echoed.

'Yes. You needn't prick up your ears like that, though. It will be several nights more, before you're fit for escort duty.' She pouted in mock displeasure, watching, the while, with kindly eyes the brightening face of her companion. 'Just when I need you most, too,' she added; 'for dad hiked—' she caught her breath and stole a furtive glance in the direction of her hostess; 'for my father departed to the wilderness, this noon, to see what his men are doing.'

'And what's to-night?' Asquith asked. 'Forgive me, if I've forgotten something; but I feel quite rusty and out of touch, you know.'

Jessica shook her head, under its crown of gold buckle and soft white plumes.

'It's nothing you've known about, I expect,' she reassured him. 'It's only a Saint Roch's tempest that I want to see.'

'A—what!' Mrs. Asquith turned abruptly from her other guest. 'What were you saying, Miss West?'

Her voice was full of a general disapproval, embracing in advance whatever Jessica might say.

The girl turned wayward.

'Don't you want to go, Mrs. Asquith? I'd love to have you,' she said alertly. 'There's going to be a rousing political rally down in Saint Roch's, Jacques Cartier Square, I think it is. I heard some men talking about it, this noon; one of them said it would be the greatest sight Quebec has ever known. And I do love Quebec sights. Don't you want to go?'

'Miss West!' The voice was so portentous that Tottykins, across the room, yipped in the middle of his dreams. 'A political meeting! And in Saint Roch's! No lady would do such a thing.'

Jessica gathered her white ostrich boa about her shoulders. Then she rose, laughing and still wayward, too wayward to see the genuine anxiety and consternation on Willis Asquith's face.

'Really? Then the exception will have to prove the rule, Mrs. Asquith, because I'm going. Good-bye, nice people. No, Mr. Asquith, please don't get up.' And, with a rustle and a flutter of white feathers, she was gone, her careless whim stiffened to firm intention by Mrs. Asquith's haughty, disapproving words.

A party of friends from home, motoring through eastern Canada, had carried Dorrance up to Montreal with them, the day before. Returning by the afternoon train which was as late as is its daily custom, it was just after eight o'clock, that evening, when he stepped off the car before the Maple Leaf. At the door, he was forced to halt and stand aside, hat in hand, in an impersonal salute. Jessica, still in her white frock and feathers, was just leaving the house. Beside her was Monsieur de la Haye, smiling with a satisfaction which increased at sight of Dorrance. Jessica merely bent her neck in salutation, then hurried on to board the car which Dorrance had just left. His steady eyes never wavered, as he returned the salute with precisely the same degree of cordiality which Jessica had bestowed on him. Where was she going with that cad, he wondered, with a carelessness resulting from two days spent with friends to whom such a girl as Jessica West would have been unthinkable. Then, as he recalled her gay, girlish charm, the frank friendliness of which she had given him an occasional glimpse, the carelessness vanished, to be replaced by something more poignant, something akin to anxiety. To Jessica's manner he would have given no second thought. It was the bearing of her escort which had angered him, filled him with a vague unrest.

He was still loitering over a belated supper table, alternately consuming nutriment and leaning back in his chair to be consumed by worry at his ease, when the maid warned him that he was wanted at the telephone. Some seventh sense also warned him, as he rose, that the message concerned Jessica. He felt a swift relief when he recognized the voice of Asquith. The relief faded swiftly, however, as the talk went on.

'That you, Dorrance?'

'Yes.'

'Thank heaven! I've been calling you up at intervals, for two hours.'

'Sorry. I've been up in Montreal. Just came back now, half an hour ago.'

'So that's it. I've been ill, a bit knocked out by my duckling in the hail. No; nothing serious at all so you needn't stop to condole. We'll take that later, when we've more time to fool away. I say, old man, do you happen to know where Miss West is, to-night?'

Even Dorrance, anxious as he had been to answer that very question for himself, was forced to stop and chuckle at the perturbation in Asquith's tone.

'I don't usually carry Miss West about in my pocket; at least, not nowadays,' he suggested.

'Don't chaff, man; it's really serious,' Asquith besought him impatiently. 'If I weren't laid up with a shoulder and a cold, I'd go on the trail, myself. There's a row on in Saint Roch's, to-night; it may grow into something worse, and I am afraid she's there.'

'What!' The single word suggested half a score of exclamation points.

'Fact,' Asquith said tersely. 'It's some sort of a political French speech-making; but it's a red-hot crowd in a red-hot ward, and I just telephoned down there and found the play was on in earnest, five thousand men, Marseillaise, bricks and all the rest.'

'But Miss West wouldn't be in that mob,' Dorrance scoffed. 'Man alive, your shoulder, or whatever it is, has gone to your head. Besides, I just met her in all her best array, sallying forth with our French friend, as I came in.'

'What French friend?'

'De la Haye.'

'The devil! That settles it, Dorrance. She was up here, this afternoon, announcing that only my invalidism saved me from playing escort. She was half in joke; but—something went on her nerves, and her eyes looked—well, they made me anxious, when she went away. Now that fellow has gone down there, and taken her with him.'

Dorrance laughed shortly.

'More likely, she has taken him. No use worrying, Asquith. The milk is spilt, and the tabby cat of the Fates is licking it up by now. Are you really laid up, man? I'm infernally sorry. I'll be out in the morning to see you.'

Again Asquith's voice became impatient.

'Dorrance, for God's sake, do listen! Do you take in this situation? Down in Saint Roch's, to-night, now, there's something dangerously near a mob, a French mob, too. I know what that means, if you don't. And Miss West is down there in it, without a soul to look out for her but that beast of a Frenchman. Her father's out of town. You're the only man in the place who knows her well enough to act, for I'm down and out. I'd do more harm than good, and— What's that? Jacques Cartier Square. Take the Saint Roch's car. Now, man! It's getting worse with every minute. And Dorrance, use my name to get inside the Hall. I've been doing all I could to—'

But he was talking into empty air.

It was getting worse with every minute. Dorrance assured himself of that, as soon as he stepped off the car. The din of voices, rising from beyond the gray stone building on his left, the cheers and groanings and songs both martial and uncouth, all these punctuated now and then by the clash of shattered glass, these told him that Asquith's fears were not unfounded. Of course, Jessica might not be there, might not have been there at all; then again, she might. Knowing the girl, Dorrance, even with the clamor in his ears, yet inclined to the latter chance. At least, no harm in asking.

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER

TWO BLOTS OF INK.

This is a story of two blots of ink and what became of them. The blots were on one of the pretty pages of Marian's beautiful gold and blue birthday book. They did not belong there, of course, no more than frowns belong on the faces of little children. But there were frowns on Marian's face when she saw the ugly blots, and there were tears in her eyes, too. But no one could blame Marian very much either for frowns or tears, for she did love her beautiful book. Poor little Dick, who had spilled the ink, felt almost worse than Marian did. After a bit, seeing that Dick was just about heart-broken, Marian sobbed out, 'N-never mind, Dickie, I know you didn't mean to;' and then Dick, who was only four years old, began to cry also, for somehow he felt worse when Marian forgave him than he did when she was angry.

Uncle Jim heard the commotion, and ran downstairs to the nursery two steps at a time; for he dearly loved his little niece and nephew, and he never liked to hear them cry. Besides, he had a wonderful way of chasing away frowns and turning tears into smiles.

'I'm afraid you can't help us this time, Uncle Jim,' said little Marian, while Dick added hopefully and with a most pleading look: 'Well, maybe he can, Marian.'

Uncle Jim picked up the birthday book and saw at a glance what had happened. No need to ask who spilled the ink, and no need to ask whose book was spoiled. Somehow Uncle Jim knew things without asking. 'Come up to the studio,' he said so cheerfully that all the tears stopped at once. Uncle Jim was an artist, and there was nothing the children liked better than to be allowed to enter this big bright room. In less time than it takes to tell the story he had taken his paint brushes and changed the biggest blot into a pretty hat with a cunning little girl face peeping beneath its wide brim. Then he put what Dickie called a 'lot of curlicues' on the small blot, and there was another little face. There were neither frowns nor tears to be seen when the children ran downstairs again; and the artist smiled as he heard Dickie saying happily: 'I just knew Uncle Jim could think of something.'—Selected.

NATURAL
ENO'S
HEALTH-GIVING
FRUIT
REFRESHING
SALT
INVIGORATING

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Had Heart Trouble.

Nerves Were All Unstrung.

Wherever there is any weakness of the heart or nerves, flagging energy or physical breakdown, the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will soon produce a healthy, strong system.

Can Do Her Own Work Now.

Mrs. M. McGann, Debec Junction, N.B., writes:—"I wish to tell you what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. Three years ago I was so run down I could not do my own work. I went to a doctor, and he told me I had heart trouble and that my nerves were all unstrung. I took his medicine, as he ordered me to do, but it did me no good. I then started to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and had only taken one box before I started to feel better, so I continued their use until I had taken several boxes, and I am now strong and well, and able to do my own work. When I commenced taking your pills I weighed 125 pounds, and now weigh 185 and have given birth to a lovely young daughter, which was a happy thing in the family. When I commenced taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I could not go upstairs without resting before I got to the top. I car now go up without any trouble."

Price, 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS PRONOUNCED

(Brander de Rennes, in the 'Sunday Magazine.')

I am an American, and speak English after the American manner, and have a way of pronouncing words as they are spelled. I thought that was the English way until I spent a summer in England, and then I knew better.

The English poke a lot of fun at us for our pronunciation; but I wonder what they would say if we cut up such gymnastics with the language as they do. But whatever they might say they would be justified. What I have to say about the English freaks of pronunciation I won't say here; I will merely give some of the examples I discovered in a single English summer, and then let the gentle reader say the things for me.

The worst of it was that I had never suspected that such idiosyncrasies in pronunciation existed, and I fell into a good many pitfalls before I got out of the country, and got a good many shocks from first to last.

I got two bad ones at the start. I had just arrived in London in a perfectly beautiful state of American freshness and verdancy. Everything was wonderful to me, and I was as happy as the innocent oysters that walked with the walrus and the carpenter of eternal fame; but, like those same bivalves, I had a rude awakening.

THE FIRST JOLT.

I had a little business to do along with my pleasure, and an American friend in London gave me a letter to an English business man. I say a friend; but he was not at all a friend, else he would have pronounced the Englishman's name for me; but the truth of the matter was that he wanted me to get caught. He'd been caught himself, and he wanted to let another squirm. The Englishman's name was Colclough. I pronounced it as it is spelled when I addressed Mr. Colclough, and he blandly said, 'Pronounced Cokely, if you don't mind.' Of course I didn't mind in the least; but I was awfully shocked.

Mr. 'Cokely' was a good sort in spite of his name, and he gave me several business cards, but without pronouncing the names on them. I took them unsuspectingly, never dreaming that there were any more freaks at pronunciation, and thinking 'Cokely' only a coincidence. I found out soon after, however, that it was a habit and not a coincidence.

One of the cards read Messrs. Harenc & Harenc. I pronounced it Harenc, giving every letter its due; but I was up against shock number two when the clerk superciliously pronounced it Haron.

I was beginning to wake up then. I looked at the other cards carefully, and they seemed very innocent. One read Hayhurst & Hough, and the other Ralph & St. John. They were dead easy; there could not be anything to twist about in them; they had a good American appearance. No pitfalls there! So I sailed in on the first one, and when it came back to me Hurst & Huff, it was a worse shock than the first. I got fresh and just low-down American then, and said, 'What's the matter with the Hay?' and the fellow who attached an R to all his A's said, 'I beg your pardon?' And then I remembered that one must not expect a sense of humor to appear in England, and I said blithely, 'Oh nothing, nothing,' and he looked a little dazed and amazed, and of course set me down as one more of those crazy Americans.

I was getting timid by this time; so when it came to speaking Ralph & St. John out loud I trembled a little. Of course there was only one possible way to pronounce the two names that I could think of; but still I was not quite sure, so I shirked my duty and just merely asked if 'these gentlemen are in.' The boy in buttons and no chin said Mr. 'Rafe' was out, but Mr. 'Sinjun' was in. So I saw Mr. 'Sinjun'; but I could hardly speak, I was so dazed.

After that it got to be a sort of still hunt with me. I ran down every queer name I could find and set it down in a little black book just to show slow-going Americans at home what was doing in the language. It is an incredible list. Some of the twistings are so grotesque that my good Yankee friends won't believe me when I pronounce them. It's like learning English all over again.

I met a lovely woman, who was introduced to me as Mrs. Bewly, and I lost my heart to her; but that's another story. I found out afterward with another terrible shock that she spelled herself Beaulieu. I said, 'How can you do such things?' and she never knew what I meant. But, Bewly or Beaulieu, she was adorable.

I played golf with a fine chap at St. Andrews, and never knew for a week that he had one of those freak names. I called him Claverse and—alas!—spelled him Claverse; but he did the trick as Claverhouse.

A Mr. Bly turned out really, according to his card, to be a Mr. Blythe, and Mr. Cunsbro came out very handsomely on paper as Conisborough.

It seems that the average American knows all about the eccentricities of such well-known names as Cholmondeley and Belvour and Buccleugh and Mainwaring and Marjoribanks and Madeline; but I didn't. I pronounced them as they are spelled and was duly astonished when they were translated for me like this: Chumley, Beever, Mannering, Marshbanks, and Mawdlin.

I bought some golf clubs of a man named Klore; but he spelled it Clogher.

The milliner who made a hat for my good mother had a nice shining sign over her shop that read Bethune; but I knew she called herself something else, and upon inquiry found the trick was Beeton.

Gladstone's old home is spelled Hawarden, but pronounced Harden. I felt sorry at that; for I liked to think the Grand Old Man was above such things; but they all get the habit in England, it seems, for there's that other grand old man, the Earl of Wemyss, who calls himself Weems.

ALL IN ONE FAMILY.

A lovely little old lady with snow white hair and a bewitching little beribboned cap called herself Mrs. Rensley; but she was in truth Mrs. Wrensforsley. Her daughter was married to a fine straight English officer named Selous, and he pronounced it Seloo.

A Mr. Ruthven was in a shooting party with me. He called himself Riven. A little girl with a face like an angel and the manners of half a dozen angels, told me her name was Muriel Sillenger, and I asked her slyly to spell it for me. It turned out to be St. Leger. 'It's a pity! I said right out loud. She said, 'What is?' with her angel eyes upon me, and I answered with a deceptive smile, 'That you don't belong to me,' and she never knew how sorry I was for her.

The most beautiful woman in England is Lady Pole-Carew, and do you know her Ladyship pronounces it Pool-Cary!

I attended a house party in Surrey. There were twelve people present, and six of them had trick names. These were they: Meux, pronounced Mews; Kirkcudbright, pronounced Kirkoobry; Pontifract, pronounced Pomfret; Haweis, pronounced Hols; Ayscough, pronounced Askew; and Waldegrave, pronounced Waulgrave.

And these are only a tenth of the strange perversions in my little black book. Now who do the funnier things with the English tongue, the English themselver or the denizens of the 'States'?

AN INTELLIGENT POLICE HORSE.

"ROSE BUD", EDUCATED TRAFFIC SQUAD HORSE.

Rose Bud, an educated horse of the police traffic squad, is king of feminine hearts in Fifth avenue, at Fifty-fifth street, New York, where he and his rider are engaged in regulating traffic. Scores of women, many of whom are prominent in New York society, have become devoted friends of the horse, and scarcely a day passes that they do not stop to feed him loaf sugar, candy or apples. When a handsomely dressed woman walked from the St. Regis Hotel she stopped at the Fifth avenue curbing and gave a shrill whistle. Although engaged then in solving a difficult traffic problem, Rose Bud raised his head, pricked back his ears and gave a low bow of recognition. In the animal's big intelligent eyes the woman could almost read the words:

'Just a minute and I will be with you.'

Turning his head to the west, facing the Hotel Gotham, Rose Bud gave a warning look in the direction of chauffeurs and coachmen coming up Fifth avenue, and the northbound traffic was brought to a standstill. In the same manner a long line of automobiles and carriages going south in the busy thoroughfare were halted by the horse, who then, with a bow of the head, signalled waiting vehicles bound east and west in Fifty-fifth stret to proceed.

His duty performed, Rose Bud hurried to the curbing, where his friend was still waiting. With a neigh of welcome, the horse greeted the woman in furs. She then pulled from her muff a linen napkin, in which she had wrapped several cubes of loaf sugar. Rose Bud ate the saccharine fering, bowed a farewell and rushed back to his post of duty.—New York 'Herald.'

THE FIRST HOSPITAL.

Egyptian Priests Practised Medicine As Outlined in Thoth's Forty-two Sacred Volumes.

In an article on 'The Infancy of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery,' the second appearing in the New York 'Medical Journal,' Dr. Herman Pomeranz describes the extraordinary and ofttimes weird medical knowledge and practices of the ancient Egyptians. He also describes the forty-two medical works supposed to have been written and edited by Thoth. He says:

'The temples were really the first hospitals. The exact practices of the priests of physic there have always remained more or less of a mystery, for the reason that foreigners were forbidden to enter the temple and those initiated kept their vows faithfully.

'The Egyptian and Hellenic chroniclers have little to say on this subject The priests kept their methods of cure secret and only imparted the "divine science" to those of their own caste. The practice of medicines was then in the hands of a trust, as it were. For many years it was impossible for any foreigner to learn anything of medicine as practised by the servants of the gods.

'The first foreigners to whom the coveted knowledge was imparted were Thales and Pythagoras. Porphyrius, in his 'Life of Pythagoras,' says that before the latter left on his journey to Egypt (where he remained for twenty-two years studying the sciences, including medicine), he begged Polycrates, the King of Samos, to give him a letter of recommendation to the Egyptian King Amasis, that the priests might initiate him in their secrets. Pythagoras received the letter, but Heliopolites, to whom he first addressed himself, sent him to Memphis.

'At Memphis, under some pretext, he was sent to the Thebans, who, out of fear of Polycrates, did not make any more excuses, but determined to frighten Pythagoras from his resolve by the imposition of excessive labors.

'But Pythagoras was not to be downed. He fulfilled all the requirements of the scheming priests, and was initiated according to custom. Porphyrius says that this honor had never before in the history of Egypt been bestowed on a foreigner. Other wanderers from Hellas who at different times sojourned in Egypt to absorb scientific lore were Homer, Daedalus, Democritus of Abdera, Euripides, and Solon.

'The Egyptian practitioners, "theurgic priests," were magicians (supposed to be heaven inspired) who "cured" by prayers and incantations. Their assistants, the pastophori, used bathing, anointing, massage, and fumigations as curative measures. In both cases they employed special sacred ceremonies in honor of the god of gods invoked.

'The priests were, indeed, by all ancient accounts, a strange, motly crew, with heads and brows shaven. They never laughed, and only met their brother professionals at festivals. The magician priests lived on the proceeds of their farming and on the voluntary offerings of the sick. The receipts of all the priests were put in a common treasury, from which the pastophori, the nurses, received their remunerations. "Their profits (the priests') are large; they eat the cooked offerings and receive every day many geese and much beef." (Herodotus.)

'The priests derived their medical knowledge from the sacred books, forty-two in number, of which Thoth was supposed to have been editor and sole contributor. The last six volumes of his encyclopedia treated of surgical instruments, diseases in general, and of the eyes.

'The practices and principles laid down in Thoth's system had to be strictly adhered to. Divine remedies could not with impunity be disregarded Such disregard by a priestly practitioner with an original bent of mind was quickly rewarded with death. The results of such a system are obvious enough.

'The priests evidently did not rely solely on divine advice. They often exposed the sick in the public highways. Pedestrians would stop and hold converse with the suffering mortal. If the inquisitive stranger had been similarly attacked custom required him to advise the sick man and to hie templeward, there—on pillars of stone—to inscribe the remedies which had brought about his own cure. This recorded mobbish ignorance, a jumble of tribal superstitions, was kept with great care, especially in the temples of Vulcan at Canopus and at Memphis. The priests absorbed the "science" thus perpetuated and acted accordingly.

'The priests were profoundly ignorant even of the rudiments of anatomy. This is surprising in view of the fact that the Kings of Egypt, especially the Ptolemies, permitted dissection for the purpose of discovering the aetiologies of diseases. In an old papyrus still extant the following interesting facts are given concerning the blood vessel: "The cranium of man has thirty-two 'vessels' (arteries, veins, nerves?) which carry the 'breath' to his heart; they give inspiration to all his members."

'There are two "vessels" to the "breast"; they give warmth to the lungs; to heat the latter one must make a "remedy" of flour of fresh wheat, herb naka, and sycamore teput, make a decoction, and let the patient drink it. There are two "vessels" to the legs; if any one has a disease of the legs it is because the "secret" vessel has taken the malady. There are two "vessels" to the "interior," to the arms, occiput, sinciput, eyelids, nostrils, and left ear.'

'In medicine the Egyptian practitioners were well acquainted with many diseases of the eye (especially ophthalmia), with leprosy, smallpox, erysipelas, dysuria, and haematuria.

'The medical men had as complete a knowledge of physiology as of anatomy. They thought that up to the age of 50 the heart of man gained in weight annually two or three drachms, but afterward lost the same amount Death in the aged was therefore caused by a gradual atrophy of the heart.'

ERCHIE'S POLITICS

An Amusing Political Discussion Between Husband and Wife.

(By Neil Munro, in the Glasgow 'News.')

'There's something faur wrang wi' my eyes,' said Jinnet, putting down the newspaper, and cleaning her spectacles with a corner of her apron. 'I'll need to get a new pair o' specs, or something. 'I've looked, and I've better looked, a' ower that paper for onything to read, and I canna see a thing but speeches about the price o' the loaf in Germany. I'm shair I'm no' heedin' whit's the price o' the loaf in Germany. I was never there. They must be awfu' hard up the noo for news to fill the papers.'

Erchie finished his shaving, having used the Election Address of one of the local candidates to clean his razor, and turned to his wife with a pawky smile.

'There's naething wrang wi' your eyes,' he assured her; 'and the price o' loaf in Germany's maist parteecular; everything depends on't.'

'Is it different from ony other kind o' loaf?' asked Jinnet.

'It's no' like oor loaf at a',' said Erchie; 'the German loaf is made o' Indian corn and gunpowder, and it's black. The Germans eat it even-on, and that's whit mak's them so ferocious. They keep on eatin' 't because they canna be shair whit the price'll be for ten minutes; the cost and the weight o' the German loaf changes that fast ye would think ye were seein' 't in yin o' thae cinematographs. It weighs twa pounds at twelve o'clock, and at half-past three in the efternoon, when the evenin' papers comes oot, it's up to four pounds. It's fourpence the loaf if ye buy' for your breakfast, sixpence ha'penny, if ye want it for your tea, and elevenpence in a the months that have an 'r' in them.'

'Isn't that silly!' exclaimed Jinnet; 'I'm gled I'm no' a German. It would be an awfu' sin if Lloyd George brocht in a loaf like that to this country to bambooze us. But, of course, we could a' dae oor ain bakin'.'

'Then you're a Free Fooder?' said her husband.

'I am,' she answered, 'and thank the Lord we have aye had whit would pay for't. I'm no' owin' a penny to Mackay the baker.'

The Price of the Loaf.

'But look at it this way,' continued Erchie, lighting his pipe; 'ye ken whit the Dukes are—livin' in their castles and carryin' on like onything? They want twa shillin's a quarter extra tax on corn because it's a raw product——'

'Well let them!' said Jinnet, firmly; 'corn's a thing that never comes inside this boose. It's the Dukes themsel's that keep the horses.'

'I admit that's an argument,' said her husband, with the air of a candidate who has to confess that his heckler has cornered him. 'But on the ither hand the price o' the half-loaf would go up a ha-penny if foreign corn was taxed. Whit did George Adam Smith, the great Free Trade man, say to Mr. Gladstone in 1863? He said—well, ye can see for yoursel' in the papers whit he said, and he was a man that studied the subject.

'Was he a Free Trader?' asked Jinnet.

'He was. He invented it. He was a Tariff Reformer, too, and the things he wrote aboot tariffs were like the ace o' clubs, nae maitter whit end o' them ye look at it, they're aye the same; at least that's whit I gaither from readin' the Letters to the Editors.'

'I wouldna be in favor o' a ha'penny on the loaf at a', said Jinnet; 'it's dear enough at threepence ha'penny, and they don't even gie ye a farden Abernethy wi't, the way they used to dae before they started politics.'

'Then you're a Protectionist?' said Erchie.

'Indeed I am! If we didna protect oorsel's, what wouldn't dae't for us?' said Jinnet.

SEVENTY YEARS A MINER

The King has sent congratulations to Joseph Walton, of Swadlincote, Derbyshire, the oldest miner in England, who has retired after 70 years' service.

A GRAPHIC SKETCH OF A PATIENT LIFE.

I have difficulty in knowing what to say about this old man who has worked over 70 years at a coal pit I am sure that a good deal ought to be said, but I doubt if I can say it.

I should like to know what other people think, and I should like someone else who has had more experience of such men to go to see him in that cramped cottage of his in those low, wet meadows. For I am suspicious of myself, and would rather not have the responsibility of writing about him. It is easy to be sure about many things, but for me Joseph Walton will always be something of a mystery. I think he is a hero, but probably if I say so I shall be charged with literary patronage or sentimentality or something of the kind.

THE CONTENTED LIFE.

And yet, if you saw him, and looked at the miserable meadows round his cottage, and knew the appalling simplicity of his life, I think you might agree that I was right to be amazed. He has lived there, at Swadlincote, in Derbyshire, for at least 85 years; for 30 years on end he has not been outside the place; he has never been further away than Leicester—only a few miles; he has worked at a pit since he was eight; his income has never been more than 25s. a week; and—this really is the point—he has been quite happy and contented.

His contentment almost irritated me. There he was, at 85, after a life of dull, unceasing work, sitting in an uncomfortable chair, by a meagre fire, thoroughly enjoying things. I wanted him to grumble about the long hours he used to work, and the low wages he was paid, and the wretched work he had to do. But he refused to do anything of the kind. Although he used to work 12 hours a day, and never saw daylight except on Sundays, it was all apparently a matter of course, and he had no protest to make about it.

He admitted he was glad when the Eight Hours Act came in, but I have no doubt he would have gone on working for 12 hours without grumbling. I asked him if he thought it was unfair that he should have worked so hard for a few shillings a week while other men who never worked had thousands a year. No, he said at once, he didn't complain about it—he was only a workman. It didn't do no good to think about it, he added.

I tried to rouse him into some activity of protest, but he would have none of it. He just sat in his high-backed chair looking at me almost quizzically, while I tried to think of something that would put him into a reasonable state of indignation. Outside, the mist was settling on the sodden meadows, the fire could do little to resist the cold swept in by the wind; the room, to me, was comfortless. And yet, whatever I said to him, he kept up that patient attitude.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

The simplicity of his mind, and his life, and his surroundings amazed me. He seemed to have been able to get along quite easily without any of the things that men struggle for. There was something reproachful in his silence and dignity and cheerfulness. I may be wrong, but it seemed to me he was a critic. As I looked at him I realized that there is, after all, some life in the phrase, 'the dignity of labor,' and it struck me that this was indeed a man who ought to be consulted. I wished that he would put the criticism of his attitude into a more tangible form, and that he would tell me something of what he thought of things.

ALWAYS HAPPY ENOUGH.

But he said little, and I could only judge his outlook by his willing neglect of the things that to others are important. He told me that he had always been happy enough so long as he could work, and had never wanted to go anywhere or see the things that so much stir is made about. He had always worked, he said, for he was one of a family of 17, and when he was eight he earned eighteenpence a week at the pit, and his mother was glad of this.

He has never stopped, and has worked at the same pit until a few weeks ago. When about 75 they said he was too old, but he insisted that he was as strong as ever, and they kept him on. Now he knows he has finished, and is content to sit by the fire in the same small cottage that looks across the meadows to the potteries in the distance.

He has no precise evidence of when he was born, and is not sure whether he is 83 or 85, or 88. This is typical of the man. He is astonished to find that his country thinks enough of him to offer him his old age pension. He cannot understand what he has done to deserve it. 'I've only worked at the pit,' he says.

What struck me more than anything was that it is lucky he has a government to take care of him.—E. Clephan Palmer, in London 'Leader.'

DIED WITH HIS RUPEES.

Dramatic Stories of the Wrecked Arcadian.

A graphic story of how the Lascar sailors lost their lives in trying to save their possessions was told by the English sailors who were rescued after their vessel, the Arcadian, foundered in the Irish Channel, as the result of the collision with the Australian liner Ayrshire.

Most of the crew were below when the collision occurred and at the first shock an extraordinary scene was witnessed. The Larcars, fearful of losing the most trifling personal possession, packed all their belongings, including their money, into parcels, which they tied with colored handkerchiefs. They then dashed up the ladders in frantic haste, but on reaching the deck many of them were swept into the sea.

The last sight of one of the Lascars was dramatic in the extreme. The unfortunate man reached the deck just before the ship went down and evidently realized that all hope of escape from death had vanished. In a manner characteristic of his race he suddenly flung himself upon his knees, and, gripping his rupees firmly in his right hand, bowed his head in prayer, and then disappeared—the colored handkerchief with its silver contents still held firmly in his hand.

A remarkably narrow escape was that of one of the members of the engine room staff. Immediately on hearing the sound of the impact he leaped on to the ladder leading to the deck, and made good his escape. The next moment water was pouring down in a torrent into the engine room, and had the man remained he must have been washed among the machinery, and so have perished. As it was, the inrush of water partially aided him in getting on deck, for retaining his hold on the side of the ladder, the buoyancy of the water automatically carried him to the deck of the ship.

Another of the engine room staff was seen hanging from the highest point of the ship, which was at an angle of something like seventy-five degrees with the surface of the sea. Escape by way of the deck was impossible, as he could never have retained a foothold. The only course open to him was to plunge into the sea and trust to being picked up by one of the boats, and this he did, being eventually rescued in an exhausted condition.

All the men spoke in terms of praise for the conduct of the Ayrshire captain, who kept his ship close to the other long enough to allow the crew a chance of saving their lives; but for this the loss of life would have been much greater.

AN ERRATIC SHELL.

(London 'Globe.')

One of the most remarkable incidents on record of the erratic action of a projectile has just taken place in connection with the battle practice of the Ocean on the Mediterranean station. Firing had taken place with a 6-inch shell at a range of 8,000 yards, and when the umpires made an examination of the target they were surprised to find a shell resting on the wooden mass It is no uncommon occurrence for a shell to become embedded in the structure which carries the target, but in this instance the missile was quite free. The only plausible theory of this is that the shell on being fired fell short, then ricochetted, and finally managed to reach the target before its energy was completely exhausted. Naturally the shell is looked upon as a curiosity, and as such it is proposed to send it to one of the gunnery schools.

ROYAL MARRIAGE IN TONGA.

The worst of a general election is that it makes such heavy demands upon newspaper space that many interesting items have to be crowded out. Even a Royal marriage cannot get a line. King George II. of Tonga, an archipelago in the South Pacific, which is under British protection, has entered into wedlock for the second time. He has been a widower since 1902. His new bride bore the maiden name of Ana Seina Takibo. She ranks high in the Tonga nobility, is only 16, and is somewhat patronizingly described by a local journal as 'a remarkably fine girl for her age.'—'Daily Chronicle.'

An Encouraging Message

I have a message of hope and good cheer, of encouragement and inspiration to every suffering woman. I have endured the torture due to female troubles and the consequent despondency and mental agony almost to the point of despair, and I have been restored from this condition to a state of vigorous health, and to the happy, exhilarating frame of mind which accompanies physical well being. This change has been brought about wholly by the use of ORANGE LILY.

In addition I have had the privilege and pleasure of inducing multitudes of other suffering women to give ORANGE LILY a trial, and have received thousands of enthusiastic acknowledgments of the blessings it has brought to them. The following is a sample:

Truro, N. S., April 5, 1909.

Dear Mrs. Currah,—Your very kind letter was received yesterday. In reply to your question about my health, I am thankful to say that I am very well. As I have never given you a statement of my case you may be interested in it.

For several years I have suffered untold agony. This suffering was continuous, but I would have violent attacks every few weeks, each attack lasting several days. The first Sunday in November, I felt the pain increasing and so did not go to prayers. The rest of the family did go, and soon after the forcing down pains seized me and I had to remain on the floor until their return. I was in great pain all night and was very sick for a whole week.

Then Mrs. L. came to see me and told me of your wonderful medicine. I got my husband to send for it right away, as I was too sick to write myself. (My doctor could do nothing for me.) I have used 5 boxes of ORANGE LILY, have had three months of good rest, and am now well, never better in my life. I have not had the old pains since. I often ask my husband if it is myself that is going around and doing my own work. I can scarcely believe it. It brings tears of joy to my eyes. I could shout it to all the world. I cannot speak enough in its praise.

Your friend, MRS. E. H. F.

Receiving, as I do, dozens of such reports each day, I feel impelled to make known to my suffering sisters the merits of ORANGE LILY. It differs from other so-called remedies in that it is not taken internally. It is a strictly local treatment, and is applied directly to the affected organs. Its curative elements are absorbed into the congested tissues, expelling the stagnant foreign matter which has been irritating the membrane and oppressing the nerves, and a growing feeling of physical and mental relief is noticeable almost from the start. It is a positive, scientific remedy, and even if you use no more than the Free Trial treatment you will be very materially benefited.

FREE TRIAL OFFER

I want every reader of this, who suffers in any way from painful monthly periods, irregularities, leucorrhoea, inflammation or congestion of the womb, pains in the back, etc., to send me their addresses, and I will forward at once, without charge, 10 days' treatment. If your case is not far advanced it may entirely cure you, and in any event it will do you much good. I am so earnest in making this statement, and so positive that it is true, that I trust every sufferer who reads this notice will take advantage of my offer and get cured at home, without a doctor's bill. Address, enclosing 3 stamps, MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent by mail to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

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

MISSES' SEMI-PRINCESS DRESS.

Paris Pattern No. 3011

Dotted foulard has been used for the development of this stylish frock. The long-waisted body portion is cut slightly pointed at its lower edge and to this is gathered the full skirt portion, which is finished with a simple hem, the tops of the sleeves are made in cap effect, the full puff finished with a wristband of embroidery; similar embroidery being used for the removable chemisette. The pattern is in four sizes—14 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years the dress requires 8 1-4 yards of material 20 inches wide, 7 1-4 yards 24 inches wide, 6 1-4 yards 27 inches wide, 4 7-8 yards 36 inches wide, or 4 yards 42 inches wide; as illustrated, three-quarters of a yard of braided net 20 inches wide for chemisette and cuffs.

LADIES' COMBINATION UNDERGARMENT.

Paris Pattern. No. 2709.

Fine cambric, Lonsdale muslin, jaconet, Persian lawn or nainsook are all suitable materials for this serviceable little undergarment, which is a combination of three—corset cover, drawers and petticoat. The fullness of the round neck is regulated by a narrow ribbon-run beading and finished with Valenciennes lace edging, the armholes being finished with similar beading and edging. The lower edge has a medium wide ruffle of the material, finished with the edging. The pattern is in seven sizes—32 to 44 inches bust measure. For 36 bust the combination requires 3 1-2 yards of material 36 inches wide, 3 1-8 yards 42 inches wide, 2 5-8 yards of beading, 3 yards of ribbon, 4 1-8 yards of narrow edging and 6 yards of wide edging.

GIRLS' EMPIRE DRESS WITH GUIMPE.

Paris Pattern. No. 3167.

Daintily picturesque is the dress here shown, which as presented in the front view is made of tan ladies' cloth, the Empire body being braided with dark brown and having garniture of gilt buttons, and the guimpe is made of tucked ecru batiste. The guimpe, like the dress, is back closing, and is provided with wrist-length sleeves which show below the elbow sleeves of the dress. The design is one that can be charmingly developed in combinations of materials as in the present instance or may be made of one throughout. The pattern is cut in four sizes, from 6 to 12 years. For a girl of 10 years the dress requires 3 1-8 yards of material 36 inches wide. The giumpe requires 1 3-8 yards 36 inches.

LADIES' SHIRTWAIST.

Paris Pattern No. 3134.

For the morning hours, for the business woman, for any woman who likes to appear trig and trim, the shirtwaist of linen or wool or silk is the garment without equal. This season it is the hair-striped madras or French waisting shirtwaist which is highly favored, but by no means to the banishment of the plain linen or flannel model. The design shown may be made with or without the back-yoke facing, and has the latest style sleeve; also it closes comfortably in front. It is pictured in lavender wool taffeta with a white linen collar and rabat. The pattern is cut in five sizes—from 32 to 40 inches bustmeasure. The 36-inch size requires 3 1-2 yards of material 24 inches wide, 3 3-8 yards 27 inches wide, 2 1-4 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 42 inches wide.

LADIES' DRESSING SACK.

Paris Pattern No. 2716.

This simple little dressing sack is semi-fitted and developed in light blue, pink or white Canton flannel. The wide turn-down collar, front and edges of the turn-back cuffs are bound with black satin ribbon, unless the jacket is in white, in which case the ribbon should be of some bright color. A pretty effect is gained by making the jacket of cream-colored cashmere or challis, lining it with some light-colored china silk and using bright colored ribbon for the binding. The pattern is in eight sizes—32 to 46 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the sack requires four and a half yards of material 20 inches wide, three and a half yards 27 inches wide, two and a half yards 36 inches wide, or two and one-eighth yards 42 inches wide; as illustrated, three-eights of a yard of satin 20 inches wide.

Weekly Witness Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.	
No.	
No.	
No.	

for which I enclose.....cents.

Name.....

Street and No.....

P.O.....

Prov.....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children, give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address: Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

FEBRUARY SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers whose address labels are marked **FEB.** are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Nothing is ever lost by renewing a little in advance, as extension invariably dates from the expiry of present subscription. On the other hand, an overdue subscription will mean interruption in the service and vexatious delay in replacing the name on the mailing list. A word to the wise is sufficient.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

'Witness' Block, Montreal.

GERMANY'S TARIFF

United States Request for Delay Denied by Germany

Berlin, Jan. 26.—The reply of the Foreign Office to the request of the United States that the application of Germany's general tariff to America imports be deferred until March 31, is understood to be a non-acceptance of the suggestion for delay.

The reply which will be despatched to Washington immediately, however, will represent that the German Goverment feels that no obstacles to a complete agreement exist that cannot be overcome by February 7, the date upon which the general schedules would apply automatically. Germany holds to that the points at issue have been considered sufficiently to enable both sides to reach a decision at this time. The note, the tone of which is described as being most friendly, points out how highly desirable it is from the German point of view that the tariff question between the two countries be settled at once.

Among the points raised by the United States in the matter of discrimination against American imports was that of the rate imposed on American apples which are assessed at $1.25 a barrel instead of 75 cents a barrel, on the ground that the excelsior placed at the ends of the barrels to prevent the apples being bruised was classed as paper wrapping by the custom authorities. The state department has just been informed that the Bundesrath, or federal council, has modified the ruling in this case, and that American apples will be admitted at 75 cents a barrel, when so packed.

A number of cases constituting discriminations in the view of the United States were brought definitely to the attention of Germany during the recent negotiations, and in several instances the desired changes will be made.

Berlin, Jan. 27.—The non-insistence upon the part of the United States that Germany admit American meats more freely is regarded in official quarters as greatly simplifying the pending tariff negotiations and as removing one of the principal embarrassments.

ROBBER INJURES GUARD

But Fails to Make His Escape.

Winnipeg, Jan. 26.—Friare Nikel, under arrest awaiting trial for robbery and arson at Morden, attempted to escape yesterday. Taking advantage of an opportunity he stole up behind the guard and struck him over the head with a metal pail and then taking the keys endeavored to make his way out, but was recaptured. The guard is seriously injured.

FISH DYNAMITERS.

An American Poacher Shot By a Canadian Inspector.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Jan. 26.—The upper Niagara River, just below Bridgeburg and Black Creek, was the scene of a fusilade of rifle shots between American fish pirates and Provincial Fisheries Inspector Briggs this afternoon. As a result of the exchange of shots one man named Weyand, who ran a saloon near Tonawanda, N.Y., is dead, being shot in the head.

For some time past pirates from the American side have been running over to the Canadian side with motor boats, dynamiting the water, filling their boats with the unlawfully killed fish and skipping back to the American side with their booty. Fishery Inspector Briggs, of Bridgeburg, who has been on the alert, surprised the pirates this afternoon, three of them being in a motor boat in the act of dynamiting the fish. With Briggs was the liveryman who drove him to the scene. Briggs commanded the pirates to pull ashore with their boat. They only laughed at him, and with words unprintable defied him. Briggs fired a warning shot in the direction of the boat to let them understand he meant business. The pirates opened fire on Briggs in return, and he sought refuge behind a tree and returned two shots at the pirates, which he is positive did not hit any of them. He claims it was after one of the pirates fired at him the men fell to the bottom of the boat. They pulled the boat then towards Grand Island. Briggs saw them land on Grand Island. Two men left the boat shortly afterwards, returning with two others, and the four men carried the body out of the boat. The livery man, it is said, corroborates the statement of Briggs.

Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 27.—Bullets dug from a tree on the bank of the Niagara river this morning help to bear out the story of the Canadian game warden, Thomas Briggs, that he did not shoot George Weigand, whom he caught digging fish off Willow Bay, and that Weigand's death was due to a bullet from the rifle of his partner, Gus Egner, as Egner was shooting at Briggs from the boat and over Weigand's head. Egner, he said, claims that he was armed only with a shotgun for duck shooting, while the wound in Weigand's neck was, it is claimed, caused by a rifle bullet. The bullets found in the tree and another on the ground at the scene of the shooting are the kind fired from a 44 calibre rifle, which agrees with Briggs's story that Egner was armed with a rifle.

HORSE BREEDING.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—Mr. W. E. Raney, K.C., representing the Social and Moral Reform Association, told the anti-Gambling Committee this morning that they had entirely recast their case. They thought at first that the onus of proving the undesirability of the bill would be upon the opponents of it, but the onus had been placed upon the association.

BRANDON AND FIRE.

Brandon, Man. Jan. 28.—Fire underwriters have announced very material reductions in the rates here, placing this city on the same footing as Winnipeg, with its million dollar high pressure plant.

THE MEAT BOYCOTT

Slight Decline in Prices Reported.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—A small decline in the demand for meat is reported. Fish, with the exception of frozen varieties, are higher. Increasing demand by persons who are eating fish instead of meat is held responsible by dealers.

New York, Jan. 27.—The Master Butchers' Association of America reported from its Brooklyn branch to-day that owing to the boycott business has fallen off at least 25 percent. Small retailers say their customers are buying meat in greatly reduced quantities.

In Manhattan business remains more nearly normal, nevertheless numerous declines are noted. Butter to-day is from four to six cents a pound cheaper than last week. Eggs in some cases are four cents a dozen cheaper. Lamb chops, pork chops and other relative cuts have all declined fractionally.

Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 27.—The Trades and Labor Council, representing about 20,000 men, met to-night to discuss the high cost of living and the boycott question. The general trend of the speeches was to the effect that the boycott would not help to solve the problem and that it was a mistake. The legislative committee was instructed to draft a bill to prohibit the storage of eggs, meats and other foodstuffs for a period of longer than 90 days.

Paterson, N.J., Jan. 27.—The United Trades Council here passed a resolution to-night called on the President and Congress to investigate the high prices food. A resolution calling for a boycott was laid on the table.

New York, Jan. 28.—There was a widespread understanding among retail butchers here to-day that the western packers have decided to cut in half their shipments of cattle to this city, in an effort to uphold the fall in price of beef. The packers denied it, but the small dealers were equally positive that packers are only 'talking big,' and that if the boycott continues, concessions in the wholesale prices must come.

The family trade in meats throughout the city continues to dwindle, and prices continue to fall, but as beef goes down fish goes up.

Poultry remained unchanged, but there was a sharp decline in eggs.

Resentment against the increase in the cost of living has thus far mainly centred upon the packers, but an independent investigator came out with figures to-day which tend to show that in the better class trade, at least, the retailer absorbs the larger share of the profits, leaving to the packer only what he can make on the sale of by-products.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—The revolt against the price of meat is not confined to the United States. Here in Toronto hundreds of people are complaining against the advancing prices. With a view to bringing about a reduction of prices, the trades unionists of the city have started a campaign of abstention. At the Labor Temple a pledge is being extensively signed to abstain from the use of fresh meat for a period of thirty days, or until there is a big reduction in the retail prices of beef, mutton and pork. Although the campaign was only started yesterday, upwards of two hundred men have pledged themselves from eating meat.

These represent over a hundrd families, and should there be a big aggregation of the general public willing to emulate the example of the labor men, local butchers will have a tough time. The butchers are not to blame, and will be innocent sufferers, but the movement, if persisted in, will do more to break the meat trust than any other campaign yet started.

J. W. Flavelle, general manager of the William Davies Packing Company, writes the 'World': 'In the many statements recently appearing in the press, covering the high price of meat products, some important factors have been overlooked. On the broad question as to why there should be such extreme prices for all descriptions of food products, it should be apparent that the real cause of the difficulty is that consumption the world over has increased more rapidly than production.

'The production of live stock, poultry, butter, eggs, etc., on the farms in the province of Ontario has not kept pace with the demand for many reasons, chief among which are, the movement of young men from the agricultural districts to the North-West and to industrial and professional life in cities and towns, and with their removal the ambitious spirits who would have courage and purpose for more extensive farming; the high cost and in[illegible] character of labor; and the profitable returns secured by farmers on their present output.'

Toronto, Jan. 28.—The member of the Legislature, who is best qualified to speak on the prices of farm products, eggs, butter and meat, is probably Mr. J. R. Dargavel, of Leeds, county, expresident of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, and the best known buyer in that part of the province. Mr. Dargavel declares:

'I don't think high prices are the result of any combination. Nor do I think there is any 'kick' coming. In fact I would like to see them go higher.'

BEEF TRUST INQUIRY.

Farmers to Start Boycott Against Labor Unions Who do Not Eat Meat.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—That the Government's investigation into the affairs of the so-called Beef Trust is to be national was shown to-day, following the questioning before the federal grand jury of Chas. C. Snow, secretary and treasurer of the National Packing Company. It was learned that the books and other documents of fifteen concerns have been laid before the jury. They include the Hammond Company and the United Dress Beef Company of New York. It was also learned that subpoenas had been issued for employees and officers of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and Morris & Co.

Besides Mr. Snow, those examined to-day were Henry F. Moyer, department manager, and Everett Wilson, superintendent of branch houses of Armour & Co.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Fears Reduction of Seats When Redistribution Comes Round Again.

That Prince Edward Island and the Maritime Provinces will endeavor to obtain an increased representation at Ottawa was the statement made by Mr. Hazard, the Premier of the Island Province, who was in the city Tuesday. It is feared that in the redistribution which will come next year, there will be a further reduction in the number of the Island's Federal members.

When Prince Edward Island became a part of the Dominion the representatives numbered six. The fast increase of population in the West reduced the number to five. It is now feared that the number will be limited to three.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have suffered in a like manner, and they hope to have the original number of members restored.

IN TERROR OF ORIENTALS.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 27.—In the legislature to-day a resolution was introduced by Mr. W. H. Hayward, M.P.P. for Cowichan, calling upon the Provincial Government to make representations to Ottawa to have an amendment passed forbidding Orientals to acquire land. It will be considered on Tuesday.

PROGRESS IN INDIA

New Imperial Legislature Council Opened.

Calcutta, Jan. 25.—The new Imperial Legislative Council, through which the natives will be afforded a larger share in the administration of the affairs of British India, met for the first time to-day. Lord Minto, the Governor-General, who presided, described the event as 'a great historical occasion, opening a new era with the inauguration of broader principles of government.'

While admitting that 'much of the existing political discontent is thoroughly justifiable,' he declared that the British administration will no longer tolerate the preachings of the revolutionary press, and is now determined to bridle literary license.'

RIOTS IN BOKHARA

Stopped by Dismissal of Prime Minister.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 27.—The latest advices from Bokhara state that the Emir has dismissed the Prime Minister who was declared by the warring factions to be the cause of the recent religious conflicts between the Sunnites and the Shiahs. Peace has been made.

OBITUARY

SAMUEL TRENAMAN.

Three Rivers, Jan. 27.—Mr. Samuel Trenaman, an esteemed citizen, passed away this morning after a lingering illness extending over a period of two to three years. Few men were better known or more highly esteemed than Mr. Trenaman. For some time he was G. T. R. agent at this port, agent for the Canadian Express Company, and G. W. Telegraph operator. Every good cause found in him a sympathizer. The altruistic life was his, having lived largely for others. Kind, genial, patient, he will be greatly missed by a wide circle of friends.

Communicated by the Rev. J. R. MacLeod, Three Rivers.

MR. SAMUEL PLOYART.

L'Avenir, Jan. 27.—On Saturday morning, the 8th inst., death claimed one of our oldest and most highely respected citizens in the person of Mr. Samuel Ployart, at the advanced age of 88 years. He retained his faculties to the end, and had, within a year of his death, been engaged in the active duties of his farm. He was the son of the late Major de Ployart, of Geneva, Switzerland, and grandson of Captain John Fraser, who fought under Wolfe at the taking of Quebec, and who afterwards was the first English judge of Montreal. Mr. Ployart is survived by two sons and six daughters, viz., Frederick A., or L'Avenir; John L., of Edmonto, Alta.; Mrs. W. C. McLeish, of Montreal; Miss Playart, Drummondville; Mrs. Clara Rock, L'Avenir; Mrs. A. C. Houghton, Winnipeg; Mrs. W. O. Wilson, Virden, and Mrs. J. Edwin Gibbs, of Springfield, Mass. Mrs Playart predeceased her husband sixteen years ago. The funeral was held at the Episcopal Church, L'Avenir, and was largely attended. The Rev. Mr. Adcock officiated. Mr. Playart was a subscriber to the 'Weekly Witness' for over forty years.

SERGEANT PRINGLE, N.W.M.P.

Edmonton, Alb., Jan. 27.—A veteran, Sgt. Pringle, was found dead in his bed this morning at Fort Saskatchewan. Deceased came to the West with the Mounted Police in the early eighties and for years was stationed at Battleford. During the Yukon boom he was transferred to Dawson City. He was a brother of the Rev. Mr. Pringle, of the Yukon.

MRS. W. H. WARD.

Waterville, Que., Jan. 27.—The death took place this morning of Mrs. W. H. Ward, of this place, at the age of 35. The late Mrs. Ward, who was a daughter of the late Hon. John MacIntosh, of Sherbrooke, had been ailing from tuberculosis for some time.

PROF. E. V. RAYNOLDS.

New York, Jan. 26.—Professor Edward Vilette Raynolds, of the Yale University Lay School, died from pneumonia at the Hotel Belmont here this evening.

Prof. Edward V. Raynolds was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., and graduated from Sheffield Scientific School in 1880. He took his degree of Bachelor of Laws at Columbia in 1882, and in 1884 received the degree of Master of Laws from the Yale Law School, and the degree of doctor of Civil Law the year following. He was later an instructor in municipal law at the Yale Law School, lecturer on political science and constitutional law, and at the time of his death held the chair of comparative law. In 1898-99 he was lieutenant-commander of the United States naval militia, and afterwards was lieutenant-commander of the state naval forces. Prof. Raynolds was twice married, his first wife dying several years ago. His present wife was Mrs. Thos. Harris, of Toronto, Ont., whom he married a few days ago.

WILSON WILBY.

Toronto, Jan. 24.—Mr. Wilson Wilby, one of the district deputies for the Toronto Masonic district, died at his home in Weston to-day after a brief illness from typhoid fever. He was manager of the Weston Stamp Company. His widow and three sons survive. Deceased was the first principal of Antiquity Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, a Sir Knight of Geoffrey de St. Aldamar Preceptory, Knights Templar, and a Noble of Rameses Temple, Mystic Shriners.

LOUIS EDOUARD ROD.

Grasse, France, Jan. 29.—Louis Edouard Rod died suddenly to-day.

Edouard Rod was born at Nyon in 1857. He was chief editor of the 'Revue Contemporaire' in 1884, and professor of comparative literature at the University of Geneva, 1886-93. His writings covered a large and varied field and included a series of romantic novels.

BISHOP FOSS.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 29.—Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, retired, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the best known clergymen in the country, died to-night at the Hahnemann Hospital. He was born in Kingston, N.Y., in 1834, and graduated from Wesleyan University in 1854. He spent three years as an itinerant preacher in New York state, and later took charge of the First Methodist Church of Brooklyn, where he served until 1865. The next ten years he was pastor of St. Paul's Church, New York City. Then he was elected president of Wesleyan University, where he remained for five years. He was elected a bishop in 1880.

FATAL FIRE.

Amherst, N.S., Jan. 28.—Fire in the Black Printing Co. building this morning caused a loss of $30,000, with $20,000 insurance. Mrs. W. Oulton, 90 years of age, perished before assistance reached her.

A PROGRESSIVE PLACE.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 24.—Cobden village council has availed itself of a by-law on its books, and has wiped out a pool room and also prohibited the sale of cigarettes within the muncipality.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE

Stewart Smith, of Cornwall, Nowhere to be Found.

Cornwall, Ont., Jan. 27.—Leaving home at 7 a.m. yesterday in perfect health and good spirits, Stewart Smith, the twenty-one-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Smith, has disappeared as completely and mysteriously as if the earth had opened and swallowed him. He was a fine young man five feet nine inches in height, and wore a light cloth cap and grey rain coat. He was employed in the Toronto Paper Company's mill, and it is said that he was seen at the mill just before opening time. The family are without any reason for his disappearance.

ITALY AND CANADA

Senor Gavazzi to Come to Canada to Negotiate Treaty.

Rome, Jan. 29.—Senor Gavazzi, who is a leading silk manufacturer, will be sent to Canada at the head of a commission to negotiate a treaty granting Italy the same treatment that is accorded France in the exportation of silk and other products.

CABLE NOTES

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

London, Jan. 28.—The Duke of Connaught has been asked to open the Toronto exhibition.

ALLEGED MONTREAL FORGER.

London, Jan. 28.—George L. Whitfield, the alleged Montreal forger, has been ordered to be returned to Canada.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE

Nelson River Company Bill Held Over.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—When the Railway Committee of the House of Commons met this morning to consider the bill to incorporate the Nelson River Railway Company and other bills, Mr. Hugh Guthrie read a letter from the Hon. Mr. Sifton, chairman of the Commission of Conservation, asking that the bill stand over until the Commission could have an opportunity to consider the question of the water power privileges asked for by the company at a previous meeting of the committee.

The fear was quite generally expressed that if the charter were granted, the company would have a monopoly of the water power of the Nelson and Saskatchewan rivers, in the district traversed by the line.

It was agreed that Mr. Martin's (St. Mary's, Montreal) bill to amend the Railway Act will be taken up on February 8, when interested parties will be heard. Mr. Papineau's bill to amend the railway Act was sent to a special committee.

TO RECONSTRUCT THE BRIDGE.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Jan. 25.—Mr. C. McManus, local manager for the Canadian Bridge Company, which has a big contract for the structural steel plant for the Lake Superior Corporation here, left this forenoon for the scene of the wreck upon instructions from the C.P.R. to reconstruct the bridge damaged in the accident.

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 verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

ADAMSON—At 791 St. Joseph Boulevard, Montreal, on Jan. 24, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. E. Adamson, a son.

ARMSTRONG—At Hudson, on Jan. 23, 1910, a daughter (Verna Maude) to the Rev. and Mrs. G. D. Armstrong.

BARKER—On Jan. 30, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Barker, of 10 Selby street, Westmount, a son.

BOWEN—On Jan. 26, 1910, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Bowen, at 230 Lipton street, Winnipeg, Man.

BROCK—At 'Elm Grange,' Trenholm, Que., to Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Brock, a son, George Llewellyn.

CARNEGIE—To Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Carnegie, 880 Somerset street, Ottawa, on Jan. 22, 1910, a son. Both well.

CHISHOLM—At Acton, Ont., on Jan. 23, 1910, the wife of Wemyss Sutherland Chisholm, of a son.

COALES—At 6 Wineva avenue, Toronto, on Jan. 20, 1910, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Coales.

FRALEIGH—At Midland, Ont., on Jan. 20, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Fraleigh, a daughter.

GIBBS—On Jan. 28, 1910, at 139 Mecklenburg street, St. John, N.B., to Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Gibbs, a daughter.

HUNTER—At 'The Highlands,' Pembroke, Ont., on Jan. 23, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Percy Hunter, of the Bank of Ottawa, Richmond, Ont., a daughter.

KNOX—On Jan. 27, 1910, at 99 Shuter street, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh C. Knox.

McGRAIL—On Jan. 26, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. C. C. McGrail, Ottawa, a daughter.

PALMER—On Jan. 21, 1910, at River Desert, Que., to Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy Hunter Palmer, a daughter. Both well.

POPLE-EDWARDS—At Covey Hill, Que., on Jan. 23, 1910, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pople-Edwards.

STARK—On Jan. 24, 1910, at 'The Linton,' a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Norman B. Stark.

MARRIED.

BLAKEMORE — SMITH—On Jan. 26, 1910, at St. James' Square Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Robertson, Marian Bizzette, daughter of the late J. B. Smith, to William Blakemore, of Victoria, B.C.

DAVIES—HAYCOCK—At St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa, on Jan. 25, 1910, by the Rev. Father Wm. Murphy, Aimee Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Haycock, to Thomas Atwood Davies, only son of Sir Louis and Lady Davies.

GILL—EARNSHAW —At the residence of the bride's father, Montreal West, on Monday, Jan. 24, 1910, by the Rev. A. S. Ross, Ada, daughter of Mr. and Mrs Chas. W. Earnshaw, to Willie Gill, of Montreal.

MACFEE—FIELDING— At the First Baptist Church, Ottawa, on Jan. 19, 1910, by the Rev. Dr. Cameron, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Dewey, of Montreal, cousin of the bridegroom, Kutusoff Nicolson Macfee, of London, G.B., to Janet Louisa, eldest daughter of the Hon. W. S. and Mrs. Fielding.

ODELL—BOYD—On Jan. 25, 1910, at 247 Mountain street, by the Rev. Dr. Warriner, A. J. Douglas Odell, of Sherbrooke, to Alice May Boyd, daughter of S. W. Boyd, of Montreal.

RAYMOND—RUTLEY—At the Manse, Chesterville, Ont., on Jan. 26, 1910, by the Rev. Stuart A. Woods, B.A., Gordon E. Raymond, of Newington, Ont., and Janie A. Rutley, of Finch, Ont.

REYNOLDS—PARKER—At the Manse, Scott, Sask., on Dec. 22, 1909, by the Rev. W. H. Stratton, of Wilkie, Sask., Ada Evelyn, eldest daughter of Mr. C. C. Parker, of MacKinnon, Sask., and granddaughter of the late Harvey Parker, of Aylmer, Que., to Mr. Wm. Reynolds, also of MacKinnon, Sask.

VASSIE—RANKINE—At St. Andrew's Church, St. John, N.B., on Jan. 26, 1910 by the Rev. David Lang, William Vassie to Zillah Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rankine.

WHITE—McCULLOUGH— — At All Saints' Church, Ottawa, on Jan. 22, 1910, by the Rev. A. W. Mackay, Frederick Wallis, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Fred. White, to Eunise Claire, second daughter of G. W. McCullough, Esq.

WOOD—HAGARTY—On Jan. 26, 1910, at St. George's Chhrch, Toronto, by the Rev. Wilmot Broughall, assisted by the Rev. Canon Cayley, S. Casey Wood, jr., son of the Hon. S. C. Wood, to Anne G. Hagarty, youngest daughter of Mrs. Geo. F. Hagarty.

DIED.

ADAMS—At 119 Dartmouth Road, London, England, on Jan. 21, 1910, Capt. W. H. Adams, late of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and latterly manager Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg, aged 70 years.

ADAMSON—At Erindale, Ont., on Jan. 24, 1910, Alfred Adamson, in his 80th year.

ANDREWS—At Milton, Ont., on Jan. 28, 1910, Blanche Estella, second daughter of George Andrews, treasurer of the County of Halton, aged 21.

BOA—Entered into rest, on Jan. 7, 1910, at her late residence, Mirabel, Two Mountains, Que., Mary Hodge, widow of the late William Boa, aged 75 years, 10 months and 20 days.

BROWN—At St. Edward's, Napierville, Que., on Jan. 22, 1910, Agnes Kirkland, aged 86 years and 9 months, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, widow of the late David Brown.
Montreal 'Star' and St. John's 'News' please copy.

BROWNE— At 622 Sherbrooke street west, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 26, 1910, Arthur A. Browne, M.D., in his 63rd year.

BUSH—On Jan. 24, 1910, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. C. E. Baker, South Gloucester, Charlotte, beloved wife of Mr. B. B. Bush, of New Ottawa, Saskatchewan, and late of Belleville, Ont.

CAMPBELL—At her late residence, 256 Major street, Toronto, on Jan. 20, 1910, Mrs. Eliza M. Campbell, daughter of the late Rev. J. T. Byrne, of Whitby, Ont.

CAMPBELL—At 3 Mount Pleasant st., Greenock, Scotland, on Jan. 6, 1910, Ann Macdougall, widow of Edward Campbell, and eldest daughter of the late Duncan Macdougall, farmer, Dunadd, Argyllshire.

CHAMBERLIN—At the residence of her brother-in-law, John Lowe, Esq., Ottawa East, Mary Anne, third daughter of the late Brown Chamberlin, M.D., of Frelighsburg, P.Q., and sister of the late Lieut.-Col. Chamberlin, C.M.G., in the 89th year of her age.

CURRY—In this city, on the morning of Jan. 28, 1910, Sarah Knowles, wife of the late W. W. Curry, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Simpson.

DEWAR—At her residence, Cote St. George, Que., on Jan. 22, 1910, Catherine McCuaig, relict of the late Kenneth Dewar, aged 70 years.

ELLEM—On Jan. 29, 1910, at the Grace Dart Home, of tuberculosis, Mary Ellem, aged 24 years.

ELLIOT—At Glenburn, Howick, on Jan. 22, 1910, John Milton, youngest son of John W. Elliot, aged 4 years and 7 months.

ESPIE—In this city, on Jan. 25, 1910, Martha Jane Keith, widow of the late Arnold D. Espie.

FAY — Suddenly, on Jan. 25, 1910, at Aiken, South Carolina, Mary E., widow of P. L. Fay, Esq., and eldest daughter of Sheriff T. C. Dawson, of St. Catharines, Ont.

FRASER—At Cumberland, Ont., on Jan. 23, 1910, Louisa Jane Hurdman, widow of the late Robert Fraser, of Cumberland, and mother of the Rev. Thurlow Fraser, of Portage la Prairie, Man., aged 86 years.

HAMMOND—On Jan. 30, 1910, at the Grace Dart Home, of tuberculois, John Hammond, aged 57 years.

HARDING—At Lethbridge, Alta., on Jan. 22, 1910, Margaret Cowan, beloved wife of John Harding, lately of Pittsburg Township, Ont.

HIGGINS — On Jan. 27, 1910, at her late residence, 397 Huron street, Toronto, Isabella Catherine Higgins, widow of Capt. Wm. Higgins, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, in her 69th year.

HOLDEN—At Battersea, Ont., on Jan. 22, 1910, Eliza D. Seward, beloved wife of Isaac Holden, aged 74 years.

JOHNSTON—At Belfast, Ireland, on Nov. 26, 1909, Samuel Johnston, the dearly beloved father of Sarah Jane Legge, of Ottawa.

KYLE—Suddenly, on Jan. 24, 1910, Elizabeth Coates, widow of the late William Kyle, in her 71st year.

LAIDLAW—At St. Helier, Island of Jersey, on Nov. 22, 1910, at the age of 87 years, Walter Laidlaw Laidlaw, youngest son of the late Sir James Burnett Laidlaw, and father of Mrs. S. K. Shaw and Mrs. Louis Parent, of Quebec.

MACAULAY—In his 44th year, at 19 Classic avenue, Toronto, on Sunday morning, Jan. 30, 1910, W. B. T. Macaulay, formerly of Montreal, and son of the late Rev. R. S. Macaulay, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

MACKAY—At 2 Cornhill Terrace, Leith, Scotland, on Jan. 13, 1910, Angus MacKay, ex-inspecor of Leith Police, in his 75th year.

MACDONALD—At Ottawa, on Jan. 25, 1910, Frederick Carroll Macdonald, of the Dept. of the Interior, youngest son of the late Sheriff Macdonald, of Goderich.

McFARLANE—At Camden, South Carolina, suddenly, on the morning of Jan. 23, 1910, Margaret Kennedy, widow of the late David McFarlane, and beloved mother of Mrs. Peter Laing, Mrs. W. Grant Stewart and C. H. McFarlane.

M'INTOSH—At 33 Kinnaird Street, Wick, Scotland, on January 2, 1910, Janet M'Intosh, late of Sarclet, aged 87 years, last surviving member of the family of John and Annie M'Intosh (nee Annie Stewart.)

McLEOD—In this city, on Jan. 27, 1910 M. A. Holloway, widow of the late Alexander McLeod.

McOUAT — At the family residence, Brownsburg, Que., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 25, 1910, Dorothy Kerr, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David McOuat, in her ninth year.

McSHANE—On Thursday, Jan. 27, 1910, Josephine Miron, beloved wife of the Hon. James McShane.

MILLS—In this city, on Jan. 25, 1910, of heart failure, E. Lyman Mills, in his 87th year.

PHILLIPS—At her late residence, 125 Victor avenue, Toronto, on Jan. 28, 1910, Jessie Hay, relict of the late John Phillips, in her 77th year.

PINCOMB — On Jan. 29, 1910, Arthur Pincomb, aged 28 years, eldest son of the late Richard Pincomb, of Quebec.
Quebec and Ottawa papers please copy.

REDMOND—At Quebec, on Jan. 23, 1910, Annie Sammon, wife of John Redmond.

SANDISON—At 3 Ashton Road, Gourock, Scotland, on January 7, 1910, Agnes, beloved wife of Andrew Key Sandison (nee Agnes Forsyth), formerly of 85 George Street, Edinburgh.

SAUNDERS—At Strathcona, Alta., December 27, 1909, Emma Alexandra, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Saunders, aged 9 months and 16 days.

SCOTT—Suddenly, on Jan. 28, 1910, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. John Mitchell, 178 Mance street, Isabella Scott, in her 77th year.

SEWELL—On Jan. 10, 1910, at Falmouth England, Edith Sewell, of 27 Frant Road, Tunbridge Wells, widow of the Rev. Henry Doyle Sewell, M.A., of Headcorn, Kent, aged 77.

SIMPSON—On Jan. 24, 1910, at Melocheville, Sarah Ann Ewart, beloved wife of Jacob Simpson.

STEWART—At 17 Newhall Terrace, Glasgow, Scotland, on Jan. 11, 1910, Ethel Victoria, twin daughter of the Rev. J. and Mrs. Stewart, deeply regretted.

TESTER—In this city, on Jan. 24, 1910, Elizabeth Smith, wife of the late J. W. Tester, in her 66th year.

THOMSON — On New Year's Eve, at Knockaney Rectory, Kilmallock, County Limerick, Ireland, (the residence of his son-in-law, the Rev. W. C. Bourchier), Cathcart Thomson, J.P., formerly of Pine College, N.W. Arm, Halifax Nova Scotia, aged 81.

TRENAMAN—At Three Rivers, Que., on Jan. 27, 1910, Samuel Trenaman.

TURNER — On Jan. 27, 1910, at 'Highfield,' London, Ont., the residence of her son-in-law, John J. A. Hunt, Carolina Huldah, widow of the late Hon. James Turner, Hamilton.

VERRET—At Jeune Lorette, Quebec, on Jan. 23, 1910, J. A. Verret, father of M. H. B. Verret, private secretary postmaster-general.

WALKER—At Ottawa, January 17, 1910, at the residence of her son-in-law, P. S. Roe, Jane Walker, relict of the late Robert Walsh, aged 63 years.

WARD—At Waterville, on Thursday, Jan. 27, 1910, Maggie McIntosh, eldest daughter of the late John McIntosh, M.P., and wife of W. H. Ward, Waterville, P.Q.

WILLIAMS—At the residence of his daughter, Lachute, Robert Williams, a native of Montreal, aged 86 years and 9 months, formerly a member of the Union Fire Company, of this city.

WILLOUGHBY—On Jan. 5, 1910, at Minneapolis, Arthur (Robin), son of the late Edward Godfrey Willoughby and of Mrs. Clare Willoughby, of 'The Cottage,' Merstham, Surrey, England, aged 31.

NOTICE

is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, to erect into a town municipality, with special powers, under the corporate name of 'Town of Beaconsfield,' all the territory now forming part of the municipalities of the parish, and of the Village of St. Joachim, of Pointe Claire, and known and designated under numbers one to twenty-seven, inclusively, of the cadastre of the Municipality of the Parish of St. Joachim of Pointe Claire, and twenty-nine to thirty-two, inclusively, of the cadastre of the Municipality of the Village of St. Joachim of Pointe Claire, and that application will be made to have said municipality erected in accordance with sections 4178 to 4615, inclusively, of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, by adding thereto modifying clauses as regards qualifications to hold municipal office, the taxes to be imposed on real estate property, and on certain trades, and for other objects.

Montreal, January 16, 1910.

ROBERT TASCHEREAU,
Attorney for Applicants.

NOTICE

is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the present session thereof, for an Act incorporating a Company under the name of the 'Ottawa & Montreal Transmission Company, Limited,' with power to lay out, acquire and manage water powers, by all necessary methods and appliances, and for the production of electricity, or other power or energy, or to lease or otherwise acquire, use, sell or dispose of such power, and to accumulate, generate, transmit and distribute electricity and other power and energy for light, heat and power; to construct and operate lines of wire, poles, towers, tunnels, conduits and other works; to construct, transmit, dispose of and distribute all such power, and with such means and appliances, to conduct such electricity or other power at any place through, over, along or across any public highway, bridge, viaducts, railways, water courses, or over or under water; to construct, acquire and operate lines of telegraph and telephone for the uses and purposes of the Company, to enter upon and acquire, by expropriation, if necessary, any lands, wherever required, for right of way of its transmission lines, but more especially in the vicinity of the northerly shores of the Ottawa River, within or adjacent to such of the Counties of Pontiac, Wright, Labelle, Argenteuil, Deux Montagnes, Laval, Jacques Cartier and Hochelaga, to or in the vicinity of Montreal, and with right to cross the Ottawa River to such place or places in Ontario, as the objects and purposes of the Company may require, and to do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the carrying out of the foregoing objects; to carry on the operations of the Company throughout the Dominion of Canada.

CHRISTIE, GREENE & HILL, of 110 Wellington street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, the 7th day of January, A.D., 1910.

AVIS

est par le présent donné qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa presente session, afin d'obtenir un Acte constituant en corporation une compagnie sous le nom de 'Compagnie de Transmission, Montreal et Ottawa, Limitée,' avec pouvoir de poser, acquérir et gérer des pouvoirs hydrauliques par toutes les méthodes et appareils nécessaires, et pour la production de l'électricité, ou autre force ou énergie; pour louer ou autrement acquérir, utiliser, vendre ou disposer de telle force, et pour accumuler, produire, transmettre et distribuer l'électricité et autre force et énergie pour la lumière, la chaleur et la force motrice; pour construire et mettre en service, des fils, poteaux, tours, tunnels, conduites et autres travaux; pour construire, transmettre, disposer de et distribuer toute telle force, et avec tels moyens et appareils conduire telle électricité ou autre force à tout endroit, à travers, au-dessus de, le long de ou par-dessus tout chemin public, pont, viaduc, voie ferrée, cours d'eau, ou au-dessus ou sous l'eau; pour construire, acquérir et exploiter des lignes de télégraphie et de téléphone pour l'usage et les fins de la compagnie; pour pénétrer sur et acquérir, par voie d'expropriation si nécessaire, tous terrains là ou ils pourront être requis pour droit de passage de ses lignes de transmission, mais plus spécialement dans le voisinage de la rive nord de la Rivière Ottawa, dans les limites ou près des limites des Comtés de Pontiac, Wright, Labelle, Argenteuil, Deux-Montagnes, Laval, Jacques Cartier et Hochelaga, jusqu'à Montréal ou ses environs, avec le privilège de traverser la Rivière Ottawa pour atteindre l'endroit ou les endroits dans Ontario que peuvent exiger les objets et les fins de la compagnie; pour faire toutes choses se rapportant à ou de nature à atteindre les fins ci-dessus mentionnées; pour faire les opérations de la Compagnie par tout le Canada.

CHRISTIE, GREENE & HILL, 110 rue Wellington, Ottawa, Solliciteurs des Requérants.

Daté à Ottawa, le 7ième jour de janvier, A.D., 1910.

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