Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTY-FIFTH YEAR. Vol. 65. No. 3

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1910.

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

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

The Voters Coming Out in Great Numbers.

LIBERALS PLEASED WITH THE SATURDAY'S VOTE. UNIONISTS FEEL HOPEFUL.

Unionists Capture 16 Liberal and Two Labor Seats—Liberals Gain Three Seats.

As a result of the pollings held in 74 English constituencies on Saturday and a number of elections by acclamation the standing of the parties is at present:

Unionists	43
Liberals	36
Labor	7
Nationalists	5

Party Gains.	
Unionists	18
Liberals	3

Party Losses.	
Liberals	16
Unionists	3
Labor	2

UNIONIST GAINS.

Fulham.
North Lambeth.
Brixton.
Bath (two seats).
Burnley.
Cambridge.
Devonport (two seats).
Gloucester.
S. W. Manchester.
Falmouth.
Rochester
Salisbury.
Staleybridge.
Wednesbury.
W. Wolverhampton.
S. Wolverhampton.

LIBERAL GAIN

Darlington.
Great Grimsby.
N. W. Manchester.

TO-DAY'S ELECTIONS.

In London: Kensington, Lewisham, Paddington, Shoreditch, Haggerston, Hoxton, Battersea, Clapham, Marylebone, Woolwich, Strand, Wandsworth, St. Pancras, Camberwell, North Dulwich Peckham, Finsbury, Holborn, Central, East, Greenwich, Hammersmith, City of London.

Provinces: Wigan, Preston, Leeds, Durham, Perth, Bristol, Blackburn, Warrington, Chester, Croydon, Shrewsbury, Windsor, Hythe, York, Stockton-on-Tees, Walsall, West Bromwich, Harrow, Hereford, Maidstone, Aberdeen, Exeter, Cheltenham, Hull, Christchurch, Great Yarmouth, Swansea Town, Swansea district, Sheffield, Leicester, Taunton, Gateshead, Newcastle-on Tyne.

The following additional elections take place to-day: West Ham, Bedford, Carlisle, Chatham, Colchester, Huddersfield, Newcastle-Under-Lyne, Norwich, Oldham, Paisley, Peterborough, Portsmouth, Stockport, Tynemouth, Wakefield, Worcester.

LONDON.

FULHAM.

A Unionist gain.
W. Hayes Fisher, Unionist..... 9,680
Capt. Fitzrow Hemphill, Liberal 7,761
In 1906 Fulham gave a Liberal majority of 630.

HAMPSTEAD.

Remains Unionist.
J. S. Fletcher, Unionist, re-elected..... 6,228
F. G. Howard Liberal..... 3,443
In 1906 Hampstead went Unionist by 573; an increase in 1910 of 2,206.

ISLINGTON.

All seats remain Liberal.
North:
D. S. Waterlow, Liberal, re-elected..... 5,545
G. A. Touche, Unionist..... 5,112
Liberal majority decreased by 833.
West:
Rt. Hon. T. Lough, Liberal, re-elected..... 3,768
Rt. Hon. Sir S. Crossley, Unionist..... 3,524
Liberal majority decreased by 244.
East:
G. H. Radford, Liberal, re-elected..... 5,003
J. T. Reeves, Unionist..... 4,674
Liberal majority decreased by 438.
South:
T. Wiles, Liberal, re-elected..... 3,918
D. Faber, Unionist..... 3,187
Liberal majority decreased by 884.

LAMBETH.

The Unionists gain two seats, the North and Brixton, and retain the Norwood seat, which they carried in 1906. The Liberals carried Kennington.
North Lambeth:
Major Gastrell, Unionist..... 3,947
H. Myer, Liberal..... 2,397
In 1906 North Lambeth went Liberal by 258.
Kennington:
S. Collins, Liberal, re-elected... 4,246
Col. F. X. Lucas Unionist..... 3,865
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 555, a decrease of 147.
Brixton:
D. Dalziel, Unionist..... 5,465
J. H. Seaverns, Liberal..... 4,387
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 286.
Norwood:
Sir H. S. Samuel, Unionist, re-elected..... 6,958
The A. W. Lawrence, Liberal .. 5,180
In 1906 the Unionist majority was 319, a decrease of 41.

NEWINGTON.

Both divisions remain Liberal.
West:
Capt. C. Norton, Liberal..... 4,350
W. Brooks, Liberal..... 3,938
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 2,021, a decrease of 1,709.
Walworth:
J. A. Dawes, Liberal..... 3,509
R. E. Mellilos, Unionist..... 3,319
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 769, a decrease of 579.

THE PROVINCES.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

Remains Liberal.
A. H. Scott, Liberal..... 4,039
H. Whitely, Unionist..... 3,746
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 965; a decrease of 675.

ASHTON MANOR.

Remains Unionist.
E. Cecil, Unionist, re-elected .. 7,369
Allan, Liberal..... 1,928

In 1906 the Unionist majority was 4,703; an increase of 738.

BATH.

A gain of two seats for the Unionists.
Lord A. Thynne, Unionist..... 3,961
Sir C. Hunter, Unionist..... 3,889
D. McLean, Liberal..... 3,771
G. P. Gooch, Liberal..... 3,757
In 1906 the aggregate Liberal majority was 1,960.

BIRMINGHAM.

All seven seats remain Unionist.
Edgnaston—
Sir F. W. Lowe, Unionist, re-elected..... 7,951
J. H. Morgan, Liberal..... 2,850
In 1906 the Unionist majority was 4,160; an increase of 941.
West—
Rt. Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, Unionist..... Acc.
In 1906 Mr. Chamberlain was elected by 5,079.
Central—
E. Parkes, Unionist, re-elected 6,015
Chas. Brampton, Liberal..... 1,711
In 1906 the Unionist majority was 3,609; an increase of 695.
North—
J. T. Middlemore, Unionist, re-elected..... 5,189
Joseph Dawson, Liberal..... 958
In 1906 the Unionist majority was 3,897; an increase of 334.
A. D. Steel-Maitland, Unionist.. 8,460
J. J. Stephenson, Labor..... 3,958
In 1906 the Unionist majority was 585; and increase of 3,917.
Bordesley—
Right Hon. J. J. Collings Unionist, re-elected..... 9,021
F. Hughes, Labor..... 2,453
In 1906 the Unionist majority was 2,787; an increase of 1,781.
South—
Lord Morpeth, Unionist, re-elected..... 6,207
A. E. Butler Liberal..... 2,475
In 1906 the Unionist majority was 2,900; an increase of 832.

BOLTON

Remains unchanged, a Labor and a Liberal representative.
G. Harwood, Liberal, re-elected. 12,275
A. H. Gill, Labor, re-elected.... 11,864
W. M. Mattinson, Unionist..... 7,479
P. Ashworth, Unionist..... 7,225

BURNLEY.

A Unionist gain.
G. A. Arbuthnot, Unionist..... 5,776
F. Maddison, Liberal..... 5,681
H. M. Hyndman, Socialist..... 4,948
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 324, there being three candidates in the field as in the present election.

BURY—LANCASHIRE.

G. Toulmin, Liberal, re-elected. 4,866
E. L. Hartley, Unionist..... 4,225
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 1,127; a decrease of 641.

BURY ST EDMUNDS.

Remains Unionist.
Hon. W. E. Guinness, Unionist, re-elected..... Acc.
In 1906 the Unionist majority was 434; in 1908, a by-election, 890

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Remains Unionist.
S. H. Butcher, Unionist..... Acc.
J. F. P. Rawlinson, Unionist ... Acc.

CAMBRIDGE

A Unionist gain.
A. H. Paget, Unionist..... 4,656
S. O. Buckmaster, Liberal..... 4,081
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 308.

CUMBERLAND.

Remains Unionist.
Right Hon. J. W. Lowther, Unionist..... Acc.
In 1906 Mr. Lowther, who is Speaker of the House, was also returned by acclamation.

DARLINGTON.

A Liberal gain.
J. T. T. Lincoln, Liberal 4,815
H. Pike Pease, Unionist..... 4,786
In 1906 the Unionist majority was 288.

DERBY.

Remains unchanged with a Liberal and a Labor representative.
Sir T. Roe, Liberal, re-elected.. 10,543
J. H. Thomas, Labor..... 10,189
A. E. Beck, Unionist..... 8,033
A Page, Unionist..... 7,953
In 1906 the Labor majority was 3,930, a decrease of 1,779; the Liberal majority in 1906 was 3,818, a decrease of 1,213.

DEVONPORT.

A Unionist gain of two seats.
Sir J. Jackson, Unionist 5,658
Sir C. K. Cooke, Unionist..... 5,286
Sir J. W. Benn, Liberal..... 5,146
S. Lithgow, Liberal..... 5,140
In 1906 the Liberal majorities were 1,648, and 1,247.

DOVER.

Remains Conservative.
Right Hon. G. Wyndham, Unionist..... 3,330
A. M. Bradley, Liberal 1,575
In 1906 the Unionist majority was 1,564; an increase of 191.

DUDLEY.

Remains Liberal.
A. G. Hooper, Liberal, re-elected 8,348
Major Griffith-Boscawen, Unionist..... 8,155
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 754; in 1910, 193, a decrease of 561

DURHAM CITY.

Remains Unionist.
J. W. Hills, Unionist, re-elected..... Acc.
In 1906 the Unionist majority was 433.

DURHAM, MID.

J. Wilson, Labor..... Acc.
In 1906 Mr. Wilson was elected by acclamation.

GLOUCESTER

A Unionist gain.
H. Terrell, K.C., Unionist 4,109
Right Hon. Russell Rea, Liberal 3,983
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 332.

GRAVESEND.

Remains Unionist.
Sir Gilbert Parker, Unionist.... 3,286
S. R. Jenkins, Liberal..... 2,612
In 1906 the Unionist majority was 1,689, a decrease of 1,015.

GREAT GRIMSBY.

A Liberal gain.
T. E. Wing, Liberal..... 7,772
Sir G. Doughty, Unionist..... 7,450
In 1906 the Unionist majority was 2,309. There was a Labor candidate also in the field, but the Unionist candidate had a clear majority over both his opponents.

HALIFAX.

Remains unchanged with a Labor and a Liberal representative.
J. H. Whitly, Liberal..... 9,504
J. Parker, Labor, re-elected.... 9,063
J. F. W. Galbraith, Unionist.... 4,754
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 4,313, an increase of 437; the Labor majority was 3,896, an increase of 413.

HARTLEPOOL

Remains Liberal.
Sir Christopher Furness, Liberal, re-elected..... 6,531
W. G. H. Griffin, Unionist 5,754
In 1906 Sir Christopher Furness was returned by acclamation.

HASTINGS.

Remains Unionist.
A. P. DuCros, Unionist, re-elected..... 4,634
R. Tweedy-Smith, Liberal..... 3,833
In 1906 the Unionist majority was 409, an increase of 392.

IPSWICH.

Both members remain Liberal.
Sir D. E. Goddard, Liberal, re-elected..... 6,120
Mr. Horne, Liberal..... 5,958
A. C. Churchman, Unionist.... 5,690
B. H. Burton, Unionist..... 5,645
In 1906 the Liberal majorities were 1,805 and 1,699; decreases of 1,375 and 1,431.

KING'S LYNN.

Remains Liberal.
T. Gibson Bowles, Liberal..... 1,900
Hon. E. Cadogan, Unionist..... 1,638
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 342; a decrease of 80.

LINCOLN.

Remains Liberal.
C. Roberts, Liberal, re-elected.. 5,402
Sir R. Filmer, Unionist..... 3,236
C. H. Seely, Unionist..... 2,134
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 1,382, an increase of 784. In 1906 there were two Unionists also in the field.

MANCHESTER.

In 1906 Manchester returned six Liberals or Labor members, but the Unionists at a by-election in 1908 captured the N. W. Manchester seat. The party lost that seat in the present election, but carried the seat for S. W. Manchester.
North-west—
Sir G. Kemp, Liberal..... 5,930
W. Joynson-Hicks, Unionist.... 5,147
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 1,241; at a by-election in 1908 the Unionist won by 429 owing to the pressure of a Labor candidate in the field.
North—Sir C. E. Schwann, Liberal, re-elected..... 5,210
H. E. Howell, Liberal..... 3,951
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 2,454; a decrease of 1,195.
North-east—
J. R. Clynes, Labor, re-elected. 5,157
Sir W. H. Vaudry, Unionist.... 3,679
In 1906 the Labor majority was 2,432; a decrease of 954.
East—
J. E. Sutton, Labor..... 6,119
E. Elvy Robb, Unionist..... 5,091
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 1,980; a decrease of 952.
South—
A. A. Haworth, Liberal, re-elected..... 8,121
Cap. S. W. Jackson, Unionist.. 5,669
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 4,232, a decrease of 1,780.
South-west—
H. A. Colefax, Unionist..... 3,111
J. McLachlan, Labor..... 3,004
C. T. Needham, Liberal..... 1,218
In 1906 the Labor majority was 1,226.

MORPETH.

Remains Liberal.
Rt. Hon. T. Burt, Liberal..... 5,874
Hon. Jasper Ridley, Unionist... 3,009
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 3,599; a decrease of 734.

OXFORD.

Remains Unionist.
Rt. Hon. Lord Valentia, Unionist, re-elected..... 4,917
Geo. Whale, Liberal..... 3,706
In 1906 the Unionist majority was 100; an increase of 1,111.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

Both members remain Unionist.
Sir W. Anson, Unionist..... Acc.
Lord H. Cecil, Unionist..... Acc.
In 1906 both Unionists were returned by acclamation.

PENRYN AND FALMOUTH.

A Unionist gain.
C. S. Gidman, Unionist..... 1,593
Sir J. Barker, Liberal..... 1,412
In 1906 the majority of the Liberal candidate was 97.

PLYMOUTH.

Both members remain Liberal.
C. E. Mallet, Liberal, re-elected. 8,091
A. Williams, Liberal..... 7,961
Waldorf Astor, Unionist..... 7,650
Rt. Hon. Sir H. Durand, Union. 7,556
In 1906 the Liberal majorities were 2,474 and 2,367; decreases of 2,033 and 2,056 respectively.

READING.

Remains Liberal.
Rufus Isaacs, K.C., Liberal, re-elected..... 5,264
Major Renton, Unionist..... 5,057
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 697; a decrease of 466.

ROCHDALE.

Remains Liberal.
A. G. C. Harvey, Liberal, re-elected..... 6,089
W. B. Boyd-Carpenter, Unionist 5,381
D. Irving, Socialist..... 1,755
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 1,463; a decrease of 755. A Socialist was also in the field in 1906.

ROCHESTER.

A Unionist gain.
S. F. Ridley, Unionist..... 2,675
E. H. Lamb, Liberal..... 2,543
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 5.

SALFORD.

All three of the Salford divisions remain Liberal.
North—
W. P. Byles, Liberal, re-elected 4,398
Ian Malcolm, Unionist..... 4,193
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 1,287; a decrease of 1,082.
West—
C. W. Agnew, Liberal, re-elected..... 6,216
Mr. Bellaire, Unionist..... 5,236
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 2,210; a decrease of 1,230.
South—
H. Belloc, Liberal, re-elected.... 3,952
C. M. Barlow, Unionist..... 3,636
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 852; a decrease of 316.

SALISBURY.

A Unionist gain.
G. Locker-Lampson, Unionist .. 1,803
Sir E. Tennant, Liberal..... 1,485
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 41.

SCARBOROUGH.

Remains Liberal.
W. Rea, Liberal, re-elected 3,011
Hon. Monckton-Arundel, Unionist..... 2,715
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 509; a decrease of 213.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Both members remain Liberal.
Lt.-Col. Phillips, Liberal, re-elected..... 8,878
Dudley Ward, Liberal, re-elected..... 8,830
C. T. Giles, K.C., Unionist..... 7,841
Maj. Balfour, Unionist..... 7,474
In 1896 the Liberal majorities were 1,278 and 501.

STAFFORD.

Remains Liberal.
Sir C. E. Shaw, Liebral, re-elected..... 2,042
E. Mortimer, Unionist..... 1,957
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 311; a decrease of 226.

STALEYBRIDGE.

A Unionist gain.
J. Wood, Unionist..... 3,756
Allan H. Bright, Liberal..... 3,679
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 454.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

Remains Labor.
J. Ward, Labor, re-elected 7,688
D. H. Kyd, Unionist..... 5,697
In 1906 the Labor majority was 3,372; a decrease of 1,381.

WEDNESBURY.

A Unionst gain.
J. N. Griffiths, Unionist..... 6,636
T. H. Berridge, Liberal..... 6,040
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 946.

WINCHESTER.

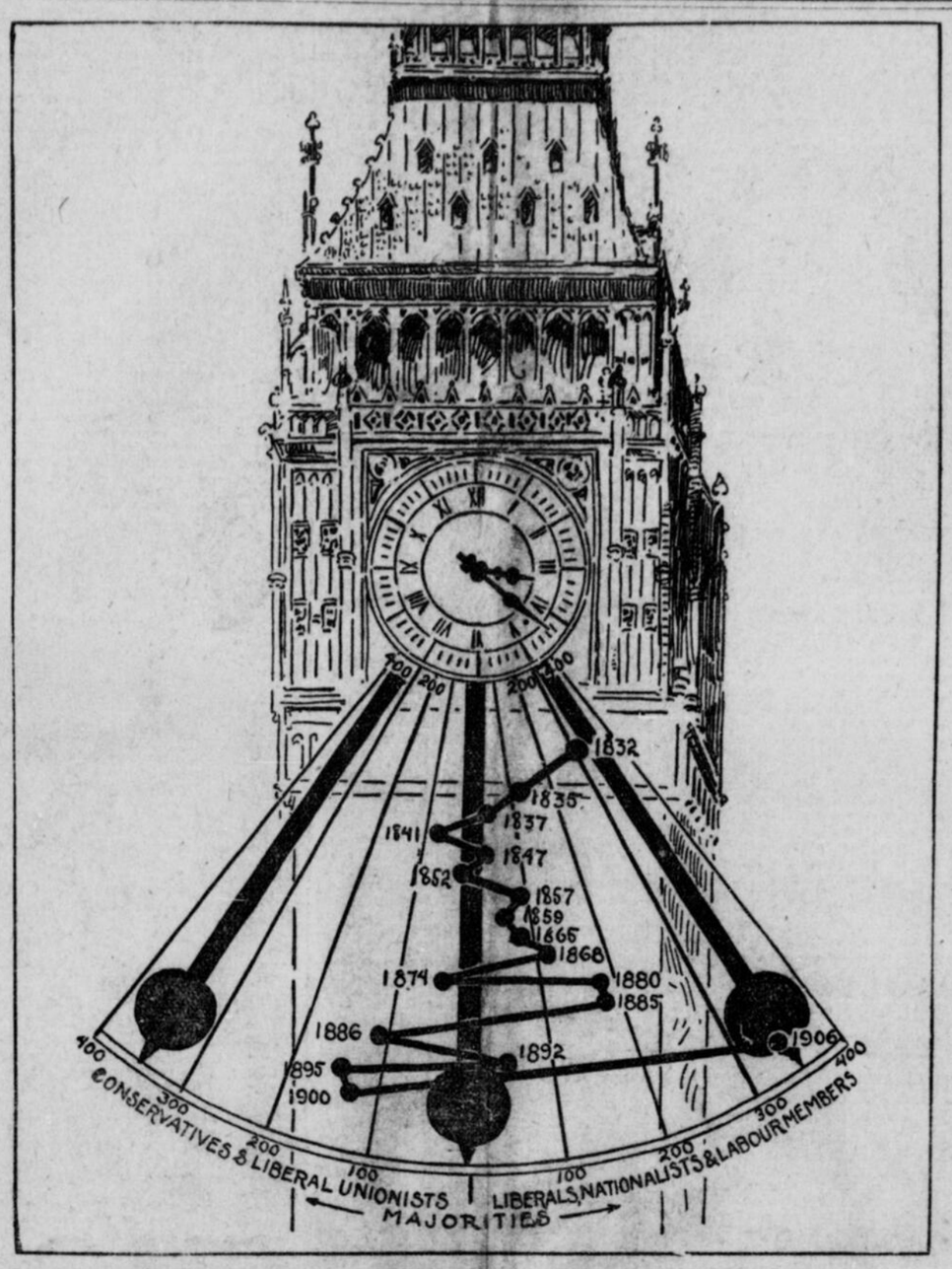
Remains Unionist.
Capt. Hon. G. V. Baring, Unionist..... 1,209
G. W. Ricketts, Liberal..... 1,268
In 1906 the Unionist majority was 50; a decrease of 39.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

The Unionists gain two out of the three seats, all of which were held by Liberals in the last House.
West—
A. F. Bird, Unionist..... 6,382
T. F. Richards, Labor..... 5,790
In 1906 the Labor majority was 165.
East—
G. R. Thorne, Liberal, re-elected 5,270
L. S. Amery, Unionist..... 4,462
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 2,865, but at a by-election in 1908 it was reduced to 8, making the increase in the present election 800.
South—
Col. Hickman, Unionist..... 4,989
Sir H. Norman, Liberal..... 4,619
In 1906 the Liberal majority was 686.

IRELAND.

The following Irish members have been returned by acclamation.
Unionists:
East Belfast—G. W. Wolff.
Dublin University—Sir E. Carson.
Dublin University—Sir J. H. Campbell.
Nationalists:
Dublin County—J. J. Clancy.
Dublin, St. Patrick's—W. Field.
Galway City—S. L. Gwynn.
Kilkenny Borough—P. O'Brien.



THE SWING OF THE PENDULUM AT WESTMINSTER.

The above chart with the Parliamentary clock-face in background, shows how, in the United Kingdom, majorities since the Reform Bill of 1832 have moved first towards one party, and then another. The Prime Ministers returned to power at the General Elections, indicated were: 1832, Lord Grey; 1835, Lord Melbourne; 1837, Lord Melbourne; 1841, Sir Robert Peel; 1847, Earl Russell; 1852, Lord Aberdeen; 1857, Lord Palmerston; 1859, Lord Palmerston; 1865, Earl Russell; 1868, Mr. Gladstone; 1874, Disraeli; 1880, Gladstone; 1885, Lord Salisbury; 1892, Gladstone; 1895, Lord Salisbury; 1900, Lord Salisbury; 1906, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. The diagram is from the London 'Sphere.'

THE UNIONIST GAIN INSUFFICIENT

(Special Cable Service.)

London, Jan. 16.—The first day's polling in what is described by both parties as the greatest electoral battle in Great Britain of our time, indicates that previsions as to the return of a Liberal majority to the new parliament will be borne out. The Unionists have made some gains, but not enough, if the same ratio as that of to-day be preserved in subsequent contests, to insure them a final victory. There is as yet no evidence of a landslide to the cause orf tariff reform, of naval increase, or of any other of the issues which the Unionists have invoked. Free trade and the limitation of the powers of the House of Lords, judging by the returns on this the first polling day in an election which will cover a fortnight, will secure a majority which may even be large enough to make Mr. Asquith's government independent of the Irish vote. This, of course, is by no means a certain deduction; but that the Liberals are likely to have a working majority in the new House of Commons is conceded by Unionists to-night.

The Unionists captured eighteen seats from the Liberals and they lost three seats to the Liberals—a net gain of fifteen seats on the day. At a similar rate of progress the final result would still leave the Liberals with a majority of about fifty in the House of Commons, exclusive of the Irish Nationalists and the Labor members. As it is generally acknowledged by the Unionists that their chances of gains outside of English constituencies is remote, it is unlikely that to-day's ratio of Unionist gains will be maintained when the Scotch and Welsh electors enter the field.

Predictions are made by the Liberals, in fact, that Mr. Asquith will have a majority of at least one hundred over all parties, while some go even further than this estimate. The Unionists, meanwhile are extracting what consolation they can from the fact that the polling shows a general reduction of Liberal majorities.

At the close of the polls to-day the various parties, the uncontested being included, stood as follows:

Unionists	43
Liberals	37
Laborites	6
Nationalists	5

Unionists gain, 18.
Liberal gains, 3.
Labor gains over Liberals, 1.
No change, 69.

When Parliament was dissolved last Monday it was constituted as follows:

Ministerialists.

Liberals	365
Laborites	53
Nationalists	81
Socialists	1
Total	500
Unionists	168
Ministerial majority	332

VARIOUS OPINIONS

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain received the results at Highbury with the greatest delight, and when Birmingham's majorities arrived said: 'Well, we have done our share towards upsetting the socialist coach.'

Mr. Balfour was also well pleased, and expressed faith in the counties turning Conservative.

Mr. Lloyd George says: 'We are winning England emphatically against government by peer and beer. The north is overwhelmingly with us.'

Mr. John Burns said: 'We have done very well indeed. Saturday was our worst day, the seats fought being especially favorable to the enemy. Wait till Scotland, Ireland and Wales exhibit their united strength.'

Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's brother, said: 'It is quite certain now the country is going to return the Liberals with an irresistible majority.

Mr. Winston Churchill, interviewed at Dundee, said: 'The battle was well maintained. Manchester was magnificent, and London steadfast. If every Liberal labor man fights with unflinching resolution we shall gain a good majority of the English constituencies. There is no hope for the House of Lords in Scotland.'

LONDON VOTE

Of the twelve seats contested in London, the Liberals held seven, the Unionists five. The Unionists have gained three seats—Fulham, Brixton and North Lambeth. These they had every expectation of winning. But in the four Islington districts, which the Unionis were likewise sanguine of conquering, the Liberals still hold the fort. Thus the hopes of the Unionists for a landslide in the metropolis are barren.

In the provincial elections to-day the interest lay chiefly in the results at Manchester and Salford, where tremendous efforts had been made to instill tariff reform into a population brought up on Cobden's teachings. Here one Unionist gain, which was due to the free trade vote being split between a Liberal and a Labor candidate, is offset by one Liberal gain.

Generally speaking, Liberal majorities in Lancashire were reduced considerably. Burnley, another Lancashire manufacturing town, gave the Unionists a victory by the narrow majority of 95. Here, again, the Liberal defeat was due to the competition of the Socialist candidate, Mr. Hyndman. In Birmingham the Unionists, as was expected, retain all their seats.

In the provinces the Unionists gained in Stalybridge, Salisbury, Rochester, two seats in Devonport, Cambridge, Yarmouth, Gloucester, Wolverhampton West and South, Wednesbury, and two seats in Bath, while the Liberals won Darlington and Grimsby.

Devonport, where the big navy issue was predominant, wiped out the Liberal majority of 1,300 and returned two Unionists by 500, Sir J. Jackson and Sir C. Kinlock Cooke. Sir Henry Norman, the Liberal journalist, who is well-known in America, and who was recently appointed assistant postmaster-general, was beaten at Wolverhampton South by a small majority. In order to retain his place in the Government he will be nominated for another borough.

Sir Gilbert Parker, in the Gravesend district, lost 1,000 votes to the Liberals, but he retains his seat as a Unionist; while Mr. Asquith's brother-in-law, Sir E. Tennant, lost his seat for Salisbury to the Unionist, G. Locker, Lampson, by 315 votes.

Mr. Waldorf Astor, son of Wm. Waldor' Astor, and Sir H. Mortimer Durand, the former ambassador to the United States, who contested the two Plymouth seats as Unionists, were defeated, but cut down that city's Liberal majority from 2,367 in 1906, to 946.

As forecasted, an unprecedented number of electors came to the polls. An average of 84 percent of the registered electors voted. This increase in the voting strength seems to have been largely cast on the Unionist side. In London the twelve seats won gave an average increase of 12,845 to the Unionist vote and a slight decrease to the Liberals, while the provinces increased the Unionist vote 45,942, and the Liberal vote only 4,513. This increase is a source of the greatest satisfaction to the Unionist press as showing the rapid growth in favor of tariff reform.

The editorials in the morning newspapers take up an attitude of temperate enthusiasm on both sides, regarding Saturday's as a 'good beginning,' which should serve to provoke adherents of the respective parties to renewed energy.

The Rev. C. Sylvester Horne's election to Parliament for Ipswich establishes a record. Under the Constitution clergymen are incapacitated from sitting in Parliament, but a Nonconformist minister is not recognized as a clergyman. There have been several other clergymen and retired dissenting divines in the House of Commons, but the Rev. C. S. Horne is the first acting pastor to be elected to that body.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE MOBBED.

London, Jan. 16.—The most exciting scene of the campaign occurred at Grimsby, where a menacing crowd threatened Mr. David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, compelling him to flee from a hall where he had been speaking, under police protection, much as he was driven from a pro-Boer meeting in Birmingham during the South African war, when he escaped in a policeman's uniform. Part of the provocation for the hostility shown towards him was caused by the Chancellor's unusual course in addressing the voters on polling day, which has never obtained before in England, and which is considered by many unconstitutional. The Chancellor's speech included a prediction of disaster to the German fleet if it fought the British. Referring to the invincibility of the British navy, he declared:

'If the German fleet in a moment of madness ever attacked Great Britain, it would be at the bottom of the German Ocean in a very few hours.'

A big crowd waited outside the hall, and when the Chancellor appeared raised shouts of 'Traitor' and 'Pro-Boer.' The Chancellor retreated within the building, and a cordon of police was drawn up to keep back the crowd. The chief constable, with an escort of police, conducted Mr. Lloyd George out the back door, and the party retreated a quarter of a mile along the railway, where a small station was used as a refuge. An automobile was telephoned for, and in the meantime the Chancellor busied himself in writing letters. When the motor arrived it drove into town by a circuitous route.

TARIFF REFORM NOT IN SIGHT.

Mr. Balfour, the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, in a speech some days ago, said that the great political issues now in question would not be settled by one general election, and perhaps not by two. Clearly the ex-Premier accurately measured the situation, and the hopes of the Tariff Reformers must now be centred upon some future general election.

London, Jan. 17.—To-day is recognized as the turning point in this historic election, and both parties are straining every nerve, especially in London. The Unionists, deep down in their hearts, are surprised that they did as well as they did on Saturday, while the Liberals are confident that the Unionists cannot keep up Saturday's rate of gains, and that to-day's polling will ensure a working majority for Mr. Asquith over all possible combinations in the new parliament.

WILL CROOKS ON THE COLONIES.

Will Crooks, who arrived from Australia on the eve of polling at Woolwich, said: 'The message from the workmen all over the English-speaking dominions is get your budget through and limit the power of the Lords. Don't believe the Tory stories that our loyalty is being strained. We are firm. Reject with scorn the suggestion that we need a preference which would make the lot of your toilers harder.'

IRISH CANDIDATES RETURNED.

London, Jan. 17.—The following Irish members were returned unopposed to-day: County-Tullamore, E. H. Burke, Nationalist; Waterford, John Redmond, Nationalist; Mid-Armagh, J. B. Lonsdale, Unionist; Wexford North, Sir T. Esmonde; Roscommon South, J. F. Hayden; Nationalist; Donegal North, P. O'Dpherty, Nationalist.

WINSTON CHURCHILL AT DUNDEE.

Dundee, Jan. 17.—Speaking to-day in regard to the election results, Mr. Winston Churchill remarked that the battle is well maintained. Manchester is magnificent and London steadfast. If every Liberal and Labor man fights with unflinching resolution, we shall gain a good majority in the English constituencies. There is no hope for the House of Lords in Scotland, said Mr. Churchill.

YESTERDAY'S POLLING

Conservatives Make Slow Gains—Total 37 to 8.

London, Jan. 18.—Yesterday's polling resulted in the following Unionist gains:—Centre Finsbury, Greenwich, North Kensington, North Paddington, South St. Pancras, Woolwich, Bedford, Chatham, Cheltenham, Chester, Christchurch, Colchester, Exeter, Preston (two seats), Walsall, W. Bromwich, Portsmouth (two seats).

The Liberal gains were:—Haggerston (Shoreditch), Hoxton (Shoreditch), Blackburn, Gateshead, Stockton.

The Labor losses were:—Woolwich, Chatham, Gateshead, Preston.

The gains of the party so far are:—

Unionists	37
Liberals	8
Labor	1

The losses are:—

Unionists	3
Liberals	32
Labor	6

The standing of the parties now is:

Unionists	92
Liberals	78
Labor	15
Nationalists	18

ECHOES OF SATURDAY ELECTIONS.

UNIONIST REJOICING

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 16.—The Unionist jubilation is chastened by the fact that the party required twenty-nine gains in proportion to the number of seats fought for on Saturday to be able to anticipate a working majority with any confidence. The 'Sunday Times' describes the results as rather disappointing, and even the 'Observer,' only anticipates the return of a powerfully reinforced party. However, the victories are sufficiently numerous to inspire the party to the greatest efforts and they are looking forward to a much improved position before the week is out. The party is especially pleased with the 55,000 increase in the vote, compared to the nine thousand increase on the Liberal side.

THE CANADIAN NAVY

Canada's Position Meets With Warm Appreciation in London.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 17.—In regard to the discussion at Ottawa on the Canadian Navy, the 'Spectator' says: 'A man would be ungrateful and unromantic indeed who could read without pride and intense appreciation the language with which the scheme was discussed, or without feeling convinced that whatever vicissitudes may follow the movement has been begun and is bound to go on from strength to strength.'

The 'Saturday Review' says: 'If Canada wants to secure the maximum advantage from her contribution to the Imperial Navy she must abandon totally the views of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who aims in giving effect to the idea of the French-Canadian press that in war time the Dominion should control its own tiny fleet. Mr. R. L. Borden has no illusions on that point.'

THE OTTAWA VACANCY

Retirement of Mr. Auguste Lemieux

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—Dr. J. H. Chabôt will be the Conservative candidate in the coming by-election in Ottawa. He received the nomination this evening at the Conservative convention. His was the only nomination made and the choice was absolutely unanimous.

Ottawa, Jan 17.—The announcement of the retirement of Mr. Auguste Lemieux, brother of the postmaster-general, as Liberal candidate for the Ottawa vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as Ottawa's senior representative in the Commons, comes as a great surprise to the local politicians. Mr. Lemieux's reason for retiring is explained, however, in a letter which he has addressed to Mr. J. J. Kehoe, president of the Ottawa Reform Association, in which he says: 'I have discovered that there is a lack of unanimity in the party ranks on the subject of my candidature.' Mr. Lemieux goes on to say that while he feels that his services to the party in the past deserve more cordial recognition, he is too good a Liberal to stand in the way of the party's success.

A Liberal convention is being called for to-night, when it is expected that the rival factions will agree to unite upon Mr Albert Allard, a French-Canadian, wholesale grocer, as a comprise candidate.

The party realizes that to nominate to Dr. Chevrier, Oscar Forest or any other of the would-be candidates who opposed Mr. Lemieux in the convention would still mean a disunited party, and they expect to close up the divided ranks by the nomination of Mr. Allard. Dr. J. L. Chabot, the straight Conservative, and Mr Ellis, the Independent-Conservative, are still in the field, but the Chabot supporters are hopeful that Mr. Ellis will drop out before nomination day. Dr. Chabot has declared himself to be in favor of a Canadian built navy, but on a larger scale than is proposed by the government.

SUNDAY BASEBALL

Efforts to Make it Legal in Ohio.

Cincinnati, Jan. 17.—Four big delegations to the Ohio General Assembly have come out openly for Sunday baseball in this state, and it is said will support the bill to be introduced this week by Representative Gilligan, of Cincinnati to make baseball a legal Sunday amusement. The delegations which will support the measure are those from Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo.

ILLINOIS LYNCHERS

Troops Called Out to Cow Them

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 11.—Governor Deneen to-night, to prevent the lynching of three negroes at Vienna, Ill., ordered four companies of militia to go 'at once' to Vienna. Sheriff Mathis, of Johnson county, reported that a mob was forming at Eldorado and at Harrisburg, to come to Vienna on a freight train. At Vienna it was planned to lynch three negroes, said to be guilty of murder. Sheriff Mathis reported that a rural mail carrier, Allen Clark, was shot last Saturday night on a train between Vienna and Harrisburg by three negroes, Josie and Harry Taborn, and Alexander Jenkins. These men are now in the Vienna jail.

Governor Deneen telegraphed immediately to the superintendent of the Cairo division of the Big Four, ordering him not to transport any crowd of persons such as described by Sheriff Mathis.

Vienna, Ill., Jan. 11.—The mob that formed at Eldorado and Harrisburg to-night could not get a train to bring them to this city.

Sheriff Mathis swore in 300 deputies, nearly every available man in the village, to protect the prisoners.

TOBACCO TRUST

Congress Alleged to be in its Grip.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 12.—Congress was arraigned to-day at the annual meeting of the independent tobacco manufacturers. President Hugh Campbell, of Richmond, Va., accused that body of siding with the Tobacco Trust, and declared the increase of the revenue tax on tobacco from six cents to eight cents could be interpreted in no other way.

If the increase is carried into effect this year, he said, combined with the advanced prices of burley tobacco, it will bring many of the independents face to face with ruin. The only hope of the independents is to get a year of grace before the increase goes into effect. He quoted statistics of the Bureau of Corporations to show that the trust's profit is nine cents net on the tobacco which it manufactures and sells, while the independents' profit is a little more than two cents.

It was decided to ask Congress for a year's extension of time before the next tax becomes effective.

PROVINCIAL TREASURER SWORN.

Quebec, Jan. 17.—Mr. Peter Mackenzie, M.P.P., for the county of Richmond, was sworn in as Provincial Treasurer in place of the Hon. W. A. Weir, at a meeting of the cabinet held this morning. The dates for nomination and election in Richmond were fixed for Jan. 27 and Feb. 3.

More Than 20

Ingredients give to Hood's Sarsaparilla its great curative power—power to cure many and varied complaints, including diseases of the blood, ailments of the stomach, troubles of the kidneys and liver.

Many of the ingredients are just what the profession prescribe in the ailments named, but the combination and proportions are peculiar to this medicine and give it curative power peculiar to itself.

Therefore, there can be no substitute for Hood's. Get it today.

TRADUCES THE BRITISH

Chairman of Eucharistic Congress Says Congo Horrors are Equalled in British Possessions.

'It is more than probable that if the truth were known, the abuses committed in British foreign possessions would at least equal anything which has taken place in the Congo.'

This extraordinary statement was made in an interview by Mgr. Heylen, the episcopal head of the diocese of Namur, Belgium, and the permanent chairman of the Eucharistic Congress Committee, which convenes this year in Montreal. His Lordship had just been defending the policy of the Belgians in their dealings with the natives on the West Coast of Africa, saying that it was the policy of British traders who wished to gain possession of the lucrative business to report all sorts of fancied horrors, which they persisted in stating were committed by the Belgian authorities. Real cases of cruelty, real abuses, were few and far between.

His Lordship stated that the Catholic powers had held the reins of government in Belgium during the last quarter of a century. The next elections are this year, and both sides, Catholics and anti-Catholics are preparing to fight strongly for the upper hand. According to Mgr. Heylen, money and aid of every kind are being poured across the border from the anti-Catholic party in France.

'The Belgians are by instinct a Catholic people,' said the Archbishop, 'and despite the activity of the enemies of the Church we are in a very strong position. We have the bi-lingual difficulty there also. The classes speak French, while the masses know only the old Flemish tongue. It has been found possible to place the priests who know only one language where only that one is necessary. And there is no famine of priests. Every diocese has its theological seminary, and these keep the supply well up to the mark. But when a religious persecution in France sends the priests flocking across the border, then there are more than we know what to do with.

His Lordship stated that King Albert seemed very popular, and doubtless would make a good sovereign. He also stated that it was a fact that the late king had married the Countess Vaughan, the marriage taking place shortly before the king's death. The children were all illegitimate, however, and could have no pretensions to the throne.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK

Testimony of Three Senators, Former Directors, Taken in Toronto.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—After hearing three witnesses to-day in the suit of Curator Stavert, of the defunct Sovereign Bank, against the directors of the bank, to recover from them a sum of about $400,000 on notes given by them for stock, and on which they maintain they are not to be held liable, Chancellor Boyd adjourned the case till April 4.

Three senators, formerly directors of the bank, gave evidence to-day. Senator McLaren, of Perth, explained that on November 8, 1908, he received a confidential letter from a friend in Toronto, advising him that the Sovereign Bank was purchasing its own stock. Subsequently he and Senator McMillan talked the matter over and the latter had assured him that the information conveyed in the epistle was not correct. Senator McMillan told him that he had attended every meeting of the board, and he understood that the bank was flourishing. Consequently he (Senator McLaren) came to Toronto to attend a meeting of the board, on which occasion Mr. Stewart, general manager, informed him that he had been purchasing stock out of the bank's funds for big financial houses in Paris and London. On further inquiry, he felt satisfied with Mr. Stewart's explanation. The senator stated that he had not figured in the distribution of the stock and is still a director.

Senator Campbell, in explaining the $400,000 bond transaction, said he had signed the bond after insisting on two conditions. 'The first,' he said, 'was that the president, managers and directors should assure me that the stock belonged to the bank, and I was just signing to tide them over and that we were simply trying to cover up this illegal transaction, and that there should be no liability to us. The second condition was that every one of the seven men should sign the bond.'

Senator Donald McMillan, of Alexandria, the defendant in the suit, testified that it was at a meeting on March 16, 1907, that he had first heard about the bank buying its own stock. 'It was reported,' he said, 'that Manager Stewart had acknowledged that he had bought a large number of shares of the Sovereign Bank stock and that he was sorry he had done that. The board went for Stewart very severely. After much talk I think we all refused to sign the bond. I said I didn't want to see the bank affected. We looked upon signing the document as dangerous, particularly as we were not responsible.

'We said to Stewart: "We know nothing about this illegal transaction of yours."

'He said: "You are not criminally responsible, but you can be held responsible financially."

'I said it was a queer law if I could be held responsible for what I had never heard of till then.'

COBALT BLIND PIGS

Fourteen Keepers Arrested

Cobalt, Ont., Jan. 15.—In Cobalt and North Cobalt, in the early hours of the morning, fourteen 'blind pig' keepers were arrested yesterday. Under the forge of a blacksmith shop owned by Napoleon Tombeau at North Bay, the provinical officers found ten cases of whiskey and gin. In Cobalt all four provincial officers worked until three in the morning. The delinquents are: James Murray, Phillip's House; James Charron, North Cobalt; W. Ormand, Peter Cline, Patrick Day, W. McCloskey, Napoleon Tombeau, James Brooks, Neil Logan, H. Robitaille, Oscar Bourne, Charles Skewer, and T. O'Hara.

Charron was sent to jail for four months, Murray was fined $200, Tombeau, $200; J. Coughlin, 100; and the others will be dealt with later.

CANADA AND THE STATES

Treaty May Soon be Ratified.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—It is expected that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will shortly make the announcement that Canada has agreed to consent to the ratification of the treaty between this country and the United States. There has been considerable delay over the matter owing to the rider in respect to the St. Mary's river, which was attached to the treaty by the United States Senate.

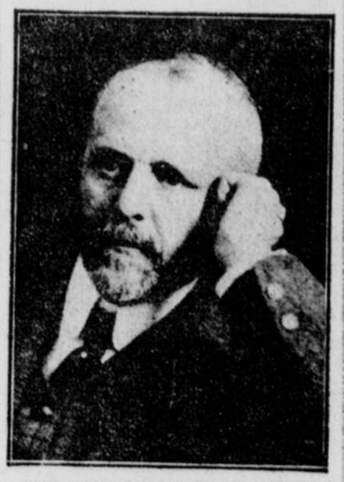
DEATH OF MRS. GORDON.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 15.—Mrs. Gordon, wife of Principal Gordon, of Queen's University, died at a late hour last night.

DEATH OF MR. ARCHER BAKER

European Manager of the C.P.R. Passed Away in London on Saturday.

Mr Archer Baker, European agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is dead. His demise took place at his London residence at 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, after a brief illness Last Wednesday Mr. W. R. Baker, a brother of the deceased, and secretary of the Canadian Pacific Railway here, received a cablegram from Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, who is at present in London, stating that Mr Archer Baker had been stricken with pneumonia On Thursday his condition was very grave, but on Friday he rallied, and it was hoped that he was on a fair way to recovery.



THE LATE MR. ARCHER BAKER.

On Saturday, however, his heart began to show symptoms of weakness, owing to the severe strain the disease was making on his vitality, and Saturday night, unable any longer to withstand the progress of the malady, he succumbed Mr Baker contracted a cold in the early part of the week, and it was out of this grew the more serious disorder of pneumonia

For upwards of twenty years Mr Baker has held the position of European representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with offices in London.

CANADA HAS NO STATUS

In a Foreign Country.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 17.—From an official source in close touch with the Colonial Office, it is learned that some months ago the British Consul at Antwerp entered a strong protest against the Canadian office, which was opened there ten years ago, being an advertiser or carrying on emigration work as a Canadian Government office, claiming that the Dominion had no status in a foreign country like Belgium. He further asserted that Canadian interests could only be represented through the highest British official office at Antwerp. As an outcome of the correspondence between the Colonial Office and Canada, the British consul was upheld in his contention under this pressure the term Canadian government office has been withdrawn from Canadian advertisements, and on the office signs in Antwerp, the words, 'Canadian Information Office,' has been substituted

SASKATOON HOLOCAUST

Sixth Victim Succumbs to His Injuries.

(See also page 3.)

Saskatoon, Jan. 17.—The sixth victim of the holocaust, which occurred when the shack of John Henderson was burned on Friday morning, Mr. Alexander Reid, who made a heroic attempt to save the other victims, succumbed to his injuries yesterday morning. The strange circumstance of the affair is the fact that all the victims were fully dressed, with the exception of two little girls, who had no shoes and stockings on, and how they could all have perished in that little one-story building under these conditions will probably never be satisfactorily explained. Henderson says he can only explain the tragedy by the supposition that his wife must have poured coal oil in the stove to hurry the fire along, and that a terrific explosion was the result—an explosion so terrible as to fire the entire building and to encompass the entire household in flames within ten minutes after he left the house. Henderson's evidence at the opening of the inquest was so unsatisfactory that his examination was postponed, pending medical examination and a post mortem on the bodies of his wife and family. This was proceeded with Saturday, and occupied nearly all the forenoon. It was imperative, in view of the conflicting stories told by Henderson.

SAVED THREE TIMES.

Young St. Hyacinthe Man Failed in Attempts at Suicide.

A young cook of St. Hyacinthe named Desrochers, whose mental faculties are said to have been seriously impaired by hypnotic practices, attempted to commit suicide three times a few days ago. He first tried to hang himself in a shed, when a farmer arrived just in time to cut the rope and save his life. The next attempt was with a knife, which the young man was about to thrust into his breast in the kitchen of the local hotel, when a person present snatched the weapon. He was then taken to the hospital, where he was caught in the act of trying strangulation with some of the bed clothes. After this last attempt on his life, the poor young man was sent to an asylum in this city.

MARRIED HER CHAUFFEU .

New York, Jan. 11.—The family of G. Howland Leavitt, banker and railway financier, confirms the announcement that his daughter, Margaret Howland Leavitt, 25 years of age, and heir to a million dollars, was married 'without the knowledge or consent of her her parents' to Joseph F. Smollen, her chauffeur.

Miss Leavitt's father purchased for her a six-cylinder motor-car last summer and engaged Smollen, who was formerly James J. Corbett's chauffeur, to teach her to operate it. Last Thursday he and Miss Leavitt went to Jersey City, and were married, according to the statement issued by her family. The bride's parents have not announced their forgiveness.

I. C. R. BRAKEMAN KILLED.

Quebec, Jan. 11.—A. Rioux, a brakeman on the Intercolonial Railway, had his two legs amputated at St. Flavie yesterday, and died during the night. While coupling cars Rioux slipped and fell, and, before he could extricate himself, the wheels of a heavy freight car passed over his legs.

RIVAL AVIATORS

New Record Created at a Meeting in Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 10.—Making a sudden and dramatic appearance while the 20,000 spectators were watching the slow flight of two dirigible balloons at Aviation Park, Louis Paulhan to-day threw the throng into a freny of enthusiasm by a spectacular flight of 8 1-2 minutes in a Farman biplane, and then added two other flights of ten minutes, two seconds, and 29 minutes, two seconds.

Beachey and Knabenshue appeared with their dirigible balloons, sailing directly over the grand stand at a height of 200 feet against a stiff breeze and returning.

The crowd had begun to inquire for Paulhan. 'We cannot do anything with that Frenchman,' said Richard Ferris, master of ceremonies. 'He pays no attention to rules and regulations, or to the course laid out for the flights. I would not be surprised to see him appear suddenly on his machine through the top of his tent.'

That was almost what Paulhan did. While the spectators were watching the dirigibles a Farman biplane was taken quietly from the Paulhan tent down into gulley, hidden from view. Just when Knabenshue and Beachy were passing over the grand stand on their return, and when every neck was craned backward, there was a sudden shout and out of the gulley shot Paulhan, the motor of his Farman humming at a tremendous rate. He swung around the course and came down before the grand stand at high speed. He gesticulated first with the right hand and then with the left, and at times he let go the steering wheel and waved both arms and shouted to the multitude.

Circling the first course once, Paulhan began a second round, but stopping at the half-way pole he cut cross the field straight for the grand stand. Suddenly veering, he described another circle, finally disappearing from view to the north behind the grand stand. He soared about, and again headed directly for the stand, which he cleared from behind, passing only a few feet above the top seats. He shouted greetings to the dodging crowds beneath. Passing out on the field, the machine descended in front of Paulhan's quarters. Paulhan had remained in the air 8 1-2 minutes and sailed 3 3 ' miles. His greatest altitude was 150 feet. His second and third flights were equally spectacular.

In the machine in which he made the world's record of 12.42 miles in 15 mins. 5 3-5 seconds at Rheims, Curtiss attempted another flight. He rose to a height of 20 feet in 500 yards flight, when his propeller broke, and he was compelled to stop his engine. He landed gracefully.

At 1 o'clock Glen H. Curtiss opened the International meet with a monoplane that had never been used. The distance, estimated at five furlings, was covered in 28.03 seconds, the greatest height reached being 50 feet. The machine was under perfect control and the American was loudly cheered.

Los Angeles, Cal., January 11.— At the beginning of to-day's programme Paulhan drove one of his big Farman biplanes around the course in the stiff wind blowing in from the sea. Then in a tiny Bleriot monoplane that looked like a gigantic horsefly, he gave the throng a thrill by sweeping over the grand stand, and daringly manoeuvring in a wind that threatened every moment to wreck his craft.

The flight of Paulhan in his Bleriot machine was the first for a light-weight monoplane in this country.

Paulhan then brought out his Farman and quickly disappeared far to the northward, reappearing later over the trees of a near-by ranch. He flew back over the grand stand.

Several times Paulhan charged directly upon the crowd in the grand stand, only to turn sharply when within a few feet of it, and sweep gracefully along before the thousands of spectators. His flight of 8 3-4 miles lasted 21 minutes and 12 seconds.

When this flight ended, Curtiss's mechanicians trundled his machine to the starting point. Without any preliminary, Curtiss motioned to Fancuilli to get into the machine, and the flight that established the speed record for carrying a passenger began. Describing a wide circle in front of the grand stand, Curtiss flew with Fancuilli at all angles to the wind and landed almost at the starting point.

Lieutenant Paul Beck, one of the judges, figured the speed at 55 miles an hour. When the record-breaking figures were announced the crowd shouted and automobiles horns shrieked. Hats were thrown into the air, only to be blown away by the wind.

Paulhan, Willard, and Hamilton then got into the air, and Curtiss took Clifford Harmon, of New York, into the seat beside him, and rose again on another flight, with a passenger. All four aeroplanes in the air at once set the crowd in a frenzy. Paulhan landed in a few minutes and ordered one of his attendants into the seat with him. Then he twice circled the course.

In quick succession Curtiss established a starting record and a record for landing. But Willard, coming next to the trial at landing, beat the best his chief could do. Curtiss, however, set a new record for getting away. He started from a marked square of ten feet, flew about the field for two minutes, and, returning, landed exactly in the same spot.

The first serious accident of the meet occurred to-day, when Edgar Smith, a Californian, while turning up his machine for his first attempt at flight, was struck down by the metal blades of the propeller. His head was severely gashed and his left arm broken.

INTERNATIONAL PRIZES

Paris, Jan. 11. — The International Aeronautical Association announces that the prizes for the carnivals of 1910 will range from 40,000 to $120,000 at the European contests, while $200,000 will be offered for the American events. The revised dates for the meet in the United States provide for contests from October 18 to November 2. The first week will be given over to competition for the international balloon cup, and the second will be aviation week proper.

LOCAL OPTION RESULTS.

Toronto Bulletin Shows Complete Results of Recent Ontario Contest.

The following table shows the complete results of the local option vote taken in connection with the municipal elections in Ontario on January 3 last:

Local Option won in:
Twelve towns having 61 licenses.
Thirteen villages, having 36 licenses.
Fifty-two townships, having 114 licenses
A total of 77 municipalities and 211 licenses.

Local option was defeated by the three-fifths clause in—
Two cities, with 43 licenses.
Fourteen towns, with 81 licenses.
Eighteen villages, with 43 licenses.
Twenty-one townships, with 58 licenses.
A total of 55 municipalities and 225 licenses.

The liquor men had majorities in—
Eight towns, with 60 licenses.
Eight villages, with 16 licenses
Ten townships, with 28 licenses.
A total of 26 municipalities and 104 licenses.

THE UNITED STATES FORESTER

Pinchot is Not in Anti-Taft 'Plot.'

Gifford Pinchot is a wealthy man, who became chief forester of the United States nine years ago, because forestry was his hobby and no one else wanted the job particularly. In 1905 the department became a bureau under the Secretary of the Interior. Gifford wanted to put American forestry on the same plane as Germany's. Roosevelt helped him. And from eleven assistants he began with he has ended with 1,400 men. When Ballinger became secretary, he intimated to Pinchot who was boss. Friction culminated in charges by Pinchot affecting the secretary's dealings with valuable western lands and Alaskan coal fields, which Pinchot said should be retained by the nation. Pinchot courted dismissal by sending a letter to the Senate on Thursday, upholding the actions of a previously dismissed official. He is 44 years old.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Walter Wellman Washington correspondent of the 'Record-Herald' (Rep.), wires: While everyone is discussing the possible political effect of the removal of Pinchot and the repudiation of Cannonism in the House of Representatives, certain facts stand out clearly to those whose senses have not been confused by the din and clatter of recent events.

1. There is no 'Roosevelt conspiracy,' no 'Back from Elba Club.'

2. If the removal of Pinchot means a political upheaval, as many think it does, that will be due wholly to public opinion, not to any plot.

3. In deliberately making a 'martyr' of himself in compelling the President to force him into private life so that he may be a free lance and political crusader, Pinchot is acting upon his own responsibility and not in collusion with other intimate friends of the former President.

4. Almost without exception the men known as firm friends of Colonel Roosevelt give unreserved approval to the action of President Taft and regret that Mr. Pinchot had recourse to such flagrant insubordination in order to achieve his purpose.

5. There is a widely held opinion that Mr. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior, should now voluntarily resign, pending investigation, to relieve President Taft of a great embarrassment.

6. Failing that, the President should (and in fact has under consideration its advisability) transfer Mr. Ballinger to the department of commerce and labor, and make Mr. Nagel Secretary of the Interior.

7. And President Taft should call a halt upon the too strenuous machine-building activities and ambitions of Postmaser-General Hitchcock and see to it that the forestry bureau is kept out of the clutches of the politicians.

SITUATION CRITICAL.

For months the country has been filled with gossip of the great political upheaval sure to follow a crisis in the Pinchot-Ballinger quarrel. That there is political dynamite in the affair everyone believes. President Taft and his advisers have so believed, and the President has asked his friends to try to avert the appearance of conflict between the present administration and its predecessor.

No one pretends to deny, even now, that the removal of Pinchot and the retention and probable vindication of Ballinger may have grave political consequences. It is impossible to foresee its effect upon public opinion. A majority of the people may reach the conclusion that Pinchot and his aides have been removed because they tried to protect the public and the government against grafting. The country as a whole believes in Pinchot, believes in the principle he stands for, and will be likely in its enhusiasm to minimize and to overlook the real cause of his dismissal—insubordination.

The public is also peculiarly susceptible to charges of fraud of money making by devious methods in connection with government lands.

Mr. Pinchot has openly asserted that Cunningham coal claims are 'fraudulent' and stands by his associates and friends who tried to prevent those frauds.

Senators and representatives who have their fingers on the pulse of public opinion believe Pinchot is right, that Glavis is right, that Ballinger is wrong; that if there are not any frauds there is at least peculiar and suspicious practices.

If this idea is as strong among the people as it appears to be, and if it persists, the dismissal of Pinchot and his aides and the retention of Ballinger, Dannet and their associates are sure to raise a storm of public indignation and hurt the Taft administration.

A most interesting sidelight has been thrown on the Taft-Pinchot situation in the United States by Mr. L. O. Armstrong, of the Canadian Pacific Colonization Department. Mr. Armstrong returned on Monday from New York, where he went to attend the dinner of the Camp Fire Club. 'At this dinner,' said he, 'all of the prominent sportsmen of the United States gather, representing the very best element there. They are men of wealth, and for the most part belong to the Republican party, and, on Saturday, at their dinner, they presented Giffard Pinchot with a medal. The mention of his name brought thunderous applause from the audience, and it was quite evident that the assemblage was in hearty sympathy with him and the stand he has taken. The medal was awarded him in recognition of his services in connection with his efforts toward forest consecration, and the incidental preservation of game. There are a large number of Republicans in the United States who feel that President Taft is diverging from the fearless policy which President Roosevelt inaugurated against the trusts, and he is suspected of playing into the hands of the combines, wittingly or unwittingly. The rebellion which has been smouldering in the party for a long time against the autocratic rule of Joe Cannon and what he represents has at last broken out in open eruption in the Pinchot affair. The element which Pinchot represents believe that the American Government is playing loose with the resources of the country.'

FISHERMEN'S LICENSE.

Important Judgment by Judge Tessier.

Quebec, Jan. 17.—Judgment has been given by Judge Tessier at New Carlisle against the Provincial Government in a case of deep interest to fishermen coming here to fish from the United States or from other Canadian provinces or England. In 1908 a law was passed by the Legislature requiring all non-resident anglers to obtain a government license here before beginning to fish in this province. Several New Brunswick anglers having contested the constitutionality of the act declined to pay and were sued at New Carlisle, Mr. Cannon representing the Government, Mr. John Hall Kelly, of New Carlisle, represented the defence, and the court held that the government could not collect license fees from non-residents who owned the waters they fish here. If this judgment stands the Government may be called upon to refund what license fees it has collected under such conditions in the past from non-residents.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

Winnipeg, Jan. 17.—The legislature has been summoned to meet on Feb. 24. Premier Roblin, who had a severe attack of muscular rheumatism, which caused fainting spells, recently, is now in a sanatorium at Mount Clemens, Mich.

TO ABOLISH HOTELS

Campaign Opened by the Priests of Essex County.

Windsor, Jan. 17.—The Roman Catholic priests of Essex County are now commencing to wage their campaign for the abolition of hotels in the immediate vicinity of churches in the county. A petition drawn up, signed by the Rev. Father Meunier, administrator of the London diocese, and all priests in Essex county, has been forwarded to the Hon. Dr. J. O. Reaume, Minister of Public Works, who will turn it over to Sir James P. Whitney. Besides asking for strict enforcement of the liquor law it asks that the license fee be raised to $500 and the licenses be issued in accordance with the population.

STORM IN NEW YORK

Mayor Gaynor and Friend Have a Serious Experience

New York, Jan. 14.—The heaviest snowstorm of the winter fell upon the city early this morning and continued unabated all day. Altogether twelve inches fell with a high north-easterly wind. In one hour the thermometer fell from 31 degrees above zero to 20 above.

Prospects for to-morrow were said at the weather bureau to-night to indicate greatly increased cold, continued high winds, with resultant drifts, and a day of inconvenience to foot-farers, with hampering of al ltraction and vehicular traffic and much suffering among the poor.

At 7 o'clock Mayor Gaynor took a train for St. James. This train was stalled in a snowdrift and the mayor left it and endeavored to walk to the nearest village, which is Hicksville. There he took an eastbound train for Broklyn, convinced that he could not hope to reach St. James tonight. This train went about three miles when it, too, was stalled. The mayor got out and started to walk back to Hicksville. He and Mr. Shepard followed the railway tracks until they came to what they thought was a bridge over a stream. It turned out to be a trestle over a hollow. Mr. Shepard was blown off by a fierce gust and Mayor Gaynor climbed down one of the uprights to help him. He found Mr. Shepard helpless and would have had to abandon him if it had not been for the arrival of a track patrol.

The mayor was helped out of a drift, with his ears frozen, and so weak that he spent the night at the home of a friend without further attempt to finish his journey. His companion, Mr. Charles E. Shepard, of Huntington, L. I., was blown off a trestle and suffered a broken leg and internal injuries. He may die. The mayor only saved himself by lying flat on the trestle and holding to the side rails until he had in some measure regained his breath.

Three persons died in the storm to-day from exposure and lack of nourishment.

The inbound American liner 'St. Louis,' which was due here this morning, was still detained to-night in the lower harbor by the thick weather.

The ferry service was almost suspended at times in the lower harbor by the blinding snow.

The postal service experienced the same delays and inconvenience as the traction system, and the regular automobile and waggon schedule had been abandoned.

The telegraph companies were badly crippled.

New York, Jan. 15.—Blizzard conditions prevailed in and about this city to-day. Through trains on all lines, particularly from the north and west were badly delayed and many completely stalled.

Five deaths, due to the storm, was the record up to this morning, with a long chapter of casualties at suburban points. Mayor Gaynor was recovering to-day in Hicksville.

THREE DEATHS IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 15.—Three deaths at the city hospital from tetanus, following frozen feet, within the last few days, have aroused the physicians at the institution to the dangers of chilled extremities, and all cases hereafter will be given anti-tetanus serum. Tetanus from this cause was unknown among the hospital attaches until this week. The three men who have died were livery stable employees.

DEATHS IN CONNECTICUT.

Nw Haven, Conn., Jan. 15—Two more deaths have resulted from the storm which is still continuing over Connecticut. Edward Caryl, of Norwich, 69 years old, died from exhaustion on reaching his home and Alexander Boyd, of Bridgeport, died from heart disease, brought on by his exertions in tramping through the storm.

DEATH OF GEORGE BULMAN

Owing to the Rules Against Disorderly Conduct Not Being Enforced.

St. Catherines, Ont., Jan. 11.—That the said George Bulman came to his death from injuries inflicted by William Bradley at the village of Merriton on Jan. 1, 1910. Further, this jury is strongly of the opinion that had the rules of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company as regards disorderly conduct on the part of its passengers been enforced this regrettable happening might not have taken place.'

The above is the verdict arrived at last night after an hour's consideration by a jury empanelled a week ago by Coroner J. M. Jory.

[illegible] ARMS.

Plan to Reclaim Them.

Ithaca, N.Y., Jan. 11.—President W. C. Brown, of the New York Central Railway, who was the orator at the Founder's Day exercises at Cornell University to-day, said that he is going to ask President Schurman to furnish men from among the Cornell graduates to direct the work of developing the abandoned and worn-out farms in this state, which the railway company is buying

'The movement is not a philanthropic one,' said President Brown. 'It is one of self-preservation. As soon as we have sufficiently improved one farm we shall sell it and take another in an adjoining county.'

ANGLICAN LAYMEN.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—The annual banquet of the Anglican Laymen's Missionary Movement, held last night in McConkey's, was a success of a greater magnitude than was anticipated by the most enthusiastic leaders of the executive and comparing it with gatherings of a similar character held in the past. If numbers are significant of the growing fervor and interest in the work, it went to show that the clergy and the laity of the Church of England in Toronto, at least, had decided that the movement was the work of God, and that they were bound to reach their ultimate aim with the co-operation of the other branches of the movement—the evangelization of the whole world in the twentieth century. Accommodation for six hundred guests was arranged for but over one hundred extra had to be provided for in the tea-room.

OFFICIAL SOUVENIR OF THE CARNIVAL

For several weeks the Carnival number of the 'Canadian Pictorial' has been in the course of preparation. Last year's committee entrusted the task of issuing the Official Souvenir to the 'Canadian Pictorial,' and so well was the work done that the committee in charge of this year's carnival had no hesitation in giving the same exclusive privilege to the 'Canadian Pictorial' this year.

The souvenir of the last carnival was a notable one, and the first edition was exhausted almost before the ink was dry. But the publishers feel that last year's efforts can be eclipsed and have planned for a better souvenir this year.

Full details will be announced in a few days. In the meantime dealers and others would do well to notify the publishers of how many they will require, as demands will be met in the order in which they are received.

Last year's issue was absorbed by the local demand, which was so insistent as soon as the sale was begun as to materially reduce the supply available for out-of-town agents. This difficulty can be avoided this year by applying at once. Remember, this is the only OFFICIAL SOUVENIR.

The 'Canadian Pictorial' Official Souvenir of Montreal's Winter Carnival of 1910, will be especially interesting to friends in Great Britain or foreign countries. The size will be convenient for mailing.

DREGS OF MOROCCAN WAR

Deep Laid Plot to Engender Bad Blood Between Army and Government.

Madrid, Jan. 14.—King Alfonso, sitting as president of the Cabinet, ruled with an iron hand in an endeavor to straighten out the internal troubles threatened by revelations printed in a military newspaper, which had for their purpose the engendering of bad blood between the army and the government over the distribution of honors to the troops in Morocco.

The fact leaked out to-day when it became known that His Majesty had sanctioned the instant removal of Count de Villar, captain-general of Madrid, and the captains-general of Valladolid, Corunna and Valencia, and ordered the arrest of other officers implicated in the affair.

The newspapers justify the methods taken to put down the conspiracy, which it is believed had broader ramifications than the mere resignation of the ministry, and extended even so far as an attempt to foment a Carlist uprising under Don Jaime, the pretender.

The articles in the 'Correspondencia Militar,' which revealed the plot of the Conservatives to embroil the army with the government, were written by Senor Llorens, a Carlist deputy and officer, who used a pseudonym. The issue of the paper was suppressed, whereupon a demonstration of army officers occurred in front of the newspaper office.

The police raided the office, and, upon the evidence secured, the cabinet was hurriedly assembled under the presidency of King Alfonso, who sanctioned the removal of Count de Villar as captain-general of Madrid, and the arrest of the officers implicated. That the affair had widespread ramifications was indicated by the subsequent removal last night of the captains-general of Valencia, Valladolid and Corunna.

Prince Pignatelli, alleged to have been involved in the plot, was arrested to-day.

The Liberal press strongly approves the energetic action taken by the government.

A news despatch from Madrid says that two hundred officers were implicated in the conspiracy which the Republican papers charged was hatched by the Conservatives. The military club quarters have been closed.

Despatches from Barcelona report much excitement there. The troops are held in readiness at their barracks.

THE LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT

Big Increase of Contribution In New York Promised

New York, January 16. — Five thousand laymen, representing practically all the Protestant churches in the city, voted unanimously at a mass meeting in the Hippodrome this afternoon to increase the foreign missionary offerings of the Protestant churches of Greater New York by $325,000, during the coming year. The amount to be donated this year will approximate $725,000, of which Brooklyn churches have assumed responsibility for $225,000.

Resolutions were adopted, calling for an 'every member canvass' of the church members of the city in their respective congregations. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, and marked the close of the Greater New York convention.

Nineteen cities, including New York, in which conventions have already been held, have pledged an increase of $1,750,000 for foreign missions during the coming year. Two additional series of conventions begin this week. One will include most of the large cities in the south; the other a group of northern cities. A convention is in session at Greensboro, N.C., while another will open at Pittsburg on Thursday evening. The campaign will close with a national missionary congress at Chicago on May 3 to 6.

A VILE FELLOW.

Half a Hundred Women His Victims.

New York, Jan. 14.—The Hoboken police asserted to-day that 'Baron' Emil Karl Von Mueller, arrested in Los Angeles on a bigamy charge, has practised that crime on a wholesale scale for the purpose of robbing his victims. They say they have information that Von Mueller, who is also known as Von Derhagen, has victimized no less than fifty women between here and California, during the last ten years. Von Mueller was arrested on the complaint of Regina Verholmann, of Manhattan. She told the police that a week after Von Mueller married her he disappeared with $2,700 of her money.

GOVERNMENT NAVAL SCHEME INTRODUCED

Fleet to Consist of Two 'Bristols,' One 'Boadicoa' and Six Destroyers of Improved River Type.

MR. BORDEN CRITICISES PART OF THE PROGRAMME, AND MR. MONK IS DOWN ON HIS LEADER.

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—The long-expected government announcement in respect to a Canadian navy was made in the House of Commons yesterday by Sir Wilfrid Laurier who, in the absence of the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, confined himself to the salient features of the scheme.

In introducing the bill Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: 'It was understood when the House adjourned for the Christmas recess that upon resuming our sitting my hon friend, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Mr. Brodeur, would introduce the Naval bill which was foreshadowed in the speech from the throne, and explain the policy of the government in regard to it. Unfortunately my hon. friend is to-day in such a condition of health that he cannot be present, but, with a view to not disappointing the House and of expediting its business, he has asked me to introduce the measure for him to-day. He hopes, and still more I hope, that when the bill is brought up for a second reading early next week he will be able to be in his place to move the second reading, and to then go into the whole question and all the details of policy of administration connected with it. My object, therefore, to-dav will be simply to introduce the bill and give to the House its salient features, reserving for the second reading the more general discussion of the navy.

NO COMPETITION.

The bill which will be laid upon the table is entitled, 'An act respecting the Naval Service of Canada.' It provides for the creation of a naval force to consist of a permanent corps, of a reserved force, and of a volunteer force on the same pattern absolutely as the present organization of the militia force. The bill, I may say, follows the Militia Act in many respects, and does not materially depart from it except in one feature which I shall show presently. Under the Militia Act it is provided that the whole male population of Canada, from the age of eighteen to the age of sixty, is liable to military service. Should an emergency arise the whole male population within these ages may be called upon for service. Some discretion is vested in the government, under the law. The first class is composed of men from eighteen to thirty, the second class from thirty to forty-five, and the last class from forty-five to sixty years of age, and should the volunteer force in its different classes be not sufficient there may be an enrollment and balloting under the law. Nothing of that kind is to take place under the present bill. No man in this country, under the Naval Service Act or any other, will be liable to military service on the sea. In this matter the present bill departs altogether from the Militia Act; every man who will be enrolled for naval service in Canada will be enrolled by volunteer engagement. There is no compulsion of any kind, no conscription, and balloting. The bill provides that the naval force shall be under the control of the department of Marine and Fisheries; it further provides that there shall be a director of naval service who must be of the rank of rear admiral, or at least of captain. The department shall be assisted by a naval board, who will advise the department. The terms of engagement wil be determined by the Governor-in-Council. Commissions in the naval militia will issue in the name of His Majesty. These are the general features so far as the reorganization of the force is concerned. Coming now to the service which will be required from the force:

'Active service' as defined by the Act means service or duty during an emergency, and 'emergency' means war, invasion or insurrection, real or apprehended. The act provides also that any time when the Governor-in-Council deem it advisable. In the case of invasion, war or insurrection, the force may be called into active service. There is also an important provision to which I at once call the attention of the House, that while the naval force is to be under the control of the Canadian Government, and more directly under the control and administration of the Department of Marine, yet in case of emergency, the Governor-in-Council may place at the disposal of His Majesty for general service in the Royal Naval and Naval service or any part thereof, and any ships or vessels of the Naval service and any officers or men serving on these vessels, or any officers or men of the Naval service. There is a subsequent provision, that if such action is taken by the Governor-in-Council at a time when parliament is not sitting, parliament shall immediately be called. This provision is taken from the Militia Act.'

Sir Wilfrid quoted the paragraph from the Militia Act, which provides that in such an emergency parliament will be called together within fifteen days to give effect to the proclamation issued by the Governor-in-Council.

'Provision is made for pensions of the officers of the Naval service, these provisions being closely akin to it, if not actually taken from the Militia Act, now in force. Another important feature of the bill provides for the establishment of a Naval College, on the pattern of the Military College now in existence at Kingston. It also declares that the naval discipline shall be in the form of the King's regulations.'

These are the leading features of the bill. Of course the matter can be very largely elaborated, but I do not think that any elaboration would make it more intelligible than what I have stated. In brief, it provides for the creation of a naval force. In this there are to be three classes, as in the militia—the permanent force, the service, and the volunteer force. The naval service may be placed at the disposal of His Majesty in case of war.

Mr. Foster—In that connection would the Right Hon. gentleman give us the clause that defines 'emergency'?

Sir Wilfrid—It is the clause taken from the Militia Act: 'Emergency means war, invasion or insurrection, real or apprehended.'

And, as I have already stated, in cases of emergency, he Governor-in-Council may exercise the power of calling out the naval force to pe placed at the disposal of His Majesty, the only restriction being that parliament is to be immediately summoned.

Dr. Sproule—Is the war referred to 'war' in any part of the Empire, or in Canada only?

Sir Wilfrid—War everywhere. When Britain is at war Canada is at war; there is no distinction. If Great Britain, to which we are subject, is at war with any nation, Canada becomes liable to invasion, and so Canada is at war. The question may be asked: What is to be the number of the permanent force? Under the Militia Act, the number of the permanent force is limited to five thousand men. There is no limit specified in this bill, for the very obvious reason that the number of men cannot exceed the number required to man the ships we may have.

In accordance with an arrangement already made the Canadian Government would undertake the maintenance of the dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt, and it was part of the arrangement proposed with the Australian representatives that the Commonwealth Government should eventually undertake the maintenance of the dockyard at Sydney

The representatives of the Canadian Government at the Conference took the ground that it would not be advisable for Canada to have all her fleet on the Pacific Ocean. Evidently, as I understand the conference, the British Government were anxious to have a strong force on the Pacific There are considerations—the discussion of which I may reserve for a future occasion; at present I am only outlining our policy, but I think that everybody will agree that it would be very inadvisable that the whole of our force should be located on the Pacific, and our representatives, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Mr. Brodeur, and the Minister of Militia, Sir Frederick Borden, thought we should have our force divided between the two oceans, partly on the Atlantic and partly on the Pacific.

TWO PLANS PROPOSED.

The question arose as to what should be the extent and character of the fleet to be created in the beginning. Two plans were proposed and discussed, one involving the expenditure of $2,000,000 a year, and the other involving the expenditure of $3,000,000 a year.

The first one would have consisted of seven ships; the second one would have consisted of eleven ships, namely, 4 'Bristols,' 1 'Boadicea' and 6 destroyers. We have determined to accept the second proposition, that is to say, the larger one of 11 ships. That is the force which we intend to create and to start with 4 'Bristols,' 1 'Boadicea' and 6 destroyers. Perhaps it will be interesting to the House, to understand what is meant by a fleet unit, what is understood by a 'Bristol,' by a 'Boadicea,' and by a destroyer. The fleet unit which was suggested and which has been accepted by Australia, and to which the Government contributes a certain sum per annum is to be composed of one armed cruiser of the type of the 'Indomitable,' 3 protected cruisers, six destroyers and three sub-marines.

Mr. Foster—Is that the definition of the unit, given by the British Government?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—That is the definition of the unit accepted by Australia; but there is more than one class of units and this I understand is the unit which has been accepted for the Pacific Ocean, and which Australia has undertaken to maintain with the assistance of the Home Government. This was the unit proposed by the British Government at first. Now the fleet which we have agreed with the British Government to accept is to be composed, as I said a moment ago, of 4 'Bristols,' 1 'Boadicea' and six destroyers. These terms are new to the House, as they were new to me, and, perhaps, it would be advisable to explain what is understood by them. A 'Bristol' is a protected cruiser, which means that it has a steel deck, which protects all the vital parts of the ship. It has a 4,800 tonnage with a speed of 25 knots. The number of guns is not yet determined upon, but the largest 'Indomitable' carries 8 guns. It has a crew of 391 men, of which 20 are officers.

Mr. Foster—What is the capacity of the guns?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I cannot speak as to that, because it has not yet been decided. The 'Boadicea' is an non-armored cruiser with a tonnage of 3,300, and carries six guns. It has a crew of 278 men, of whom 17 are officers. We are to build six destroyers of what is known as the improved river class.

IMPROVED RIVER CLASS.

I will state what is meant by this. Until quite recently the destroyers were distinguished for their sea-keeping qualities, and were called after the Rivers of India, and spoken of as the river class. The first Lord of the Admiralty suggested that we should build a later development of destroyer, which he spoke of as an improved river class and he suggested this class on account of its sea-keeping qualities. This is the class we have adopted. The total cost of these 11 ships will be, according to our figures, the British figures, £2,338,000, or a little more than $11,000,000. According to Canadian prices, supposing the ships were to be built in Canada, we would have to add at least 33 percent to the cost just given. I may say that it is our intention to start at the earliest possible moment with the construction of this fleet and, if possible, to have the construction done in Canada. These, Mr. Speaker, are the explanations I have to give upon this occasion in introducing this Bill, of which I now beg to move the first reading.

MR. R. L. BORDEN.

Mr. R. L Borden began by a reference to the control of a Canadian navy. The Premier had stated, 'If we do have a navy it will go to no war unless the Parliament of Canada choose to send it there.'

'What does that declaration mean?' asked the Opposition leader. 'Has Canada ceased to be a part of the British Empire? Can the rest of the Empire be at war with some great naval power and Canada be at peace? If a foreign power committed an act of wanton aggression upon Canada, and upon Canadian citizens the whole Empire would be involved in the resulting war. If a foreign warship attacked and sank one our cruisers the whole power and force of the British navy would be at our command to avenge the wrong and to enforce redress.'

READY FOR DEFENCE A GUARANTY FOR PEACE.

Mr. Borden dwelt for some time upon the evils of war, but declared that King Edward the Peacemaker had gone to the root of the matter when he declared at Liverpool in July last that 'Readiness for defence is the strongest safeguard for peace.' He denied that he was a militarist, but he realized that it would be utter folly for Canadians to isolate themselves from the activities of the world. Canadian interests must be protected not only upon the high seas but in every quarter of the globe. Putting aside the ties of blood and allegiance and tradition, and considering it in an economic aspect, if Canada were an independent nation the cost of naval and military defence would be very much greater than as a portion of the British Empire. Sir John Macdonald and Sir George E. Cartier recognized this.

Turning to the Commons resolution of last March he said that, under the same conditions to-day he would again support it if necessary. There had been much criticism of that resolution, but he was glad to see that the criticisms were not along party lines. He advocated the establishment of a defence committee representative of the Empire. This would give the dominions a necessary voice in the control of war.

It had been urged that the creation of a Canadian naval force would be attended with corruption, with the exercise of patronage and all the dishhonesty and extravagance which have prevailed during recent years, but the remedy was in the hands of the people themselves, and he believed that the creation of a navy would arouse the public conscience in this regard.

The alternative scheme of an annual contribution by Canada Mr. Borden did not favor. He thought it would prove a source of friction and a bone of partisan contention. It would conduce to severing the connection between Canada and the Empire.

'The British Empire in some respects,' he said, 'is a mere disorganization. Co-operation in trade and in defence are essential to its future existence. Permanent co-operation in defence can only be accomplished by the use of our own material and the employment of our own people, and the development and utilization of our own skill and resourcefulness, and above all by impressing upon the people a sense of responsibility for their share in international affairs.'

Mr. Borden said that the Prime Minister had stated that the proposal he had laid before the House implemented the resolution of 1909. He could not concur in that view in all respects. One of the criticisms passed upon the resolution was that parliament did not then proffer to the Empire in the hour of peril anything more than an expression of desire to co-operate and an intention to perform. So far as the Opposition was concerned that was not their fault, for Mr. Foster, with his concurrence, had said that if Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposed a means to meet the emergency adequately by the gift of 'Dreadnoughts' or the gift of money, the Opposition would stand beside him. Under the constitution it was not possible for any member of the Opposition to propose to parliament a concrete resolution for 'Dreadnoughts' or for a gift of money. The 1909 resolution as amended at the demand of Mr. Borden permitted an emergency celebration to be made by Canada when the existence of the Empire may be imperilled. If Sir Wilfrid was implementing the resolution it went without saying that the command and the control of the Canadian naval service in time of war must be vested in the Admiralty in order to have effective concentration.

Discussing the proceedings of the recent Defence Conference, Mr. Borden noted that the Admiralty experts had recommended the establishment of a fleet unit by such of the dominions as could undertake it.

'The proposals of the Government,' said Mr. Borden, 'seem to me to be too inadequate; they are either too much or too little. They are too much for carrying or experiments in the organization of a Canadian naval service, they are too little for immediate and effective aid. It seems to me that the policy of the Government will be attended with a very great waste of money with no immediate effective result.'

BRITAIN'S SUPREMACY CHALLENGED.

No one, continued the Opposition leader, could dispute that the naval supremacy of Great Britain was openly challenged, as it had not been challenged for more than a century, and it was only fair to realize that Germany was expressly directing her attention to the navy of Britain simply because it was the most powerful in the world. He was not suggesting that was in the minds of the German people, but we had to take into account the fact that Germany was the greatest military power in the world, her military strength perhaps ten times greater than that of Great Britain. If the Germans proved themselves to be the greater race, they were entitled to be supreme also upon the sea. We had no right to resent it, but we should meet it with a heart no less firm than that with which our forefathers encountered the shock of the Spanish Armada.

Describing in detail the recent rapid growth of the German navy, Mr. Borden quoted the statements of British authorities, including Premier Asquith, to show that the time of trial was drawing very near. It was Canada's duty in common with the other dominions to be prepared to face the peril.

Mr. Borden said he prayed there would be no war, but without the firing of a shot or the striking of a blow, without invasion German naval supremacy would bring the Empire to an end.

'It is idle to assure us there will be no war. The war has already begun—the war of construction, and victory will be as decisive there as in active battle.

'Will the dissolution of the Empire signify nothing to Canada and her people?' asked Mr. Borden. 'It was food for serious thought by the Canadian people. The crisis would come within five, and perhaps within three years. He could not understand how a self-respecting Canadian could accept the protection of the British flag while every dollar of the cost was defrayed by the British taxpayer. When the Empire is fighting for existence would Canadians sit silent and inactive while they contemplated with smug satisfaction their increasing crops and products.

RESOURCES AND PATRIOTISM BOTH.

'We have no 'Dreadnoughts' ready; we have no fleet unit at hand,' concluded Mr. Borden. 'But we have the resources, and I trust the patriotism to provide a fleet unit or at least a 'Dreadnought' without one moment's unnecessary delay. Or, in my opinion this would be the better course, we can place the equivalent in cash at the disposal of the Admiralty, to be used for naval defence under such conditions as we may prescribe.'

Mr. Clarence Jameson, of Digby, who spoke next, advocated a reference of the whole question to the people. He suggested a plebiscite.

MR. F. D. MONK.

Mr. F. D. Monk said he little anticipated the turn which the discussion had taken. Having taken the liberty on another occasion of expressing his views on the subject, it was a surprise to him that he had received no notification of the lines the discussion would take. Usually a party defined its position. Unfortunately expressions had been used which made it necessary for him to challenge certain statements. He had the misfortune of differing from some on his own side of the House, and all of them on the other side, but there was no profit to be gained, and there was no advantage to be derived by speaking of people who did not hold their views as people who were without honor. Such a policy would redound first on those who had done so.

Turning to the resolution passed by the Commons last year, he said to him the sense of Mr. Foster's motion was that it was time that Canada had a navy of her own to defend her own coasts. The moment he saw it he stated to Mr. Foster that he could not support it, and he believed he had also said so to the leader of the Opposition. He was given to understand that the motion would not be passed.

Mr. Foster interjected that he had given no such promise.

Mr. Monk went on to say that Canada was not fit at the moment to build a navy.

Returning to last year's resolution, he said that a violent discussion had aken place in England regarding the question of the navy, but the discussion had been brought about by political motives. However, it had fired people all over the Empire and had created a panic. This had blown over, but it had produced the impression that the Empire was in great danger.

Mr. Foster's resolution was then brought on, and the Prime Minister moved an amendment which completely changed the sense of it. There were speeches in the House on the subject, and the feling was created that we were on the verge of war, and in the presence of an impending catastrophe. At such a time he would have been ashamed to dissent from the resolution.

But to-day, the panic being over, he refused to accept the theory that any discussion of the purpose for which the resolution was intended would not be tolerated. He insisted upon discussion, and so far as he was concerned, there would be a good deal of it.

'Are we in a position to build a navy?' Mr. Monk asked. 'Something that will count, that will be worth anything? Have we the means to do it?' He thought not.

He wished to point out the enormous consequence of the step Canada was undertaking. If Great Britain went to war in defence of any country or in virtue of her numerous alliances, under this plan we would be in that war.'

Why was it that the most vital side of the naval policy was omitted, that Canada should have no participation in the framing of policy? British subjects in Canada therefore would not have the same rights as British electors. They would have to participate in a policy, without representation for the making of policy.

The vital point, argued Mr. Monk, was that this was taxation without representation.

What was proposed was to invite Canadians to become responsible for a policy over which they had no control, and to be responsible for men who were not responsible to Canada. Anglo-Saxon men would never accept that doctrine.

Mr. Monk concluded by saying that he was unprepared to deal adequately with the question as the discussion had been unexpected, but if present when the bill came up for second reading he would discuss it at greater length. However, he had taken this opportunity to declare himself.

The Hon. George E. Foster said he had observed statements regarding purchases of war vessels and other war material. He asked on what parliamentary authority the government had acted. Surely the government had not forestalled parliament.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that the government had made no purchases. They had certainly entered into negotiations with the Admiralty, but nothing could be done without the consent of parliament.

VACANT SENATORSHIPS FILLED.

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—The two vacant senatorships in Nova Scotia were filled by the Cabinet Council on Wednesday by the appointment of the Hon. Edward M. Farrell, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and Mr. Wm. Roche, ex-M.P., for Halifax, to the Upper House. The seats have been vacant for a considerable time. The Prince Edward Island vacancy, caused by the death of Senator Ferguson, has not yet been filled.

'A MISERABLE PROPOSAL.'

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—After a few informal questions had been answered in the House on Thursday, the debate on the budget was resumed, and continued till late in the evening. The debate is likely to continue for a day or two. The first speaker was Mr. Malcolm Schell, Liberal member for South Oxford, who dwelt upon the value to Canada in a monetary sense of the immigration from the United States and Europe. He estimated it at $2,000,000,000 during the last ten years. He claimed 000 during the last ten years.

Mr. R. S. Lake, Qu'Appelle, who followed, dealt first with the government's naval policy, which he declared to be a miserable proposal. When compared with what Australia and New Zealand propose to do, as shown by the estimates passed, it made one feel ashamed to be a Canadian. He was thankful that there was only one political party in Canada which was not ready to take its legitimate share in carrying the burden of Empire. He had some admiration for those people who believe that Canada has no responsibility in the matter of naval defence, but nothing but disapprobation for those who, while recognizing the obligation, have made up their minds to sponge on the Mother Country as long as she will allow them to do so.

Mr. Lake urged the immediate construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway. Over four million acres of the land which had been set apart to provide a fund to finance the scheme, had been sold, he said. The amount realized almost equalled the estimated expenditure, and there was no reason why the project should not be proceeded with.

Mr. L. A. Rivet, of Hochelaga, who followed, took direct issue with Mr. Lake on the naval question. He proposed in all seriousness, he said, to support the policy of the government. The government proposal, he said, was based upon the sound principle that a navy is necessary for purposes of self-defence. Touching briefly upon Mr. Lake's demand for the immediate construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway, Mr. Rivet said it was curious to see the Opposition loudly criticising the government for its large expenditure, and at the same time demanding additional expenditures, such as the construction of this railway would involve. The government would no doubt treat the Hudson's Bay Railway project fairly. The line would be built as soon as possible. Dealing more directly with the budget statement, Mr. Rivet denied that the increased revenu was to be accounted for by increased taxation.

Mr. Rivet had something more to say on the naval question before he closed. Pointing to the opposite views expressed by Mr. R. L. Borden and Mr. F. D. Monk in the House on Wednesday, he said that it was an evidence that the party was not united, and could not hope to be called upon to rule the country. He hoped the naval question would be settled on grounds of equity, justice and in the interests of the country at large. If the people of Canada were wise they would cling to the Liberal party, which would see that this issue was dealt with on this broad basis.

The debate was continued by Dr. Chisholm, East Huron; F. A. Low, of South Renfrew, and J. A. Sexsmith, East Peterborough. Dr. Clarke, of Red Deer, moved the adjournment.

BUDGET DEBATE RESUMED

Ottawa, January 15.—The budget debate was resumed in the House on Friday by Dr. Michael Clark, Liberal member for Red Deer, who made a vigorous free trade speech, and incidentally criticised the government for the payment of bounties, and the imposition of a surtax on German goods.

Dr. Clark argued that there were signs that high protective tariff theories are breaking down.

Dr. Clark could not agree with the arguments advanced by the Hon. W. S. Fielding in his budget speech, in favor of the payment of bounties. The payment of bounties, he said, simply meant the helping of one industry at the expense of the rest of the country. He objected particularly to the steel bounties because they increase the cost of the construction of railways, which are so essential to the proper development of the Dominion. The country is crying for railways and yet by these bounties we increase the cost of the fundamental material which enters into their construction.

Dr. Clark reminded the House that Mr. Gladstone had described bounties as 'the worst form of protection,' and expressed the hope that the bounties now being paid will not be renewed when they expire at the end of the present year.

Contrasting the Liberal and Conservative policies, Dr. Clark maintained that the National Policy of the Conservatives had failed because it had aimed at building up manufactories, and had neglected agriculture. The success of the present administration was due to the fact that it had, at least in a measure, reversed this policy, and to some extent had endeavored to build up agriculture.

Dr. Clark disapproved of the German surtax. It appealed to the fighting instinct of Canadians, but was not good for the country, and not calculated to improve trade relations. Retaliation is a weapon with a blunt point and a sharp handle; it hurts the people who make use of it. He hoped for the early abolition of the surtax.

Replying more particularly to some of Mr. Foster's arguments, Dr. Clark said that the fifty-nine million dollars worth of effects brought into the Canadian West by American settlers more than balanced the fifty-five millions adverse balance of trade against this country. The balance of trade theory, he said, was exploded. In 1895 there was that nice balance of trade between Canada and the United States about which protectionists talk, yet no one would say that Canada was as prosperous then as it is to-day.

Mr. T. W. Crothers, West Elgin, suggested that Dr. Clark should conduct a series of revival meetings with the object of winning the Liberal party back to free trade principles. The foundation of Canada's prosperity, he declared, had been firmly laid by Macdonald, Cartier, and other Conservative leaders.

NAVAL DEFENCE EXPENDITURE.

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—According to a return tabled in the House yesterday at the request of Mr. F. D. Monk, the total expenditure, which has so far been incurred in connection with the naval defence programme, is $5,470, including $2,524 for salaries and $1,719 for travelling expenses. Four experts and technical officers have so far been engaged. Their names and salaries are. Rear-Admiral Charles Kingsmill, $3,150; Commander J. D. D. Stewart, technical adviser, $3,500; Lieutenant R. M. T. Stephens, gunnery expert, $2,500; Staff Paymaster P. J. Liney, adviser on matters connected with stores, $2,500. The last three officers have been lent to Canada by the Royal Navy for a period of two years. In addition to these officers three stenographers are employed.

NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

Premier Will Move for Commission of Inquiry.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has stolen a march on the Opposition by giving notice that he will move that a special committee of five members of the House be named to inquire into the affairs of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission. Sir Wilfrid bases his motion on the statement made by Mr. Hugh D. Lumsden, late chief engineer of the N.T.R. who, in a letter addressed to the Commissioners, resigning his position, used the following language: 'In view of the general disregard of my instructions and having lost confidence in the engineering staff, I have concluded to resign my position as chief engineer'; and also on Mr. Lumsden's subsequent letter, modifying his statement and making it apply to the engineers on District 'B' and district 'F' only. The motion states that while it is not deemed advisable to take any action which might prejudice the position of either of the parties to the arbitration proceedings now in progress, yet the allegations involve such grave charges against a portion of the engineering staff as to make it desirable that they should be investigated.

LORD STRATHCONA'S CHEQUE.

High Commissioner Sends $5,000 Towards Eucharistic Congress.

A cheque for $5,000 towards the expenses of the Eucharistic Congress to be held in Montreal in September, has been received by Archbishop Bruchesi from Lord Strathcona.

This generous gift is much appreciated by the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical authorities, and His Grace, in speaking of the mater on Thursday said that the Catholics of the Dominion would acknowledge at its true worth the munificence of Canada's 'Grand Old Man.' A considerable portion of the $100,000 that will be required to meet the expenses of the congress has already been subscribed, and the High Commissioner's gift is certain to be a great help to those in charge of the fund.

MR. J. M. BUTLER'S NEW POSITION

Deputy Minister of Railways Appointed Manager of Dominion Iron and Steel.

Mr. M. J. Butler, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, and chairman of the board of management of government railways, was, on Wednesday, appointed second vice-president and general manager of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, in succession to Mr. Frank P. Jones, who recently resigned the position in order to take the management of the Cement Company.

QUEBEC AND LIQUOR.

An Example for Montreal.

Quebec, Jan. 14.—The Quebec City Council had an important meeting tonight, the principal question being the adoption of Ald. Jobin's motion that no liquor be sold in hotels or groceries before 7 a.m., instead of 5 a.m. The clergy of both denominations and the Anti-Alcoholic League had made great efforts to have the motion adopted, and after a discussion of over three hours the motion was carried by 15 to 13. There were only three aldermen absent.

THE QUEBEC BRIDGE.

English Engineering Company Preparing to Tender.

Mr. J. H. Walker and Mr. J. R. Dixon, engineers of the Ceveland Bridge and Engineering Company, of Darlington, England, are looking over the site of the Quebec bridge, preparing estimates with the intention of tendering for the work on behalf of the company. The Cleveland Bridge Company have done big work all over the world, and several of their structures are famous feats in engineering.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Mileage Now Exceeds that of Great Britain and Ireland.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—The mileage of the railways in actual operation in Canada during the year 1909 was increased 1,138, as compared with 514 miles in 1908. According to the blue books on railway statistics placed on the table of the House of Commons yesterday, 24,104 miles are now in operation in Canada. This now exceeds the mileage of Great Britain and Ireland, which is 23,063. The mileage in some other countries is: United States, 229,300; Germany, 35,652; Russia, 35,214; France, 29,293; British India, 28,982; Austro-Hungary, 25,618. All other countries have a smaller mileage than Canada.

Railway capital in Canada now amounts to $1,308,481,416, of which $647,534,647 is stocks, and $660,946,769 is funded debt. This is a total increase during the year of $69,186,403.

Last year 32,683,309 passengers were carried, as against 34,044,992 in 1908. Thus, while the railways had an increased passenger train mileage in 1909 over 1908, they carried fewer passengers and earned less from ticket sales. The total passenger revenue was $45,282,326 as compared with $40,854,158 in 1908.

The carrying of 66,842,258 tons of freight in 1908 represented an increase of 3,771,091 tons. The revenue from freight was $95,714,783, showing a gain of $1,968,127.

There were 478 persons killed and 1,404 injured by the railways of Canada during 1909. These figures represent an increase over 1908 of 29 in the number killed, and a decrease of the number injured of 943. There were also 27 persons killed and 782 injured in railway service from causes other than the movement of trains, locomotives or cars. The final aggregate would therefore be 505 killed and 2,186 injured. Five hundred and ninety-eight persons were killed in 1907, and 449 in 1908; 36 of the killed and 281 of ehe injured during 1909 were passengers.

There are 18,272 highway crossings in Canada. Of these, 1,079 are protected, 167 by gates, 300 by overhead bridges, 379 by subways, 116 by bells, and 117 by watchmen.

The total mileage of electric railways in Canada may be put at 98. This would show a decrease of three miles, but there is really an increase. There has all along been confusion as to reporting lines. The mileage for 988 for 1909, following the analogy of steam railways, refers to first main track.

The gross earnings were $14,824,936, showing a gain of $817,887 over the preceding year. The capital liability is $91,604,689.

Sixty-eight persons were killed during 1909 by electric railways, and 2,139 injured.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE

Strength of the Force Now Requires to be Doubled.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—The Royal North-West Mounted Police report, which has been tabled in parliament, states that on September 30th last the strength of the force stood as follows:—51 officers, 600 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 558 horses. Compared with last year this is a gain of two constables and thirty-five horses. There are 240 men in Alberta, 306 in Saskatchewan, 31 in the North-West Territories, and 74 in the Yukon.

Commissioner Perry points out that every officer commanding a district finds much difficulty in meeting the legitimate requirements of his district with the strength at his disposal. Villages, railway stations and isolated settlements are increasing so rapidly that the strength of the force would have to be doubled to meet all the demands made upon it.

Fourteen cases of murder were dealt with last year, which included three held over from the year before. During the eleven months of 1908-9, 5,849 cases were entered, as against 6,377 during the previous twelve months.

The report says there is a decided increase in the offences against women. The crop of horse thieves does not fail, yielding 44 convictions. Excessive drinking was responsible for 1,561 convictions.

A total of 1,940 prisoners were taken into custody during the year.

MRS. SCOTT ACQUITTED

Congratulations of Friends on Her Release.

Mrs. Martha Scott, who shot and killed Harvey Scott, her husband's father, in Nissouri, Ont., on September 13 last, and whose trial for murder in October ended in a disagreement, was found not guilty of any crime by a jury, ten of who were farmers, on Thursday evening. 'Martha Scott,' said His Lordship, 'the jury has taken a merciful view of your case. I hope that it will be a lesson to you. I hope that the verdict will not encourage people to keep firearms in their houses and use them to take life, as you have done.' John McFarlane, reeve of West Nissouri, made his way through the crowd in the court room, and without more ceremony than a handshake, pressed a purse containing money collected at the gate of Thorndale fair into the hands of the now free woman. During the five minutes Mrs. Scott stood outside the dock, in which she had trembled just before, she was kissed by half a dozen women and her hand shaken by scores.

FIRE IN SASKATOON

Woman and Four Children Burned to Death.

Saskatoon, Sask., Jan. 14.—By a fire which destroyed their home this morning, Mrs. Henderson and her two children and two children belonging to Mr. Alexander Reid, who were stopping at the house, were burned to death. Mr. Reid, who tried to rescue the victims, was so badly burned that he will likely succumb to his injuries.

TRAGEDY AT PORT LEWIS.

Huntingdon, Jan. 12.—The funeral took place to-day at Port Lewis, of Andrew Cluff, who drowned himself last Thursday in Lake St. Francis. He worked in Montreal until a short time tgo, and received a wound in the head, and since has not been in good health. He has been living of late with his brother-in-law, Mr. Wm. Wylie, of Port Lewis, and was in the habit of rising first in the morning and lighting the fires. He arose as usual on Thursday morning, but went out without lighting the fire, and when Mr. Wylie arose he tracked him to the lake and out on the ice to where there is a crack. He found a hole cut with an axe. Mr. Cluff's mitts were at the edge. They dragged the lake at this point, and were successful yesterday in recovering the body about thirty feet from the hole. Mr. Cluff was 52 years of age, and of a very quiet disposition, and it is difficult to account for his suicide. He has many friends, and a brother, Robert, living in Huntingdon, who have the sympathy of the community in their affliction.

INVASION THREATENED

Not by Armed Men, But the Dreaded Brown Tail Moth.

The Dominion Government has sent out in haste a circular letter to nurserymen and importers of nursery stock, asking them to aid in preventing the introduction into the country of the brown-tail moth, with which the Dominion is now confronted. The danger threatens Canada in the shape of winter nests on nursery stock imported from abroad, especially from certain regions in France, where hedges infested with the destructive moth surround large fields of stock.

Through the co-operation of nurserymen, the department last year was able, the report says, to inspect the stock and destroy winter nests. Over 1,500,000 plants were examined, and nearly 200 nests were found on pear, apple, plum, quince, cherry, rose, spiraea, etc. The establishment of the moth in Canada would be most serious to the nurserymen and fruit-growers of the country, and every precaution possible should be taken to avert such a calamity.

It has been found that fumigation is of no avail against this insect, and that destruction by burning of the winter nests is the only safe remedy.'

Miss Derick, assistant professor of botany at McGill, was asked regarding the reported menace, and said that while she knew the insect had wrought serious damage in Massachussetts, she did not know of much harm in Canada through its ravages.

The brown-tailed moth is of a tawny brown color, and makes it a practice to defoliate trees. It lays in midsummer about 250 eggs underneath the tip of a leaf, covering them with its hairs. After about a fortnight the larvae appear, and eat the green substance of the leaves, skeletonizing them. Another means of nutrition for them is fruit, principally apples and pears. They have done much local damage in Boston and throughout Massachussetts.

CANADIANS AND THEIR FLAG.

Unobservant Persons Must Not Interpret Generosity as Disloyality.

Regina, Sask., Jan. 13.—If the Canadian Club would promote a healthy spirit of loyalty in this country surely the best place to begin it is the school, said P. J. Nolan, of Calgary, in an address before the Regina Canadian Club to-day.

Mr. Nolan, who has been ill for several days, made a very short speech, but did not fail to display his usual wit, and while he was on the floor continually provoked the laughter of his hearers. A few children, he said, perhaps not all of his audience, could explain the symbolic meaning of the Union Jack, and there is room for much more instruction along this line. The Canadian Club is performing one of its greatest services to the country when it insists that Canada is and shall be an integral part of the British Empire. Every now and then statements such as Saskatchewan and Alberta are likely to secede from the Confederation, or the old one, that annexation to the United States is probable, and impressions conveyed by those statements, however untrue they may be, need to be counteracted. This is the duty of the members of the Canadian Club. Perhaps there is one custom of ours which may lead some unobservant persons to believe we are disloyal, that is, the generosity of Canadians in allowing foreign flags, particularly that of our neighbors to the south, to be displayed without any hostile demonstration, but though as a rule Americans treat foreign flags very differently, the forbearance of Canadians can neither be attributed to disloyalty nor cowardice, and all who come here, though they are welcome to come and make Canada their home, should be made to understand emphatically that this is our country.

MAJOR DE LARONDE

Charges Against Chief of Ottawa Police.

Ottawa, Jan. 11.—Charges against Major De Laronde, of the Army Service Corps, who is chief of police of the city, to the effect that he had falsified the accounts of the company which he commands and that funds had been misappropriated, were heard in Police Court this morning. The charges were laid by Lieut. Spittal and Lieut. Pinard, two officers under Major De Laronde. After an investigation by a commission appointed by the Militia Department, the major was censured, but no further action was taken. Pending the result of the police court action, he has been relieved of his duties as chief of police.

Magistrate O'Keefe presided and after the formal charges were read, W. J. Code, for the accused, claimed that according to statute such a charge could not be made except on the charge or complaint of the general officer commanding, also that it had to be laid within six months of the alleged offence. He argued that the offence referred to occurred eighteen months ago and asked the court to consider whether it had authorized to try the cases.

The cases was adjourned in order to give an opportunity to refer the matter to the Court of Appeal.

CUSTOMS IRREGULARITIES

Five Automobiles Confiscated in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Jan. 15.—Further investigations in the recent irregularities in the local customs office which led to the retirement or transfer of several of the appraisers show that five automobiles were purchased in the United States last summer by well-known citizens of Winnipeg, who objected to paying the statutory requirements of the government. These were run into the country at greatly reduced valuations, and the owners ran them for some time, chuckling over having so easily evaded the government collectors. Suddenly, however, the government agent swooped down on them and confiscated the five cars.

DR. LUDWIG MOND

Value of Estate About £1,000,000.

London, Jan. 15.—The value of the estate of the late Dr. Ludwig Mond, the German chemist, who died here on December 10th, and who left part of his art treasures to the British National Gallery, is, as near as can be ascertained, about £1,000,000. Besides the art bequests to the National Gallery, certain pictures which may not be selected by that institution in lots of twelve, are to go to the galleries in Canada and Europe.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

The Earl Grey Musical and Dramatic Competition, held in Ottawa in 1907 and 1908, and in Montreal last year, will take place this year in Toronto, for the week of April 4. The Governor-General and the Countess Grey and party from Ottawa, will be present during the entire week. Three medals, gold for the first, silver for second and bronze for third will be given for amateurs under twenty-three years of age, in the following contests, viz.: (1) best male voice; (2) best female voice; (3) best pianist; (4) best violinist. Prizes of $100 and $50 each are offered for the best musical composition by a British subject resident in Canada or Newfoundland. Similarly two prizes of $100 and $50 each are given for the best original two-act play.

The National Trust Company, liquidators of the deceased York County Loan Company's affairs, are preparing to send out from seven hundred to a thousand cheques on April 1 to those shareholders whose books were not returned in time for the payment of the first dividend of twenty-five percent, paid in November last. There are still over nine thousand books out, and unless they are sent to the head office within the next few weeks their owners will not figure in the April payment. The cases of deceased creditors will shortly be taken up, and an arrangement will be made to settle these claims.

At the inaugural meeting of the Hamilton Council, gold pendants were presented by the Mayor on behalf of the city to Sergeant-Major Huggins, Staff-Sergeant Mitchell and Color-Sergeant Freeborn, the Hamilton members of the Bisley team, who distinguished themselves.

Fletcher W. Snead, husband of the East Orange bath-tub victim, has disappeared from the New Murray Hotel, St. Catharines, where he has been employed under the name of John Lucas, as second cook, since his disappearance from New York in March of last year.

At Kingston, Bishop Farthing, in a missionary address, suggested that to increase their givings some men might do with one cigar less a day, while ladies might reduce the price of their hats. The Bishop said he had heard of women paying as much as $250 for a hat, and declared this was wicked, no matter whether the person is rich or not.

Several new surveys are being undertaken by the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway in an effort to discover the best route into the new gold fields. This will be determined not only by the condition of the country, but also by the direction in which the gold quartz runs. If the surface indications are sustained, it is understood an application will be made to the Legislature before it rises for permission to build a branch from Matheson, 35 or 40 miles into the heart of the gold district.

Whey butter plants are being put into cheese factories in Kingston, costing in the neighborhood of $1,200. Patrons have ordered outfits, it having been made clear to them that much money is annually lost by not having an apparatus to make whey butter.

From Port Milford, a settlement in the northern part of Picton, it is reported that George Wattam and Chas. Dainard, both aged about fifty years, were engaged felling trees in the woods. As they did not return for their supper, search was made, when both men were found under a fallen tree, lifeless.

John C. Slater, of the Hockin Lumber Company, has been killed by coming in contact with a small saw in the Waterdown Basket Factory, Hamilton. He reached over the saw with which he was working, when his coat became caught, and he was drawn over the saw, and so badly cut that he died before aid reached him.

Joseph Smith has been fined $5 and costs at Windsor, Ont., for saying 'Oh, you kid' to a married woman on the street, who was going home accompanied by her husband. Magistrate Leggatt declares he is going to squelch 'mashers.'

In the case of the Hydraulic Power Company vs. the King, Mr. Justice Cassels has decided that the government must pay for all improvements made by the company and its tenants in connection with the production and transmission of power from the Welland Canal. The power company sued the government for unstated damages, and at the trial it was claimed that the value of the improvements amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The Dominion Retail Grocers' Association will make application at the coming session of the Ontario Legislature for an amendment to the Municipal Act respecting pedlers' licenses. An effort will be made by the association to have the city of Toronto divided into districts for licensed pedlers' purposes.

The coroner has criticised the police department at Guelph as inadequate. He also criticises the conduct of the chief of police.

Salem Assaly, aged 30, life convict in Portsmouth penitentiary, has committed suicide by hanging himself with a piece of twisted blanket to a hook in his cell. Assaly was sentenced at L'Orignal several months ago for the murder of his brother. He avoided capture for some time, and in hiding from the police last winter had both legs so badly frozen as to necessitate amputation.

A correspondent writes us: A most successful and attractive concert has been held in the Presbyterian Church at Casselman, for the benefit of the Sunday-school, at which there had been a faithful attendance during the past year of young and old. The evening being favorable, there was a large gathering of parents, children and young people. A varied programme of music and recitations, containing 24 selections, was rendered very acceptably. The choruses were given respectively by the junior and senior chairs; an instrumental selection by Miss Casselman, and a vocal solo by Mr. Alex. Day. Suitable recitations were rendered by the Misses Vera and Jessie Brockwell; Edna, Hazel and Lilian Brownell; Addie Casselman; Myrtle Presley; Alberta Chevrier, Greta and Florence Munro; and also by Walter and Arthur Brockwell, Bert and Herbert Casselman, and Simon Garlough. Miss A. McL. Findlay added a pleasing variety to the programme with two amusing readings. The ladies and other willing workers had the church tastefully decorated, and the tree beautifully festooned and laden with a great variety of useful and amusing articles for young and old. After the distribution of the gifts and prizes and the customary bags of candy and oranges, the audience after singing the National Anthem, returned home in happy glee. A surplus of $17 is to be used in purchasing a Sunday-school library.

There is a plague of crows in Kent County, and a Toronto correspondent says Mr. F. C. Nash, of the Provincial Agricultural Department, has reported immense damage is being done to the corn standing in the fields. He brought back a number of samples of cobs, some of which had been absolutely stripped of corn. The crows have begun to pull the shooks apart so as to get at the ears on the inside. Owing to the extension of sugar beet growing in Kent the farmers are unable to get in both the beets and corn. The beets have to be shipped to the factories, and consequently considerable quantities of corn are left standing in the fields in shooks. The department has decided to help to get rid of the crows.

According to a despatch from Port Colborne, O. H. Phillips, about forty years of age, and chief engineer of the steamer 'Strathcona,' shot himself in the temple on Wednesday. When the doctor reached him he was dead. Phillips had been at work on the engine of the steamer ever since the early part of December, and for the past week had been drinking heavily.

The Toronto Young Men's Christian Association has concluded the purchase of the property of Dr. Lorne Palmer, on the north side of Carlton street, near Yonge street, for close to $40,000. On this site will be erected the association's new headquarters.

At Osgoode Hall, Toronto, on Tuesday morning, the Chancellor made an order to commit Dr. Beattie Nesbitt to jail for contempt of court for failing to attend for re-examination in a suit now pending.

Edward Armstrong is dead and Paul Somerville is at the Niagara Falls hospital seriously injured, as the result of a 36-ton steam crane turning turtle at Table Rock and falling 20 feet into the trench for the new pipe line of the Ontario Power Company on Wednesday. Armstrong was badly scalded.

The Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist Church, is collecting information from the financial secretaries of all the Methodist churches in Canada and Newfoundland regarding their system of finance, for the purpose of preparing an entirely new scheme to present to conference, in August.

The forty-third annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario has been held at St. Thomas. The butter and cheese exhibit was one of the largest in the history of the association, over thirty-one entries from nearly every district west of Toronto being on exhibition, and the judge stated that the quality was almost perfect. Prizes of $350 cash were offered for butter and cheese, $100 for dairy herd competition, and the cheese buyers' trophy, valued at $150, which was held by Mr. J. T. Donnelly, of Union, in 1909. Mr. J. D. Muir, Mr. I. W. A. Steinhoff, and Mr. James Biffin were awarded prizes in butter, and Mr. W. W. Gray, Mr. James Bristow and Mr. Robert Johnson in cheese.

QUEBEC.

The Hon. Alexandre Chauveau has tendered his resignation as Judge of Sessions at Quebec, a position which he held for the past thirty years. He is succeeded by the Hon. C. Langelier.

Baptists are to wage an energetic campaign in Quebec to place the churches on a self-supporting basis.

At the annual meeting of the Eastern Townships Dairymen's exchange at Sherbrooke the annual report showed that butter to the value of $347,783.66 and cheese valued at $52,640.90 were sold last season.

Mr. Perron, K.C., of Montreal, has been selected as Liberal candidate in Gaspe, in succession to Dr. Lemieux, appointed sheriff of Montreal.

Word has reached Sherbrooke that the American custom authorities at Newport, Vermont, have made a seizure of a large quantity of wool taken across the line from Canada by team. The total quantity seized was 12,000 pounds valued at $3,000.

An old man has been taken to Beauport Asylum from St. Roch after having tried to kill his wife and then commit suicide. The unfortunate man is 68 years of age, was suddenly seized with an attack of insanity and made a desperate attempt to murder his wife, after which he grasped a razor and tried to cut his throat. The wound, however, was a slight one, and the man was taken in charge by the police.

Senator P. A. Choquette will be a candidate for the office of Mayor of Quebec.

WESTERN CANADA.

In South Alberta this week 21 townships of free grant land were thrown open to settlers. This shows incoming Americans that winter conditions in Southeastern Alberta are much more advantageous than in the States from which they came. Hundreds of Americans, who thought that such a thing was impossible, in Southern Alberta at this season, remained in line day and night. There are a thousand men and women lined up around an entire city block. This rush, while the largest in the history of the Lethbridge office, was also the most orderly. This is practically the last of the Government's large reservations in Southern Alberta.

Returns in the Vancouver mayoralty elections give Mr. Taylor a majority of 237 over Mayor Douglas. The mayor secured 549 majority in Ward 1 and 96 in Ward 2, but Mr. Taylor led in the remaining four wards. Mr. L. D. Taylor is editor of the 'World' newspaper, and one of five who contested the mayoralty a year ago.

Prince Rupert is applying to the Provincial Government for a charter building a ten thousand dollar hospital, and asking for tenders for the construction of a sewerage system. There are nearly five thousand people in the new town, and the most conservative citizens estimate the possible population a year from now at ten thousand. The interest and excitement caused by the rapid development of the city is being dwarfed to some extent because of the mining boom along the Portland Canal. This mineral development promises to do for Prince Rupert what the British Columbia mining boom did for Spokane—people it with millionnaires.

A charge of manslaughter against John C. Comlins, is the outcome of a inquest on Andrew Coleman, who died from exposure. The jury, at Winnipeg, held that Comlins, who was in charge of a party of laborers en route to a lumber camp, was guilty of gross negligence. The evidence showed that the laborers, a number of them under the influence of liquor, had started on an eight-mile march to camp from Darwin. One of the party was raving, and no less than five fell from the main body before reaching their destination, and it was only by the care of their more sober comrades that they came through safely. The deceased strayed from his path at dusk, falling a few feet from the road, where he was found frozen stiff in the morning by volunteer searchers.

Crushed between the moving train and the high platform on the Victoria Ferry and Railway Company wharf at Sidney, Walter R. Palmer, eldest son of R. M. Palmer, until recently horticultural commissioner for B. C., has been fatally injured, dying shortly after his removal to the hospital.

A fire occurred at the McDonald Mattress Company, Winnipeg, on Tuesday, when five young girls, employees of the company, were rescued from the burning building by the fire escapes. The loss will be about $15,000.

The Lord's Day Alliance, says a Winnipeg despatch, is entering upon a campaign in the West in which a determined effort will be made to prevent restaurant keepers and other small dealers from doing business on Sunday, excepting the providing of meals.

On Tuesday, the question of extending the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Act was before the Commission on Compensation, sitting at Winnipeg. A strong plea was made for farm laborers, who were injured at their work, and a system of state insurance was also advocated.

H. A. Wickert, a young Englishman, engaged as timekeeper for the C.P.R., was instantly killed in the yards, Brandon, Man., Tuesday, when, in stepping from one track to permit an outgoing train to pass, he walked in front of a rapidly moving yard engine.

The T. Eaton Company has secured options on the block just west of its present store on Portage avenue, Winnipeg, for $350,000, on which to erect another large store.

A big fire occurred at the Munro Wire Works, Winnipeg, on Wednesday, and did about $80,000 worth of damage. The insurance is small.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The Royal Trust Company, a branch of the Bank of Montreal, are bringing suit against the Alexander Gibson Railway & Manufacturing Company, of Marysville, N.B., for the foreclosure of a mortgage for $440,000 and interest from November 18, 1899, over ten years, at six percent, which compounded amounts to about a million dollars. The Gibson Company gave a mortgage in guarantee bonds which are largely held by the Bank of Montreal.

Major A. O. Fages, commanding No. 5 regimental depot, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, has been transferred to the Halifax command.

Detective Hanrahan has returned to Halifax from Denver, Colorado, with Mr. Laurie C. Woodworth, a large cattle dealer who is charged with obtaining certain sums of money under false pretences, in his custody. Woodworth agreed to return without extradition.

The St. John Board of Trade has endorsed the City Council's permanent street paving policy, but is opposed to the $750,000 harbor bridge, owing to incomplete information.

The short course classes at present in session at the Agricultural college at Truro, are the largest and best attended yet held in the history of the college. Out of the total enrolment, 65 are from Prince Edward Island, 26 from New Brunswick, and about 150 from Nova Scotia, and one from Newfoundland. Of the Nova Scotia students there are representatives of almost every district of the province.

Mr. A. G. Turney, of Simcoe, has been appointed provincial horticulturalist for New Brunswick. He is at present employed by the Ontario Government and goes to N. B., next month actively to prosecute horticultural developments in the province. This is a new office created by the Government in the interest of the farmers.

An order-in-council has been passed by the N. B. Government removing Joseph Hornbrook from the office of police magistrate of Sussex. This action was taken by the government on the report of Attorney General Hazen, special commissioner, and Hirman W. Folkins has been advanced from sitting magistrate, Sussex, to police magistrate, and William M. Biggar succeeds Mr. Folkins as sitting magistrate.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Mr. Gaboury, assistant postmaster, narrowly escaped being seriously injured on Wednesday while crossing at the corner of Bleury and Vitre streets. A sleigh struck him on the chest and arm, and then the driver whipped up his horse and went away without waiting to see the result of the collision. His name, however, has been ascertained.

Hundreds of teams and men are out on the St. Lawrence river near Verdun cutting ice, and though there was a little slowness in getting the ice-harvesting started, it is reported that the harvest will be an unusually good one. The ice is very clear this season. What might well have been a drowning accident occurred on the river, near Nuns' Island, on Wednesday, when a fine team of horses and sleigh went through the ice. The driver, who was working for the Union Ice Company, jumped just in time to escape the same fate as his team.

The dead body of a young Hebrew registered as R. Rosen, was discovered lying across the bed in his room at the Queen's Hotel on Thursday. In a corner was a bottle containing a small quantity of carbolic acid. The dead man's lips and chin were burned by the action of the acid, and it would seem that after taking the poison, he lay down on his bed to await the death he sought.

A person giving the name of William Debois was sentenced in the Recorder's Court to eight days imprisonment for vagrancy. On arrival at the jail, however, the prisoner, who is very feeble, admitted that she was a woman, and told the governor a story of how for 35 years she had supported herself by impersonating a man, and working as a cook in the St. Maurice lumber camps.

Mrs. William Doig, 35 years of age, was found dead in bed at her home 59 Bourbonnier street, Maisonneuve, Tuesday morning with a deep gash in her neck and an open razor covered with blood lying near her right hand. The woman had been in ill-health for about three months, and there is little doubt but that she ended her life in a fit of despondency brought on by ill-health. Her husband, who is a machinist, found her dead when he returned home to lunch.

Becoming suddenly insane, Emile Reeves, a barber, threatened to cut the throat of one of his customers Wednesday in his barber shop at 61 Iberville street. After he had chased the customer around the shop with an open razor in his hand and smashed all the glass in the windows, Reeves was captured and taken into custody by the police. The customer escaped by running behind a counter.

Judging by the returns from the hospitals, typhoid is decreasing. Notwithstanding this, the work of fully equipping the temporary hospital has been carried out. The Royal Institute of Public Health, London, offered to send a specialist to investigate and advise, but the Council, through the mayor, has turned down the offer, with the proviso that the specialist's services will be required should a new outbreak occur.

The town council of Notre Dame de Grace has passed a resolution favoring union with Montreal.

Nine out of eleven cases taken against liquor dealers for selling to minors have been dismissed by Judge Lanctot in the magistrate's court for lack of sufficient evidence to convict. Owing to this action, 124 actions have been dropped by the Western Temperance Union.

Another slate has been put forward in opposition to that of the Citizen's Committee for the coming election of mayor and controllers. Mayor Payette was selected for another term; and the controllers were Messrs. G. Langlois, Honore Mercier, J. Ainey, and Ald. Laraviere. These names were decided on at a public meeting, which is declared to have been packed in the interests of the contractors, the present majority at the City Hall, and the grafting element. Moreover, they are all French-Canadians, Catholics, and from one section of the city. There have been disclaimers by several prominent men who were at first connected with the movement. Mr. G. Langlois refuses to accept nomination, and Mayor Payette will not seek a second term of office. Senator Casgrain has come forward as a candidate for the mayoralty.

Mr. J. A. Nicolle, druggist, 220 St. James street, was drowned in a bath at his boarding house, 487 St. Urbain street Wednesday morning. He had been subject to epileptic fits, and it is thought that he was stricken while in the bath. When the body was found his head was submerged.

Montreal's oldest playhouse, with the exception of the Theatre Royal, is about to pass away before the progress of commerce and its extension in the uptown district, for the Academy of Music, which was built in 1875, and was for many years the leading place of entertainment in the city, and whose boards have been trod by many of the world's stars in music and drama, has been sold by the Sparrow Amusement Company, Ltd., to the A. E. Rea Company, Ltd., Montreal, the price paid being, it is said, $150,000. This sum is for the land and building.

On Wednesday, Judge Leet fined five proprietors of moving picture shows $40 each for keeping open the places on Sunday.

Ald. Proulx, one of those who were so strongly condemned by the Cannon report, is very angry, and on Wednesday attacked the report as a monument of partiality and injustice. Nor was the report of the Commission the only thing attacked by the alderman, the 'Witness,' the 'Herald,' the Finance Committee, and especially Ald. Robinson, coming in for their share of unfavorable comment. He has the effrontery to again become an aldermanic candidate, and he told the meeting that Ald. Robinson had bought papers, among them the 'Witness' and 'Herald.' He tried to explain away the damaging evidence against him, and put the blame on somebody else.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

The Marquis de Villalobar, Spanish Minister to Washington, has been transferred to Lisbon.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt is to appear in vaudeville this winter at the Coliseum, in London.

In New York Tuesday four former employees of the American Sugar Refining Company, convicted of underweighing frauds, were sentenced to one year's imprisonment each. The men given this term were: Thomas Kehoe, Edward A. Boyle, Patrick J. Hennessey and John M. Coyle.

Fortifications for the United States and insular possessions for the year 1911 will cost $5,617,200, over two and a half millions less than for 1910, if the House adopts the recommendations of the Appropriation Committee.

Sarah Breymer, a nurse in the employment of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes Compton, was strangled to death by burglars on Thursday, in bed in the Compton mansion at Millbrook, N.Y. The house was robbed of a quantity of silverware, the value of which is unknown.

The Young Men's Christian Association building in the Back Bay district, Boston, was destroyed by fire Thursday. The loss will exceed two hundred thousand dollars. The building was erected in 1882, and was one of the finest of its kind in the United States.

About four hundred and fifty persons are out of employment as a result of the burning of the George C. Whitney Valentine Company's factory at Worcester, Mass., Wednesday. The plant was the largest employed in manufacture of valentines and fancy cards of this character in the United States. The total loss is estimated at about two hundred and sixty thousand dollars, which is entirely covered by insurance.

Judge K. M. Landis, of Chicago, who fined the Standard Oil Company twenty-nine million dollars, let Rupert Jeffkins, a chauffeur, off with a fine of one cent, although Jeffkins pleaded guilty to sending an improper letter through the mail to a young woman who had refused to marry him.

The award of the three 1909 Paderewski prizes for musical compositions was announced in Boston Wednesday as follows: First prize, $1,000, to Paul Allen, of Boston, for a symphony in D major; second prize, $500, to David Stanley Smith, of New Haven, Conn., for a cantata; third prize, $500, to Rubin Goldmark, of New York, for a quartette in A major for piano and strings. The judges found great difficulty in making the awards, owing to the unusual number of manuscripts.

James Pullman, of Belleville, Ind., who last July killed his own month-old baby after he and the child's mother had failed to find a home for it, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Mr. William Watson, the poet, and Mrs. Watson, sailed from New York for England, Wednesday. Mr. Watson said that although his trip had been marked by some unpleasant incidents, he had no reason, on the whole, to make complaint. 'I found many good friends here,' he said, 'and the way in which they have stood by me has been gratifying indeed.'

Harry Smith, a negro, Wednesday, in Alexandria, Va., declared himself innocent of participation in the murder of Walter F. Schultz, the Chicago artist, of which he was recently convicted, and said that previous confessions made by him, implicating Calvin Johnson, Richard Pines and Eugene Dorsey, all negroes, in connection with the crime, were false and made through coercion by Chief of Police Good, whom he charges with desiring to make a record for himself in ferreting out criminals.

Since the outbreak of measles six weeks ago 1,100 cases have been reported in Punxsutawney, Pa. All the public schools are closed. Twenty pupils out of 32 in one school are ill. Homeville, a borough of Pittsburg, has had to close its public schools. Fifty cases have been reported. In Liverpool, Ohio, more than 400 cases of measles have been discovered. Many families are neglecting to report the cases, and sanitary police have been appointed.

Oil-burning locomotives are more or less of a failure, according to the New York Central, which, after a season's trial, has elected in favor of coal as the most economical fuel. Howard Ingersoll, assistant manager of the Central lines, explains that their experiments show that the oil will not run properly in cold weather, which necessitates the changing back to coal in winter months. 'To equip each coal-burning locomotive with apparatus for oil costs $709.'

The suit of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company against the American Sugar Refining Company to recover $30,000,000 damages was ended on Monday. The bondholders of the Pennsylvania Company will receive $750,000 in cash, and a note held against the local plant by the American Company for $1,250,000 will be surrendered with its accompanying collateral.

The decision of the Japanese Government to open Port Arthur as a free commercial port of entry is expected shortly.

The possible annexation of Corea to Japan continues to excite wide interest in Japan.

The 'Czarina,' from Marshfield, Ore., for San Francisco, in a violent storm struck on a reef as she was leaving the harbor on Wednesday, and went down. Some of the officers and crew hung in the rigging all night, but finally were engulfed. Only one man escaped, and he was washed ashore.

A DEADLY STORM.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 10.—A blizzard, with the thermometer running down pretty close to zero, has raged over Nova Scotia to-day. In Halifax the snowfall has been heavy, and the street car service was maintained with difficulty.

At Stellarton, in the blinding snow a shunting engine and a snow train collided, killing one man and injuring three. The accident occurred in front of the I. C. R. freight shed, and was caused by inability of the men to see any distance ahead. The dead brakeman's name is John McIntosh. He was standing in front of the shunting engine.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—Representatives of the railway mail clerks saw Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux at noon to-day and asked that the maximum salaries paid first-class clerks be increased from $1,200 to $1,500; also for the flat increase of $150 given to the inside service recently.

RELEASED DESERTERS.

Winnipeg, Jan. 14.—Ulph, a sentry of the Royal Canadian Military Rifles, while on duty on Wednesday night, released two men, who were under detention for desertion, and all three of them left the barracks. One has again been captured, but the defaulting sentry is still at large.

TWO NEW JUDGES

Mr. C. Archer, K.C., and the Hon. W. A. Weir Go on Quebec Bench

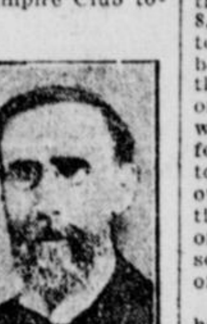
Ottawa, Jan. 11.—The two vacancies on the Quebec Bench were filled at the meeting of the Cabinet Council on Tuesday by the appointment of Mr. Chas. Archer, K. C., of Montreal, to the Superior Court, to succeed the late Judge Curran, and the Hon. A. W. Weir to be judge of the judical district of Pontiac. Judge Champagne, of Pontiac, is transferred to Hull to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Rochon.

The appointments cause some little surprise as the general impression was that the Provincial Treasurer of Quebec would succeed the late Mr. Justic Curran, and that Mr. J. A. C. Ethier, M. P., for Two Mountains, would be named to fill the vacancy in Hull.

SOVEREIGN NOT SUZERAIN

Mr. Foster's Criticism of Premier's Speech

Toronto, Jan. 10.—The Hon. G. E. Foster addressed the Empire Club today on the 'Trend of the Empire.' In the course of his speech he referred to the portions of addresses delivered presumably by Sir Wilfrid Laurier before local clubs in the past few days, and stated that anything that endangered the unity of the Empire must meet with the disapproval of all good citizens.


MR. FOSTER.

Mr. Foster introduced the subject by affirming that 'every portion of the Dominion's present autonomy had been freely given by Great Britain, not slowly wrested from her. 'We have been dealing with a mother,' he said, 'not with an alien or foreigner.' It was the plain duty of the enfreedomed and enfranchised units of the Empire to accept the invitation for imperial participation in the affairs of the Empire which had been extended to them.

'Some rather foolish, even mischievous talk, has been indulged along these lines,' continued Mr. Foster. 'It has been asserted that we have wrested our fiscal autonomy, our political autonomy, even our naval autonomy, from Britain, and the latest addition is practically our autonomy in our international relations. After this all we have to do in bowing our knee and saluting King Edward is to call him, not sovereign, but suzerain.' It is a mistake which creates false impressions.

'If these utterances are merely for the sake of rhetorical adornment they are but foolish. If, however, they are studied and serious, they are revolutionary. We cannot have absolute autonomy in any of these particulars, and remain within the bounds of the Empire. We can have them only if we declare our independence. Then we shall be able to elect our presidents.'

'It is not worth our while living much longer in this foolish paradise,' he said. 'What we want to know is whether this talk is serious and studied. If it is, then we are obliged to take thought, and we, the people of Canada born in the lap and nourished in the sympathetic assistance of the Empire, should not allow ourselves to drift longer.'

'A POWER IN THE LAND.'

McGill Board of Governor's Tribute to Prof. Robertson on His Retirement

The Board of Governors of McGill University has passed the following resolution in connection with the resignation of Dr. Robertson as principal of Macdonald College.

'In accepting the resignation of Dr. James W. Robertson as principal of Macdonald College, in accordance with the terms of his letter of 27th December, 1909, the board of governors of McGill University takes the opportunity of expressing to him its high appreciation of the energy and vigorous initiative which he threw into all the preliminary work of the construction and establishment of the college, as well as its great admiration for the forceful qualities which have made him one of the pioneers of scientific agriculture in Canada. They recognize that these qualities, together with the gift of lucid exposition and persuasive argument, have made Dr. Robertson in the matters with which he undertakes to deal a power in the land; and in connection with his intimation that he has now decided to relinquish the administrative duties of an educational institution in favor of the wider work of advancing agricultural interests generally throughout the country—a sphere of activity for which he has so eminently qualified himself by long experience as Commissioner of Agriculture and in other ways—the board takes pleasure in stating that their good wishes will follow him throughout his future career, and that whatever may be the subsequent expansion and development of Macdonald College, Dr. Robertson's work as its first principal will always be held in appreciative remembrance.'

Prof. F. C. Harrison, professor of bacteriology, who has been a member of the staff of Macdonald College since its foundation, was appointed acting principal of the institution.

AN ANCIENT STORY

Liquor Caused His Downfall

Winnipeg, Jan. 12.—In the provincial Police Court to-day Albert Calder was sentenced to six months in jail for stealing $864 from the Canadian Northern Express. Calder was employed by the company at Margaret, Man., and had received from a farmer a package containing the sum to be sent to the Bank of Hamilton here. He untied the package and appropriated the contents. Since the matter was reported to the authorities he repaid over $400 of the amount, and when sentenced said to the magistrate he would pay all of the balance when he got out. He is aged 24 and came from Lennox county, Ont. He blamed liquor for his downfall.

LABORER KILLED.

Sherbrooke, Jan. 14.—A laborer named Joseph Lavoie was instantly killed here yesterday afternoon by the wall of gravel caving in on him while at work in a sand pit. Deceased was sixty years of age, and leaves a wife and large family. An inquest was held last night by Coroner Bachand, and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

NO LONGER A DRUDGERY

Dr. W. Saunders Talks of the Upbuilding of Canadian Agriculture.

Dr. W. Saunders, director of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, addressed the Canadian Club of Montreal about the upbuilding of agriculture in Canada Tuesday, and opened the eyes of many of his hearers to the great work that is being done by the experimental farms, which are scattered across the Dominion from Charlottetown to Vancouver.

While a good deal of his information was in the shape of statistics, the subject was an engrossing one to a citizen of any agricultural country, and his hearers went away impressed with the truth of his closing statement that during the last few years the occupation of the farmer had been greatly raised in the public estimation. It was no longer a drudgery, but was recognized as a calling in which much skill and application were necessary to win success. He admitted that as a rule it was a difficult matter to bring about a rapid change in the methods and practices of farmers, but their sympathy and co-operation were assured when the objects of the government experimental stations became known. As an illustration of this fact he stated that in 1889 about 8,000 letters were written in answer to inquiries, while last year the number had grown to 100,000. In 1889 there were comparatively few reports or bulletins issued, and last year there were 282,626. A constant flow of information, and much of it in response to direct inquiry, is sent broadcast over the country relating to the rotation of crops, the choice of the variety of grains to be sowed, methods of sowing, fertilizers and other matters of interest to tillers of the soil.

That good results had been achieved had been repeatedly proved, and a particular success had been noticed as a result of the distribution of information to newcomers. Picnics in the summer and meetings in the winter, which were attended by the superintendents or officers of the different stations enabled the farmers to come in touch with these men, and much helpful information was spread and demonstrations given in this way.

The work at the experimental farms covered a great variety of activities, and their usefulness could readily be appreciated. For example, different varieties of grain from all countries in the world were brought to Canada for experimental purposes and their various points of advantage in the way of increased vigor, higher quality, early maturing or higher productiveness were tested and records kept of the result. Experiments in the treatment of the soil, the depth at which grains should be sowed, and the time were also carried on. The results of the experiments in fodder crops, and the making of ensilage had greatly stimulated the dairying industry, and the data gathered relative to the economical production of butter of the finest quality, and the care of milk had attracted much attention. The feeding of cattle, swine and sheep, and the encouragement offered to those who were interested in the fattening of poultry for the table had done a great deal to encourage the stock raising and poultry industries of the country.

Fruit growing, tree planting and the study of the various sciences, chemistry, entomology, botany and others which apply to agriculture, are all taken up and had proved of great value.

So great had been the benefit from the original five stations that there had been a general desire expressed by the farmers for more, and this had led to the establishment of four more and three branch stations, which total Dr. Saunders expected would be added to soon.

BIRD DEALER FINED $169

But Trapper Who is Dying, Escapes the Arm of the Law.

In the picturesque country in the neighborhood of Metabetchouan, 187 miles below Quebec, game abounds in plenty, and this fact was impressed on the minds of Mr. J. R. Innes, secretary, and Inspector Griffiths, of the Fish and Game Protection Association, this week, on the occasion of their taking a trip in the wilds to bring a man to justice, who had received partridges for sale purposes, which is in contravention of the game laws. The offender in question was Thomas Belley, general merchant, and he was taken before Mr. Thomas Noel, Justice of the Peace at Metabetchouan, and fined $169 and costs for having 169 birds in his possession, the minimum fine being $1 per head. O. Tremblay, who lives in the bush thirty miles from Metabetchouan, and who has been leading the 'simple' life, is alleged to have been the trapper of the birds, but upon a certificate being produced that he was dying from an attack of pleurisy, no action was taken against him, although it was intimated that should he recover, the machinery of the law will be put in motion—a threat which is not likely to aid his return to convalescence.

MOTHER OF HEROINE

Hochelaga School Tragedy Recalled by Death of Mrs. Maxwell.

The tragic fire of three years ago in the Hochelaga School, when a number of school children and one of their teachers, Miss Sarah Maxwell, were burned to death, is recalled by the death of the latter's mother, Mrs. Maxwell, widow of the late James W. Maxwell. The deceased, who was 72 years of age, never recovered from the shock on hearing of her daughter's terrible death, and passed quietly away on Wednesday.

Mrs. Maxwell, who resided at 737 St. Urbain street, was an old resident of Montreal. She is survived by a son, William Maxwell, who is with the firm of E. J. Maxwell, timber merchants, corner of Craig and Alexander streets, and two daughters, Annie and Ida Maxwell.

LOCAL OPTION IN ONTARIO.

Toronto, Jan. 12.—The Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, yesterday drew attention to a news item in which a member of the Whitney Government was reported as saying that where a local option vote had been as large as in Peterborough and Brantford it would be necessary for the authorities to cut the number of licenses in half. 'This statement is entirely without foundation,' said Mr. Hanna. 'Under the act neither the government nor the department has any power to enforce their views under such circumstances, if views they had, and what is more, the government has carefully abstained from dictating to local authorities under such circumstances, as here. If these local municipalities wish a reduction of licenses, the electors may give effect to this through their municipal council.'

$532,992,100!!

That's the Value of Farm Products for Canada 1909—Isn't It Great?

OTTAWA, ONT.—An increase of $100,000,000 in the value of Canadian crops is shown in the final estimates of the 1909 production just issued by the Dominion Census Department. An area of 30,065,556 acres of field crops has yielded a harvest which computed at local market prices, has a value of $532,992,100, as compared with $432,534,000 from 27,505,663 acres last year.

Canada's principle grain crops are wheat, oats and barley. This year they aggregate in area 18,617,000 acres, and in value $283,710,000, against 16,297,100 acres and $209,070,000 in 1908. Hay and clover from 8,210,000 acres have a value of $132,287,700, against 8,210,900 acres and $121,884,000 in 1908.

Rye, peas, buckwheat, mixed grains and flax, grown on 1,487,311 acres have a value of $26,707,000, as compared with 1,525,700 acres and $23,044,000 in 1908.

The total value of wheat harvested in the Northwest provinces is $121,560,000 and in the rest of the Dominion $19,760,000, as compared with $72,424,000 and $18,804,000 last year.

It is a showing that every citizen is proud of, whether he had a hand in the production or not. The most gratifying story told by these figures is that they represent a gain over the previous year of $100,000,000.

We are going ahead—going ahead rapidly. That is the best message we gather from this report of our results for 1909.

But, instead of being content with these figures, let us take them only as an indication of what our real possibilities are, and let us use them merely as a mile post in our climb to better things.

Let each of us, for instance, look back over our operations of 1909 to determine whether or not we did our share toward making this showing possible.

We ought to stop and think of what has made the gains of former years possible. We must stop to realize that this gain of $100,000,000 for 1909 is not only due to more land under cultivation; but has been brought about by better methods of cultivation; by better methods of preparing the soil, sowing the grain and harvesting the crops.

Without the wonderful strides made in the development of farm machines, a $532,992,100-crop would be entirely out of the question.

And yet there is room for progress—the rules of 1909 farming are not the rules for 1910. New machines mean new advances and new wealth. Do you keep abreast—are you posted about these things?

About traction plowing—how to plow more acres, in less time, with less expense, for better, bigger returns:

How a good disk harrow will enable you to make better seed beds:

Why it's to your advantage to spread manure the right way—as soon as you get it—instead of spreading it after half its value is gone.

Why it will pay you to use seeding machines that put the seed into the soil so that the best germination is assured and big crops result.

About the money-saving and money-making advantages of having a good, reliable, dependable gasoline engine on your place.

What the right kind of a cream harvester means to you in increased milk and butter profits—and skim-milk calves:

Why a good feed-grinder means fatter stock: How to increase the value of the 1910 hay crop by using the right mower, baler, etc.: How to know all about harvesting machines: How to know the ear marks of a good wagon.

If any of these will help you please secure a copy of our book—"Glimpses of Thriftland." That tells the whole story briefly and in verses that you'll like. Then we have some books that are still more business-like—the I H C Almanac and Encyclopaedia, and others. Say which you are most interested in. All are free if you will write nearest branch house of the International Harvester Company of America listed below.

There is an International dealer near you. He will be glad to see you to hand you one of our new 1910 calendars, posters, catalogues or pamphlets on harvesting and haying machines and tools, and tillage implements or any of the machines mentioned above.

CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

Yours for a still bigger showing in 1910

Prosperity

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated) CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Magic Lantern Free

BOYS and GIRLS, this handsome Magic Lantern, with Views, Slides, Lamp etc., all ready for home or concert entertainment, we will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE, for selling only 12 boxes of Dr. Grove's Famous Stomach, Kidney and Liver Pills among your friends, at 25c a box. Send your name and address for the Pills, when sold, return the money to us, when we send you the Lantern FREE. Address THE MORTIMER DRUG & MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont.

SELLING WHISKEY TO INDIANS.

Cornwall, Jan. 11.—Within a couple of days two residents of Cornwall have been brought before the Police Magistrate by the local constables and fined $10 and costs each, for supplying whiskey to Indians from St. Regis and Cornwall Island.

DOMESTICS COMING.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—The colonization department of Ontario and the Salvation Army have come to an arrangement for bringing out domestics, by which a bonus of $5 each will be paid for all over one hundred that come over in charge of the army. The Dominion Government adds five dollars each to this. The army last year received $10,000 for assisting in the immigration of farm labor and servants. The bonus now arranged for will be in addition to this lump sum.

LOST RELATIVES.

Readers possessing information as to the following inquiries from the Old Country are requested to communicate with the editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Ball (John), formerly of Thurgeton, Notts, went to Canada, 1849; wrote in 1855, saying that he was farming, and had married a Canadian woman. Sister Elizabeth's daughter asks.

Bristow (John), was living with a Mrs. O'Neil, Shaw street, Toronto, two years ago. Aunt asks.

Fabian (William), left Notting Hill in 1906, and went to Canada with his wife, Janet, and daughter Nellie. Brother Jack asks.

O'Callaghan (Bartholomew), left Cork many years ago, and went to Montreal. Sister Lizzie's daughter asks.

Rusher (Thomas) was last heard of in 1906, when he left a London hospital after an accident; is supposed to be either in Greenwich or Canada. Mother asks.

Wilson (William), who left Manchester, to return to Montreal, about 25 years ago. He enlisted in Ship street barracks, Dublin, regiment unknown, about 48 years ago; served 24 years, then came from Montreal to England, and is supposed to have returned to Montreal the same year. Sister Mary Jane asks—all information, J. Guinan, 113 Reather street, Rochdale road, Manchester, Eng.

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLAND.

Four men have died at Wigan as the result of drinking neat brandy. A number of men was sent into the cellar, by a saloonkeeper, to help for Christmas; instead they broke open a cask and drank the neat spirit.

Workmen on the tramway lines at Abbey Wood unearthed several large stones, which formed part of the wall of Lesness Abbey, which was founded in 1178. The abbey was one of the richest in England before the Reformation.

Smithfield market, London, received 4,316 tons of beef, poultry, etc., one day just before Christmas, this being the largest amount ever received in the market. English turkeys were very dear, making 30c to 34c per pound wholesale; foreign birds, however, could be obtained at 20c per pound.

Ranging from simple sheets of notepaper in 1860 to beautiful reproductions of Raphael and Rubens, a unique collection of Christmas cards is possessed by Mr. Jonathan King, of Essex road, Islington, London. The collection comprises 2,500 volumes, which occupy six rooms.

Mr Bull, who was three times mayor of Reading, stated at a dinner that besides Mr. Camp, mayor of Newbury, with whom he had worked at a Southampton draper's, and himself, seven other men from this shop had been elected mayors of the towns in which they had settled.

The King has presented to South Africa the table, inkstand and pen which he used when he signed the South African Union Act. The Commission giving the Royal assent to the Act, bearing the King's signature, will also be sent to South Africa for preservation among the archives.

A South Wales collier, who mesmerized his two children, aged five and two respectively, and then covered their bodies with devices tattooed by means of an electric needle, was sent to prison for two months. He had intended to exhibit the children at seaside resorts during the summer. It was stated that the needle went in, about fifty times to every inch.

A tenant sowed grass seed on arable land without any arrangement with his landlord. Many years afterwards he received notice to quit, and then threatened to plough up the grass land unless he was promised compensation on leaving. The Court refused to grant an injunction to prevent him from so ploughing up the land, as there was no agreement on his part to refrain.

The Admiralty has placed orders for two new super 'Dreadnoughts' and one for a battleship. In addition there is a provisional contract for the hull of a third super-'Dreadnought.' One battleship goes to Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Newcastle; the other to Beadmore & Co., Clydebank; the provisional contract for the third is with the Thames Ironworks Co., while the cruiser battleship will be built by Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim, Barrow.

A daring robbery has taken place at Eastgate, the Lincoln residence of Mr. Alfred Shuttleworth, who is known locally as the millionnaire philanthropist. The thief's booty consisted of a valuable collection of snuff-boxes, twenty-seven in number, some being gold, silver enamelled, and others set with precious stones. The intrinsic value of the snuff-boxes is £2,000, but were priceless from a sentimental point of view, for many of them were presents to Mr. Shuttleworth.

The Crown has received £19,000 from the owners of the cargo steamer 'Eddystone' in compensation for the sinking of Submarine C 11 in the North Sea in July last. The owners of the steamer gave bail to the extent of £19,000, being at the rate of £8 per ton on the tonnage of their vessel, as provided for by the Merchant Shipping Act. The 'Eddystone' has admitted full liability for the collision, and the Crown therefore takes the whole of the amount, which is the utmost it can recover, notwithstanding that the total loss was £50,000 in addition to thirteen lives.

Three children, sons of a Yarmouth fisherman named George, have been suffocated under distressing circumstances. Upon returning home the parents found smoke in the house, and the father, going upstairs, was overcome. A neighbor named Quinton, groped his way to the upper room and brought out the baby and two other boys. Only one of the three showed signs of life, and he almost immediately succumbed. The smoke came from a cupboard, full of smouldering clothes. The children died in their sleep.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant, of William street, Slough, have received a surprise in the form of a baby in a basket, which was left on their doorstep. Late one night Mr. Grant on returning home found what seemed to be a hamper outside the front door. As a matter of fact, it was a lady's dress basket, containing a sleeping child. The following note was attached 'I have left a baby for you to take charge of for a while, knowing your Christian generosity. You will hear from me in a day or two. The child was born on December 3, and has not been registered.' The note was in a woman's writing and was signed, though neither Mr. nor Mrs. Grant knew the name.

By means of a forged cheque, the Bank of England has been victimised for £1,500. Three men are now in custody in connection with the fraud. They are Charles Clarke, Charles Welling, and Herbert Millington. Clarke is said to have obtained the cheque. Welling to have forged it, and Millington to have cashed it. A request, supposed to be signed by a customer of the bank, resulted in a cheque book being handed over; later in the day a cheque for £1,500, signed by the client, was presented, and notes given in exchange. Doubts subsequently was aroused, and the client was communicated with. It then turned out that the whole thing was a fraud. The detectives got on the track of the men arrested through an attempt to cash two £50 notes.

SCOTLAND.

The ceremony of placing the memorial bust of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Guthrie in the Church of the United Martyrs' and St. John's congregations, Edinburgh, was performed by Lord Guthrie.

It was reported at a meeting of Scottish tweed manufacturers that the output in the county of Peebles was the largest on record. The industry was in a very flourishing condition.

The Lord Provost of Glasgow, at the annual meeting of the Glasgow Savings Bank, said its deposits exceeded a million pounds, its transactions represented five million five hundred thousand pounds, and the total funds were eleven million pounds.

Mr. G. R. Askwith, K.C., the Board of Trade arbitrator, who was prevented by the recent coal trade dispute from attending the christening of his little daughter, was presented by the Scottish coalowners and miners at Edinburgh with a silver porringer and tray for the baby.

A memorial to the late Donald Cameron of Lochiel, twenty-fourth chief of the Clan Cameron, has been unveiled at Fort William by Mrs. Cameron Lucy, the lady superior of the ancient burgh of Barony. The late Lochiel was very active in promoting railway construction in the Highlands

Sir Colin G. Macrae, chief of the clan, who presided at the annual clan gathering in the Charing Cross Hall, Glasgow, remarked that the origin of the clan was lost in the mists of antiquity, but for the last three hundred years it had been settled in Kintail. He alluded to the valor of his clansmen and spoke of their musical talent, which had produced some of the best pipers in Scotland.

An interesting old lady, Mrs. McPherson, has died at Fairlie, Ayrshire, at the advanced age of 98. She was Fairlie's oldest inhabitant. Her great-grandfather was the principal piper to Prince Charles Edward Stuart, and he played the charge on the fatal morning at Culloden. The pipes used on that occasion are still in possession of the Duke of Atholl.

The death is reported of Mr. William Forbes, a well-known missionary, in Scotland, to ballet and chorus girls. Mr. Forbes, who was seventy-seven years old, was affectionately referred to in theatrical circles as the 'Father of the Fairie.' His death was from pneumonia and heart failure. A Scotsman by birth, he became an evangelist forty-two years ago, and over thirty years ago commenced his work among the chorus and ballet girls.

The fishing-boat 'Victor,' of Campbelltown, has gone down in Kilbrannan Sound with her crew of five. Caught with a fleet of a hundred fishing-boats in a storm, she, with another boat which happily reached safety in the early hours of the morning, delayed her departure for port, and foundered after a succession of severe squalls. She carried four men and a boy. All the men were married and twelve children are orphaned as a result.

J. K. Caird, of Dundee, has offered ten thousand pounds to the Sidlaw Sanatorium, on condition that it is handed over to the management of the Royal Infirmary board. Some magnificent bequests have been made to Scottish institutions by the late Mr. A. Fleming, of W. Baird & Co., Glasgow, iron and coal master, who left an estate of the value of £874,952. There are many family and other personal bequests, employees, servants, and domestics being generously benefited. Those of a public character include the following: Fifty thousand pounds among charitable, philanthropic, and educational institutions connected with Glasgow and the west of Scotland; ten thousand pounds to the Western Infirmary, Glasgow; a thousand pounds to the Kintyre Club in Glasgow; five hundred pounds to the kirk-session of John Street United Free Church in Glasgow for general purposes.

Lord Rosebery has just lent for exhibition at the Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, the mortar which belonged to his distinguished ancestor, Gilbert Prymross, the first president of the Royal College of Surgeons. He held the chair in 1581 to 1582, also in 1602, and died at Westminster, April 18, 1616, at the age of eighty. His monument in Greyfriars Churchyard records—'To the end of his life he was chief chirurgeon to the King, and died adorned with testimonies of public sorrow from prince and people.' 'Great Gilbert Prymross shut his mortal eyes, full fraught with honors as with length of days.' On June 19 1558, the incorporation sent twenty-five of their number to join a corps then raised 'for the defence of the leane' against 'our said inemyes of Ingland.' It was probably on that occasion that Gilbert Prymross lost his brass mortar on the borders. It was found a considerable number of years ago by the late Mr. Anderson, farmer, Woodburn, near Hawick, presented to the Hawick Archaeological Society, by whom it was gifted to Lord Rosebery.

IRELAND.

A fire which occurred at the factory of Messrs. Carrol, Dundal was responsible for the damage estimated at £50,000.

Speaking at Dublin, Sir Ernest Shackleton said that his Antartic expedition included two Irishmen, five Scotsmen, and two Welshmen, and the rest were Englishmen.

In accordance with ancient custom the effigy of Colonel Lundy, who attempted to betray Londonderry to James II., was hung from the Walker Monument on the city walls and afterwards burnt.

There have been some wild scenes in the South of Ireland over politics. At Cork a meeting was broken up by men on horseback, who rode down the crowd, and at Crossmolina, Co., Crays, there was a series of free fights.

It is understood that Mr. Justice Johnson, who is in his 82nd year, has retired from the Irish Bench. At the close of the Michaelmas Law Sittings, Mr. Justice Johnson said goodbye to the chief officials of the King's Bench Division.

The Irish crops of wheat, oats, barley and rye this season are the highest on record for quantity and above the average in quality. The yield of wheat shows an increase of 192,868 cwt. compared with 1908, oats an increase of 1,159,745 cwt., and barley an increase of 516,846 cwt.

At a meeting of the Governors of the School of Irish Learning in Dublin Mr. Carl Marstrander, of the University of Christiania, was appointed Professor of Celtic and Comparative Philology. Professor Marstrander, who takes the place of Dr. Osborn Bergin, recently elected to the chair of Old Irish in the National University of Ireland, will enter upon his duties in March next.

The rioters of Lurgan in August last have been tried at Belfast. Evidence was given to show that the accused were members of a crowd which wrecked property and stoned the police, and that the peace of the town was disturbed for many hours. The jury found all the prisoners, with one exception, Guilty. Twelve months' hard labor was the sentance in each of the convicted cases.

Mrs. Traill, wife of Dr. Anthony Traill, Provoest of Trinity College, Dublin, has died at Ballylough, Bushmills, co. Antrim, from septic pneumonia. Mrs. Traill was the second daughter of the late Captain James Stewart Moore, of Ballydivity, co. Antrim, who was at Quatre Bras, and also at Waterloo. She was married to Dr. Traill in 1867, and leaves five sons and three daugthers.

The bodies of two Donegal men, who had been missing have been discovered in the sea at Moville. When deceased were missed by their friends police inquiries revealed the fact that the crew of the steamship Dunraven, lying at Moville Poer, heard cries of distress amid the storm which prevailed. A fruitless search wes instituted immediately afterwards. It is believed the deceased men were blown over the wharf side, the bodies being found close beside it.

Mr. Charles Leeburn, aged about 40, well known and popular in Belfast business circles, has met with his death in tragic and peculiar circumstances. Mr. Leeburn was a brick and tile manufacturer, and had an office in one of the busiest parts of the town. An employee on opening teh office found the dead body of Mr. Leeburn and by his side Miss Annie Adair, who has been missing for several days. Miss Adair slowly regained consciousness. It would appear that death was due to suffocation from the fumes of gas from the stove. In a statement to the hospital authorities she said she called to see Mr. Leeburn. After she had been there some time she became unconscious, and she remembers nothing further until she found herself in the hospital.

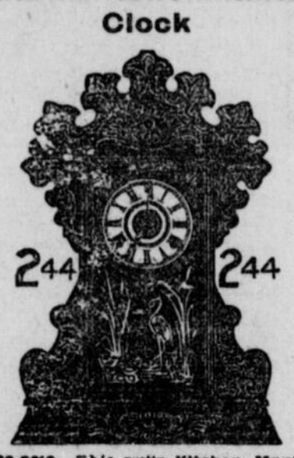
For three days a Munster jury heard evidence in the case of a charge of murder against William Scanlan, an American army pensioner, who was alleged to have killed Bridget Gayer, aged 19 years, his sister-in-law, whom he desired to marry. The evidence was circumstantial. The girl mysteriously disappeared, and ten days later her decomposed body, bearing five bullet wounds, wes discovered. There was no evidence of a struggle and no suggestion of a motive. The man was identified by a number of persons as having been seen in the immediate neighborhood of the tragedy in company with deceased, while his own contention was that he was seventeen miles distant at a horse fair. There was no evidence in support of an alibi. The jury was discharged, being unable to agree after five hours' deliberation.

EATON'S JANUARY SALE VALUES

Men's Coat Sweaters

E1-7020. **Men's Buttoned Coat Sweaters,** with two pockets, close ribbed cuffs, in plain black only, with assorted colored trimmings down front. We have only 100 dozen of these so order early. Medium sizes only. **Sale Price,** each **76c**

Alarm Kitchen Mantle Clock



82-9312. This pretty Kitchen Mantel Clock has a case of solid golden oak, prettily embossed; it stands 22¾ inches high and has a 6-inch dial. The movement is an 8-day, striking the hour and half hour on a wire bell, and fitted with a loud alarm that should awaken the soundest sleeper; it is protected by a gilt decorated framed glass. With proper care this clock will last a lifetime. Guaranteed one year. **Sale Price** **2.44**

Suspenders that give Satisfaction

22c

E1-7086. **Men's Fine Elastic Web Suspenders,** "Premier" style cord backs, and detachable cord ends, slide buckles, special value, per pair, **Sale Price** **22c**

Factory Cotton

Q2-110. We selected this cotton as being specially suited for general household use. It is a fine firm cloth, perfectly pure and free from specks. You cannot do better than order this. 38 ins. wide, 40 yards in Web.

Sale Price, per web **3.57**

R 1-3810. **Women's Corset Covers,** made of good quality cotton, full front, finished across front with two rows of wide lace insertion, lace edge on neck and arms, pearl buttons, draw string at waist. Sizes 32 to 42 ins. **Sale Price** **19c**

THE EVENT OF THE YEAR

A MULTITUDE OF GENUINE VALUES

OUR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY SALE CATALOGUE contains only those articles which are of everyday use in practically every household. In other words it lists only necessities and the prices quoted in every instance are surprisingly low, while the quality is fully up to the **EATON** standard. Enormous purchases and enormous sales, both conducted on a spot cash basis, have made our prices possible. If you have never dealt with **EATON'S**, send a trial order to-day which we will endeavor to fill in such a manner, that we will be able to add your name to our ever-increasing list of regular customers.

OUR PROMPT SERVICE

OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT is so systematized and conducted, that most goods are shipped on the same day that we receive the order. Whether your order be large or small makes not one particle of difference in that respect. We realize that everyone wants his or her goods shipped immediately, consequently we have eliminated every cause of unnecessary delay. Try us. Afford us an opportunity of filling your small rush orders.

OUR LIBERAL GUARANTEE

You have absolutely no cause for worry, trouble, or doubt, when dealing with **EATON'S**. In every instance you are the sole, only, and final judge as to the merits of our merchandise. If for any reason you are dissatisfied with your purchase, return the goods within 10 days and we will refund your money in full and pay all transportation charges.

Women's Petticoats

T-55459. **Women's Petticoat made of Black Sateen.** The flounce is trimmed with crimping and three rows of strapping, finished with frill around the bottom. If by mail, postage extra 13c **Sale Price** **55c**

We make these Petticoats in our own factories in order to save our customers all unnecessary expense between the maker and wearer and to keep up the EATON standard of quality and workmanship.

They are made in lengths 38, 40 and 42 inches.

Goods Right or Your Money Back with Transportation Charges

T-55462. **Women's Petticoat of Lustrous Black Sateen,** is made with deep flounce tucked in clusters of small tucks, also has two-piece frill around bottom, trimmed with shirring and three rows of strapping. If by mail, postage extra 15c **Sale Price** **75c**

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED
TORONTO — CANADA

Liberal Size Bodies Particularly Well Made

E1-7002. **Specially Made Large Full Bodied Shirts;** the sleeves are full length and the body measures 51 inches around the chest, they are longer than regular size, made in our own factory, in heavy black and white drill, collar attached, all well made throughout. This price on such shirts should warrant a big sale. Sizes 14 to 18. **Sale price** **59c**

Larger Boy's College Ulster 5.10

28-Ounce English Tweed, Boy's Double-Breasted Ulster, with Close-Fitting Collar

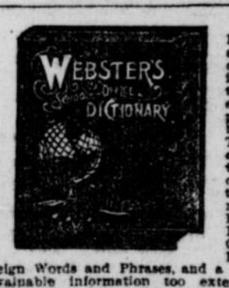
E3-J7. **College Ulsters,** made from heavy 28-ounce English tweed, dark shades with faint patterns, double-breasted, close fitting collar, buttoning close at neck, good Italian body lining, strongly tailored throughout. Sizes 29 to 33. **Sale price** **5.10**

Hot Water Bottle

A useful and convenient article to have in the House.

65c

V1-J56. **Having** secured from one of the largest and best American manufacturers the over production of their special stamped hot water bottles at very considerable reduction, we are able to sell during January and February or as long as the stock will last. **Sale Price** **65c**



D7-J10. **Handy sized, strongly bound, clearly printed, indexed Dictionary. Printed on good paper, and bound in cloth. This is not only a dictionary—it contains sections on Commercial Law, Business and Legal Forms, Quotations, Proverbs, Foreign Words and Phrases, and a mine of other valuable information too extensive to state here. Size of book 6¾ x 8 x 1¾ inches, weighs 2 lbs. Indexed throughout and contains 470 pages.** **Sale Price** **38c**

Bleached Sheeting

Q2-100. Order this one if you want the greatest value we ever offered in a Full Bleached Sheeting. It is made from long staple cotton, well spun and closely woven, making it a grand wearing sheeting. 72 inches wide. Sale price, per yard **24c**

M1-170. **A Good Quality Printed Hemp Carpet,** 36 ins. wide, an excellent reverse, a very pleasing panel design on a green ground, figure in shades of red, brown and gold. This will give an excellent wearing carpet at the price, which has been made exceptionally low with a view to big sales. **36 ins. wide, all per lineal yard. Sale price** **19c**

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

—ALL IN ADVANCE.—

DAILY WITNESS, $3.00.

WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD, $1.00.

WORLD WIDE, $1.50. No extra charge for delivery in Montreal for foreign postage.

NORTHERN MESSENGER, 40 cents; S.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 Bahamas, Barbadoes, 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, Somaliland and Mexico.

Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Philippine Islands, Weekly Witness, 52 cents extra; Northern Messenger, 10c per copy for individual subscriptions, 15c 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, 30 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 eterms. '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.

Birth and Deaths, 25c per insertion; Marriages, 50c. All must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender. Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 50c a line, agate measure. Money to accompany notice.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS—Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province.

REMIT—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.

Post-Office or Express Money Orders can be obtained at the following rates:—$5.00 and under, 3c; over $5.00 and up to $10.00, 6c; over $10 and up to $30.00, 10c.

U.S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order, or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.

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

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new.

If this is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications,

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers.
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

JANUARY, 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 calculated 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, JANUARY 18, 1910.

Although Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in introducing the Navy Bill, confined himself strictly to telling what it was, the Opposition leader got off his big speech, basing his remarks on the resolution of last March. And Mr. Monk, holding that he had been taken by surprise by this course, put himself on record in uncompromising opposition of his leader. Mr. Borden had evidently fully counted the cost of Mr. Monk's opposition, and planted his flag firmly on imperial ground. Mr. Borden's only distinct criticism of the Premier's attitude was one of approval, not of disapproval. He said the Premier had departed from his distinct refusal at the Imperial Conference to participate in the defence burden of the empire. Sir Wilfrid was, of course, not free to make any reply, as the first reading of a bill is not a time for debate. The bill certainly does, as Mr. Borden pointed out, put a liberal interpretation, and a necessary one, on the position so frequently taken by Sir Wilfrid in the country, that the Canadian navy would act only by the consent of parliament. In case of emergency the governor-in-council, that is the government, may mobilize the fleet, but must summon parliament to meet within fifteen days. Emergency was defined to mean a state of war, invasion, or insurrection, actual or apprehended. If Great Britain was at war Canada was liable to invasion, therefore Canada was at war. We never imagined it possible that the consent of parliament could mean any more than that parliament would as soon as possible be consulted. In these days, when wars are in full action before even the newspapers can publish the fact, a navy that could not go into action before parliament had first been convened and had debated the matter, would be an absurdity, a delusion and a snare. The satisfactory feature of the debate is that both parties are in substantial and hearty agreement as to the general principle, and critics, though they might prefer a different course, find it difficult to formulate any definite amendment; excepting always Mr. Monk, who, we could hardly believe, would carry a l'outrance his opposition to any naval defence at all. He and Mr. Bourassa are now in the same boat. The next question will be, which is captain?

We commend Mr. Foster's somewhat courageous remarks before the Empire Club at Toronto on the trend of empire. Not that it requires any courage to be imperial in the Empire Club. In such an atmosphere it would be very hard not to be. But Mr. Foster is a very keen statesman and no one knows better than he what a schism his attitude must work in his party. If there was anybody condemned by his irrefragible argument against the autonomy cry it most directly condemned Mr. Monk and his following, and his new doughty retainer, Mr. Bourassa, who has, in view of Mr. Monk's anti-imperial position, brought his troop of free-lances into the ranks of the Conservative party, and put his big sword at the service of its leaders, national and provincial. We do not suppose that Mr. Bourassa means always to be second in either sphere, but for the time being his shout is for Monk and independence of Britain. Mr. Foster told the simple truth when he said we must be either in the empire or out of it. The condition of a vassal, helping or not as its suits us, is distinctly untenable for a nation, however well it may suit Mr. Bourassa as an adventurous politician. If we are not in honor bound to service to the extent of our strength, we are no help to the empire. If our first study is to be to protect Canada against Great Britain and our second one, only, to help Britain as far as suits our own interest to protect us against the rest of the world, our decent, honest place is outside of the empire and not in it. Outside of it we should have to protect ourselves against all comers, or else cower under the wings of others.

The dreadful Minotaur of old was a monster with human body and bull's head, and dwelt in a labyrinth. Yet Theseus found his way through the labyrinth and after a fierce fight killed the monster. Judge Cannon tried to do the same to Montreal's Minotaur, but he had to leave before he could get far into the labyrinth, and in spite of what should have been killing blows, the beast seems as vital and virulent and loathsome as ever. Such unqualified impudence has surely never been seen as that of the men with the black marks in Judge Cannon's report who continue to appear in public life, and threaten to run again for aldermen, and even for the Board of Control. These, and the 'men of the old gang,' the famous or infamous '23,' or all that is left of them, are said to be working tooth and nail to get up an entire slate in opposition to the Citizens' Committee. If they succeed, it will be a sorry and a tragic day for Montreal—our Minotaur will revive in all its horrors.

There is going to be more stir among the women voters at the coming Montreal elections than at any previous contest. The circumstances are such that the Local Council of Women sees its way clear to enter the field in undivided support of the nominations of the Citizens' Association, and they are going to work to enlist the women's vote with a zeal and a generosity of time and effort such as will be envied by those who desire to see the male voters do their duty. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union would also like to enter the field, but it has a preliminary question to ask the candidates, not knowing how some of them may stand on questions of public morals. The conditions are peculiar which make good citizens for the most part unanimous on a single ticket. The public approves of the self-sacrificing efforts of a number of good citizens who have secured a new constitution for the city in place of one that has signally failed. They feel that it is life and death for good government that this new condition should result in the installation of the best men that can be got. They know that the committee in question had no aim but this in making their selection, and though names are absent that all would gladly have seen on the list, they assume that those men who have been found are the best that would consent to run with any hope of election; and they fear that any interference with that selection would result not in placing better men in power, but in giving an opening to self-seekers who would have more power for harm than ever.

Montreal's commercial men are naturally much incensed at the specializing of a so-called typhoid epidemic for a newspaper sensation. The Commercial Travellers' Association has issued its opinions on the subject in very clear form. Our water is not bad. It is better than that of most cities. There is no typhoid epidemic. It is a pity we have no health department able to give us definite statistics that would either verify or dispose of this most injurious and mischievous talk. That there has been more typhoid in the city than there should have been, cannot be denied. That can be said of most cities. It is now happily growing less. We ought to have every case studied and all facts collated that will throw any light upon the causes, whether it be milk or New York Bay oysters or Lachine water. We ought to have our new intake laid as speedily as possible. But it is treason to magnify a normal condition into a plague, and give what is naturally the wholesomest city in the world the reputation of a pest house.

We are glad to note that at last milk is being condemned on the score of bacteria, proving improper handling. We heard often about dealers being condemned and punished for having milk not sufficiently charged with butter fat, which meant either that the milkman had added water or that the cows did not know their business. That was offence enough against those who looked to the milk as an article of food, especially infants who are entirely dependent on it. But it was an innocent crime compared with furnishing poisonous germ cultures in place of milk. We seem at last to have an inspection not limited to the lactometer, as for years it seems to have been, and to have at last had some convictions based thereon for dirty milk distribution. But as it would take twenty instead of one—or is it four?—scientific inspectors to exercise anything approaching to supervision over our milk supply, the people will go on swallowing coli cultures and blaming their illnesses on the water. What a lot of reform is cut out for the coming Council!

Ontario has a fine service in its Department of Mines. People have for some weeks been going crazy over the supposed presence of gold in a district north of Cobalt. Desperate victims of gold hunger are thronging through Arctic snows to see, after painful trudging, nothing but a wild waste of snow, and are, in their fondness, staking out claims in the same. A similar craze is taking hold of the greedy people in cities, who are to be offered shares in such staked claims, and are likely to buy them in the hope of growing rich. Mr. Cochrane, the Minister of Mines, earnestly deprecates all this folly and speaks with genuine pity of its doomed victims. Let them wait, he says, till the snow is off the ground, when the department will have it thoroughly surveyed and see if the so-called 'indications' really exist at all.

Lord Rothschild, while on the stump in England, invented a new barometer of prosperity. In an address at Liverpool, speaking of the improved business conditions in the United States, he declared that 'when the diamond 'trade is brisk there is no unemployed labor in America.' Henceforward, then, we may disregard steel and wheat and cotton, railway activity and such like when we wish to know how we stand, or are likely to stand, in the immediate future as regards general prosperity. The comparative returns of the De Beers Company will tell us all we need to know; or if we find our neighbors' stock of jewellery increasing, it will give us a hint that things are universally looking up. That will save the busy statistician looks of calculating anxiety. As a rule a brisk diamond trade is only an evidence that the rich are richer, and says little as to the condition of the 'people,' though of course when the wages are high the wage-earner buys a new watch or gets something nice for his wife.

Mr. Greenwood, a Canadian running as a Liberal in a London constituency, is greeted as a foreigner by his opponents, who, he says, are put up to this by the so-called 'Unionist' canvassers. Great unionists, indeed! Yet there is something to be said for this view of us. So long as we maintain high duties on British goods, we treat ourselves as foreigners. So long as we refuse partnership in the imperial defence we treat ourselves as foreigners. We are constantly expecting the most maternal solicitude for our well-being and the utmost maternal sacrifice to secure our affection, while forever boastfully asserting our independence of maternal control and our determination to ignore maternal interests wherever our own are involved.

We commend to our readers the breezy response of our correspondent, 'A,' to our article epitomizing the observations of Dr. MacDonald upon the physical appearance of the British people as gathered from his recent observation of crowds. The two descriptions show how different may be the impressions made on different minds, and under different circumstances. It is not hard to see how observations may differ. Imagine, for instance, a stranger walking up, say, Fifth avenue, in New York, on a Sunday in the bleak days of March. His impression would be that few populations were more hearty and robust—none but that sort would be afoot. Let him take the same walk on a bland Sunday in May, when all invalids are taking the sun, and quite possibly his remark will be that he never saw a more anaemic crowd. On the subject of comparative complexions, we never supposed that there were any two views. The dry heat of the Canadian summer, the dry frost of winter, added to a glaring sun both summer and winter, create worse conditions for the skin than the moist atmosphere of Great Britain, and still more of Ireland. Possibly they also conduce less to open-air life. One who comes in contact with outdoor elements of the population will see things in a different way from him whose opportunities give him an outdoor view of the indoor people. A Canadian who judges the British climate by the condition of persons, whether British or Canadian, who have just come off the sea, has another reason for thinking of climates abroad as fresher than our own. The views of Dr. MacDonald were somewhat incredulously submitted to one well acquainted with English conditions, and endorsed as leaving a correct impression with regard to large masses of the people living in conditions which never introduce them to hope or ambition, and kept in those conditions by spending all their surplus at the public house.

Some old hates die hard. In the last pages of General Grant's diary, touched by letters of sympathy from Confederate and Union soldiers alike, and from men of all creeds and parties, he declared his belief that the war was finally over, and that the country was on the eve of a new era, when there was to be great harmony between Federal and Confederate. General Grant, however, gave some of his countrymen more credit for magnanimity than they deserve. Twenty-five years have passed since that was written, a new generation has appeared on the scene, and yet the old hate survives, diminished in quantity, surely, but not in intensity. A striking illustration is the bitter opposition the proposal to place a statue of Lee in Washington Hall of Fame has met with. It was thought that the recognition of Lee as an eminent soldier, and a great citizen, was now universal; but the proposal to put the great Confederate's statue in the Hall of Fame created a riot in a Chicago Grand Army Post, and brought down hisses and abuse, including cries of 'traitor,' on a former Union officer who urged this action. General Grant himself would have been the first to advocate Lee's entry to the Hall of Fame, now that the struggle is so long past and the issues fought for on behalf of the Union have been so amply won. Boer and Briton have set these 'Unionists' a far nobler example. They are the real traitors who would perpetuate the old breach. Still, an audience of men whose life interests centre not in the present but in the desperate struggle for the Union of fifty years ago was the very last place to evoke applause for the olive branch.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates have got ahead of Mr. Aldrich and his Congressional committee. While the boss of the Republican political machine was struggling with the elements of the proposition to establish a great central United States bank, a group of New York financiers, headed by Mr. Morgan, have quietly taken the wind out of his sails. Having the control of $210,000,000, they got together as business men who know what they are about, and, not admiring the project on which Mr. Aldrich was engaged in incubating, they formed a merger of monetary trusts by which, if it so suits them, they can make the proposed great national central bank unnecessary. This development would seem to be the natural result of the painful limitations to bank expansion which are imposed by United States laws.' It would probably have been better, and tended less to monopoly, if the individual banks had been allowed to do business by branches throughout the country. National banking interests do not, a New York despatch says, look with uniform satisfaction on the increase in trust company power. But as the tendency is to combination, the probability is that, even if another, or several other, monetary combinations should be formed, identity of interests will lead to all working together on a common understanding of financial policy. There is bound to be conflict. Of all the 'trusts' against which, as against intangible and mysterious spectres the nation finds itself vainly fighting with the material weapon of law, this one will offer the most shining mark for that popular enmity which has so long denounced the 'gold bugs' of New York as public enemies. But it is often possible to make matters worse by legal regulation instead of better.

When we barbarians feel an itching to pull a Chinaman's pigtail, because it is strange to us, we need to be reminded that the sailors to whom Nelson addressed that glorious message, 'England expects that every man will do his duty,' wore pigtails, too. Chinamen have just as much, if not more, right to laugh at the British silk hat, and some of our other freaks of dress, masculine and feminine, compared to their own easy raiment, but they are too polite to do so to our faces. The pigtail is, however, an anachronism in this utilitarian age, so declare the Chinese authorities, and, attractive as it may be to its wearers, it is booked to go. Many of the pig-tail wearers are resentful, for through long national use, a practice originally forced upon them by their Manchu conquerors as a badge of slavery, has become almost sacred in their eyes, and some of them would almost as soon snip their ears as we do those of terriers. Nevertheless a beginning is to be made with the army and the gendarmerie, the pigtail being hopelessly unmilitary. Japan began her 'civilization' by abandoning the topknot, and China may therefore well follow suit, in view of the phenomenal success of Japan. The minus-pigtail soldiers will doubtless feel as sad and strange at first as a Turk would without his moustache.

The powers have made no reply to the circular note addressed to them by Mr. Knox, Secretary of State of Mr. Taft's Cabinet, proposing that the jurisdiction of the International Prize Court, authorized in 1907 by the Hague Peace Conference, be extended, so as to make it a court of arbitral justice. The great powers had given no reasons to suppose that those among them who refused to consider it on former occasions when it was proposed, had changed their attitude. It is possible that some of them resent the attempt of the United States to take the lead in international affairs of the first importance. Although now recognized as a great power, the United States may possibly still be thought of as an intruder on the Olympus of the nations. Her diplomatic history has not bespoken a welcoming hand. It has been regarded as doubtful and its methods open to suspicions, because of want of continuity, except for overbearing, obstinate selfishness. Not only has the new nation to assert itself, but its new men. Diplomats have been a sort of caste who are likely to regard with secret disdainful amusement the call of Mr. Knox, never heard of before he was tossed to the surface in the boiling pot of republican politics, to the nations to assemble at his invitation to reconsider their sovereign right to go to war with each other. A statesman who rises from obscurity to take a chair among the seats of the mighty for the short term of four years, then to return to oblivion, may be a great man, but he is an unrecognized one and at a disadvantage. Few can become masters in playing chess, even after years of hard study, though some may play many games blindfolded at one time. Mr. Roosevelt set an example which Mr. Taft, as the avowed heir to his policies, may desire to follow. But few men can cut as wide a swath in world politics as the great hunter of big game.

THE DAY OF FATE.

It is impossible to overstate the importance of the issues in the present election in Great Britain. The struggle between the people and the prescriptive privilege of caste is an epoch-making one, if the people get their way. But we should see no cause for alarm if they lost it. For as surely as day follows night that change will come and the last reassertion of the power of the irresponsible house will have greatly furthered it. Even including with it the very important land question, we regard the question of class rule as a minor issue. A more important one, in view of its electoral significance, would be the country's surrender to the beer power. We know in this country the vast political effectiveness of the bar-room. We see it in every contest, but especially in any contest which involves the interests of the trade. That power was never better illustrated than when it devolved on Mr. Ross, the Premier of Ontario, to implement the promises of his predecessor, Sir Oliver Mowat, to give the province the utmost measure of prohibition that was possible under the federal constitution. Mr. Ross had been a lifelong champion of prohibition, yet when this was demanded of him he did not dare to carry it out. Ontario is probably the most temperate country in Christendom that is not under prohibition. There is no part of the world where the drink-seller is held in greater abhorrence and disdain. Plebiscites had given abundant evidence that the people by large majority favored such a measure. Yet when Mr. Ross canvassed his followers on the subject he found that they dared not face the tavern power in their constituencies.

If such be the power of the bar-room where it is weakest, what must it be in a country where it is an established institution, and where there is a public house at every corner? This power is at bay in Great Britain, and all its strength and zeal and wealth are in full exercise against the Liberal cause. Every tavern is the centre of an active propaganda, a club room, a hanging place for posters, a distributing office for documents—and drinks. Never was the liquor issue so live a question in any political campaign in Canada as it has been in this one in Great Britain and during the struggle that has led up to it. We never saw in this country, as we have seen there, the whole press of one political party defying, denouncing and lampooning the liquor interest. There never was such an educative struggle on this question, even in those of the United States, where prohibition has won. There the fight has almost always been left to the temperance societies, while the politicians as much as possible kept out of it. If the people on this occasion come out victors, it will not be the end of their struggle with drink. But they will at least have realized that they can conquer it if they will. It would, on the other hand, be melancholy should the tavern interest on which Mr. Balfour conferred state establishment have that ignominy confirmed upon it by the people. Yet even that is not, to our mind, the greatest interest at stake in the present elections. The war against liquor is one in which victory is only a matter of time. The trade has only to fill up the cup of its iniquities, and its judgment will follow. Defeat is not fatal.

It is different with the movement to introduce protection. Those that are seeking to introduce it call themselves Unionists, but we should greatly fear for the empire if they should succeed. Great Britain is the heart of the Empire. There is no country on earth less able to support itself by itself than Great Britain. Others can if they will grow wealthy out of their own soil. But Britain has infinitely outgrown her own resources and is absolutely dependent on her commerce. Anything that would check that would come upon her like a stroke of paralysis, from which she might never recover. Once deflect the trade she now enjoys and how will she ever get it back? Should other countries make their trade as free as hers they would rob her of her pre-eminence. Should she put hers in the bondage theirs is in she would rob herself of her very living. This is a movement from which there is no going back. Once put the country's industries on a protected basis and they cannot live without it. Those which are flourishing greatly at present, even those which are not now demanding it, would soon find that they could no longer live without such subsidy. This was the way in Canada, and with the industries the tendency is to go from bad to worse; that is, to greater and greater dependence on making products dear to the people and thus making production itself dearer.

We in Canada know the power of money in elections. We administer it crudely. But never in the world was so much money spent on the education of the people as has been spent during the past ten years in tainting all the channels of news and public information than in this conspiracy of money interests to fatten on the very life blood of the nation. All the channels of transatlantic news are strongly colored by it. All the more popular newspaper press was purchaschased to work in its interest, and has frantically obeyed its taskmasters. No method of making the people think they were tariff reformers was left unused. Should the people conquer in this fight they will have saved the empire. Should those who have been using the imperial cry to gain their ends conquer, then evil to the empire impends through weakness at its heart. In view of all these forces working against the people it is not wonderful that the remarkable majority of three to one which the country gave the Liberals at the last elections is being lessened. From the beginning we have confidently affirmed that it would not be wiped out.

THE ELECTION.

The British House of Commons consists of 670 members. At the general election of 1906 there were returned 374 Liberals, 54 Labor members, and 84 Nationalists, which, as all three have usually acted together, gave the Ministerials a following of 512. The Conservatives returned at the 1906 election numbered 131, and the Unionists 27—a total for the Opposition of 158. The Ministerials therefore had a grand majority of 354 over the Opposition, or, leaving out the Nationalists, the Liberals and Labor members together were in a majority of 270, and the Liberals alone were in a majority of 216 over the Opposition. Taking the returns by countries, it is found that England returned 337 Ministerialists and 128 Opposition members, a Ministerial majority of 209; Wales returned 30 Ministerialists and not a single opponent; Scotland returned 61 Ministerialists and 11 Opposition members; while Ireland returned 84 Nationalists and 19 Unionists. Since the general election the Ministerial majority has been reduced somewhat, and at the time of dissolution the position of the parties stood about as follows: Ministerialists, 501; Opposition, 168; Ministerial majority, 333. It will be seen that the Opposition was only a third of the number of Ministerialists, that is, a quarter of the House, and that they must more than double their present representation if they hope for a bare majority, to say nothing of a working majority. On Saturday the tariff reformers—Beer, German scaremongers, etc., only won fifteen seats out of about eighty-eight, only did about half as well as they should have done merely to wipe out the Ministerial majority. They themselves admit that on Saturday they had in the beer-soaked boroughs of the large cities a chance to make their best showing, and unless there is a totally unexpected change of opinion in Scotland and Wales the return of the present government to power with a working majority is conceded. The Unionist newspapers are making much of the reduced majorities by which some of the Ministerialists are being returned. But it is to be remembered that the election of 1906 was a revolt against years of Tory misrule, that change of parties in England is rather looked for than otherwise, and that preliminary to the present election newspapers have been subsidized wholesale and money has been poured out like water to further the cause of beer and protection.

THE BEER FACTOR.

Not the least interesting feature of the struggle now taking place in Great Britain has been the activity of the 'Beerage.' Practically every public-house has been turned into a Conservative committee room, and the 'tyranny' of the government, which seeks to 'rob a poor man of his beer,' has been denounced by the supporters of the party which has robbed—and purposes still further to rob—the poor man of his bread and butter. Early last month a meeting was held by a body bearing the sonorous name of the 'Licensed Victuallers' Central Protection Society of London,' in the course of which it was unanimously agreed that the following questions should be submitted to all candidates in districts in which the board operated:—'(1) Will 'you oppose the imposition of any fur-'ther financial burden on the licensed 'trade? (2) Will you oppose any 'alteration of the hours of opening and 'closing licensed premises as at pres-'ent sanctioned by law? (3) Will you 'oppose any measure containing the 'principle of local option or local 'veto?' How to answer these questions to the victuallers' satisfaction will be a distressful puzzle to many a Unionist candidate. 'The National Trade Defence Association' have engaged in a similar campaign. At one of their meetings a speaker suggested methods by which he believed 'honester men' might be elected to parliament. These 'honester men' were, of course, opponents of the proposed licensing duties. 'The trade,' it was said, had been 'persecuted,' and it desired to be left severely alone by the Legislature, and allowed to conduct its business in peace. Placards have even been published bearing the slogan, 'Vote for no teetotaler.' Other placards have been issued to be posted outside public houses. Some of these bear the touching inscription:—'The House of 'Lords having decided to submit the 'malicious Budget introduced by Mr. 'Lloyd George, to the wisdom and 'judgment of the people, the proprie-'tor has much pleasure in announcing 'that all beers are reduced to popular 'prices existing before the introduc-'tion of the Finance Bill.'

As a matter of fact, the introduction of the 'malicious Budget' was used as a means to draw an enormous amount of money from the pockets of the drinking people to the tills of the publicans and thence to the coffers of the brewers. The extra duties pro-

posed by Mr. Lloyd George amounted to less than thirty-six cents a barrel, and to recoup themselves the poor 'persecuted' brewers levied on the consumer an additional sum of three dollars a barrel. If they had been able to do this all over the country—the 'Daily Chronicle' shows—they would have secured a sum of at least a hundred million dollars to pay a tax of thirteen million. In London alone the extra profit from this source has been estimated at $2,750,000. In the case of spirits where the extra price has generally been about four cents per quartern, Londoners have paid an additional profit amounting roughly to $2,000,000. Adding the extra profit on beer and spirits after paying the extra duty and meeting some loss in consumption, the trade in London has probably made about $5,000,000 out of the 'confiscatory' budget.

For a 'ruined' trade the breweries have done pretty well during the last year or two. After writing off $13,500 more than in the previous year for repairs and compensation fund, Buckley's Brewery reported a net profit of $107,500 for the year ending last September. A dividend of six percent was paid in ordinary shares, and twenty-five thousand dollars placed in reserve. Stretton's Derby Brewery did better still, paying a dividend of thirteen percent on ordinary shares. Last year Guiness's Brewery brewed 2,132,485 barrels of beer, and distributed as profit about six million dollars. For license to do this they paid the sum of five dollars, or less than a farthing, for every thousand barrels. The Budget asks them to pay less than six cents per barrel, a decided advance, but from a Canadian point of view singularly moderate. In 1903 the Guiness Company paid twenty-seven percent on $12,500,000 ordinary shares, and in addition doubled every ordinary shareholder's holding by taking $12,500,000 out of the reserves. In 1909 the company paid fourteen percent on the twenty-five million dollars in ordinary shares. Lord Iveagh's dividends amounted to sixteen million dollars. No wonder he opposed the Budget!

Since 1905, three hundred and fifty-seven public and beer houses in the County of London, closed because not required, received $4,725,000 for the loss of the licenses granted by the State. The annual rent paid the State for this monopoly was less than $2.75 on five hundred dollars. The Budget proposed to tax them less than eight dollars on five hundred dollars of monopoly value. It is also to be remembered that these houses, being redundant and 'unnecessary,' had much lower monopoly value than the remaining houses. Note also, that of every hundred pounds of compensation under Mr. Balfour's Act, the license-holder gets less than twelve pounds, while the brewer and the ground landlord get the rest. The 'brewer gets the corn and the public 'can the sack!' Looking at all this, with such a vampire preying on its life-blood, the wonder is, not that there is desperate poverty in the Old Country, but that the poverty is not much more widespread and intense. Without a doubt, much of these ill-gotten gains will be used directly or indirectly to influence to-day's voting. The nation is, in fact, already suffering from a much greater peril than a German invasion, and one from which neither free trade, socialism, tariff reform, 'Dreadnoughts' or conscription can rescue her—a peril which it is inconceivable that her manhood will support at the polls during the present general election.

THE SESSION'S WORK.

The parliamentary bill of fare this session will be varied and tasty, although the ingredients of all the dishes are not yet known. The house began its work a week ago with the bill respecting naval defence, and Mr. Brodeur's statement of its provisions cannot fail to arouse the highest interest in all parts of the empire. We exceedingly regret the illness that has laid him aside at so interesting a moment. The government's position on the naval question is not our ideal, but it is an irenicon, lacking which the Opposition is at sixes and sevens upon the question. Its criticisms will be all the more various, if less effective, on that account. Another bill which will evoke much discussion and criticism is that of Mr. Oliver—the Immigration Bill. It was introduced last session and abandoned. The objection of the shipping companies and others to the government course was reasonable. The Department spends thousands of dollars every year to advertise Canada as a home where all may prosper, and, at the same time, raises such formidable barriers as makes their entry as difficult as possible. It is illogical and inhuman. The amendment to the Bank Act is due this session and Mr. Fielding's views of the necessities of the case will be awaited with much interest alike by bankers, shareholders and depositors. The greatest disparity of opinion among bankers themselves is as to whether independent auditing of banks is desirable or would be detrimental. There is pronounced opinion on either side, but if the practice of other countries is followed, Mr. Fielding's amendments will provide either for independent auditing by reputable firms of chartered accountants or for government inspection. There is a branch of the Finance Department which makes a rigid inspection of the insurance companies, and it has been proved by glaring examples that it is just as necessary to exercise supervision over banks. Bank statements, as now concocted, tell the public as much or as little as the managements see fit. The Senate has a lively piece of work before it in the Insurance Bill, which is now in the hands of the Banking and Commerce Committee. Before, however, the Senate can consider it as a body, to pass or reject it, its committee has a lot of work before it. Insurers and insured are again invited to present their case, and both the fire and life people are about to make vigorous battle in support of their different views. There are many other dishes on the menu, and those parliamentarians who partake of them all will have no reason to complain of legislative starvation.

DEAR FOOD.

Secretary Wilson, of the United States Federal Department of Agriculture, has ordered his agents in every county of the country to report exhaustively on the cost of production and the returns of sales of all sorts of food products. He is doing this because he is 'convinced that the 'public is compelled to pay a great 'deal more for nearly everything it 'eats than it should.' The idea is to collate farmers' prices and compare them with the prices charged for the same products in cities, and Mr. Wilson promises that they will show some surprising contrasts. The Secretary takes no account of the effect the glut of gold has had on rising prices, but seems to blame them with one exception on the trusts and combinations, and middleman's greed. The exception is that in 'the case of certain staple products, such as wheat or cotton, supply has not kept pace with the demand, so that the farmer gets close to his share of the price at the final market. But turning to perishable articles and those capable of monopolization a different story is told.

Mr. Wilson says the Department has already discovered that the farmer is not getting the exorbitant prices out of the beef he raises which are charged to the consumer. Because of freight and terminal charges, good apples and other fruit rot within a short distance of New York. The orange growers of California clamored for higher protection from Congress, and got it; the railway monopoly promptly raised its freight rate to correspond, so that the consumer pays and the orchardist gains nothing. The indictment declares that it is the same with grapes, berries, melons, peaches, and the more delicate vegetables; while the New York 'World' comes to the aid of the inquiry with evidence that a monopoly which paid great profits on thrice-watered capital by selling milk at eight cents a quart have now raised the rate to nine cents, of which the farmers, with their vast aggregate investment, get much less than half. Mr. Wilson, believing the conditions to be extortionate and intolerable, is rightly doing what is necessary to discover the facts. When these are assured, a remedy may possibly be found and applied. There will, of course, be suggestions enough. In any case the Taft administration will have shown diligence in pursuing the Roosevelt policies. In this connection, it is interesting to learn that more than forty members of Congress with their wives discussed the other day a national anti-trust league to combat the robbery of the public through excessive food prices. Our government would at least do a popular thing should it institute a similar inquiry here and seek to discover why our anthracite coal, our ice, our flour, our rubbers, and what not, are so dear, and why those who traffic in them flourish so exceedingly if not excessively. A time must come when the consumer as well as the stockholder must be studied. Revenue from water-stock is one evil that should engage study.

EFFECTS OF GOLD DISCOVERY.

In considering the effects of the rise of commodity prices, or the increasing gold production, on the investment markets, the 'Bankers' Magazine' notes, as has been often remarked in these columns, that stocks in general must benefit, while bonds and mortgages must suffer. Whatever represents money must become less valuable; whatever represents material property valued in money must appear to increase in value as money becomes less valuable. Those concerns whose interests consist largely in the value of property or natural resources are more affected by this nominal rise in value than those which simply turn over an output. For this reason, the far-seeing investor will include in his estimate of the appreciative power of a prospective investment the extent of the natural resources which a company may possess. A class of stocks which will be little affected one way or another, are those of companies simply manufacturing raw materials. A cotton mill, for instance, is unaffected by the price of raw cotton, except, perhaps, by a rise so extensive as to cause curtailment of consumption. But, in a general way, if a mill has to pay more for cotton per bale, it charges more for the manufactured goods per yard. The proportion remains about the same. And similarly with any concern which is a manufactory pure and simple. A good example is a railway equipment company, which if charged more for the bars and plate it buys, increases proportionally the price of the cars it sells. Still, a purely manufacturing company is interested in the general appreciation to the extent of the value of its stock on hand and its business is certainly stimulated by the fact that what it buys is on the average worth more when it is sold than the selling prices when it was bought warranted the buyers in assuming. Railways are in a different category, for, as wages go up and the prices of materials increase, they cannot correspondingly raise their fares. The same applies to gas companies and public utilities in general, which would find it difficult to advance their prices while all the materials they use may be advancing. Of course, this does not prove that the stocks of all railways and public utilities are a poor investment, as the general stimulation and consequent activity of business far outweigh this one handicap. The holders of bonds or mortgages are in worse case, because these represent money and not property. Their interest being fixed and invariable, they must inevitably suffer as prices continue on the up-grade. If the cost of living is twenty-five percent higher to-day than it was several years ago, and that is said to be a conservative estimate, it follows that an income derived from a four percent bond purchased when commodity prices were at their lowest, must suffer to the full extent of the commodity price advance.

A LABOR PROPRIETARY.

When Sir Christopher Furness proposed his scheme of co-partnership in the Shipbuilding and Dry Docks Company, of which he is president, to its workmen, he asked them to try it for one year. They accepted the proposition and faithfully observed its terms. Towards the close of last month the year was up and a mass meeting of the employees was held in West Hartlepool, at which Sir Christopher presided. The object of the meeting was with special reference to the continuance of the firm's co-partnership scheme. Mr. Purdon, chairman of the council by which it was carried out, declared that 'confi-'dence reigns supreme among the 'members,' and Sir Christopher strongly urged his employee-co-partners to sign on for another year under the same conditions. He remarked with pleasure that during the past year the workmen had 'responded in a manner 'that could scarcely have been ex-'celled,' and that they had worthily upheld the reputation which various British qualities won for the country half a century or more ago. After detailing the very large amount of work performed during the year, Sir Christopher continued: 'Although, na-'turally, the measure of the gain at-'tained by greater care, watchful-'ness, economy and industry cannot 'be even roughly determined, the gen-'eral gain, whether in money or in 'mind, will stand the most critical 'scrutiny, while the co-partners may 'rest satisfied that they will not share 'badly.' He further declared his belief that 'if it should be resolved to 'establish the system permanently, 'the gains will increase sensibly un-'til they become a source of pride to 'all associated with the co-partnery.'

When Sir Christopher proposed his scheme he declared his hope was to harmonize the associations of capital, enterprise and labor, and he thought it would be conceded that he had not been without success in his efforts. The employers had received the rate of wages enjoyed by their trade unions. They had worked union hours under union regulations. They had received the guaranteed four percent upon their deposits, and, in addition, five percent in the way of bonus. On the sums they left in the office weekly, they had recived a guaranteed interest nearly two-thirds higher than they would have obtained from the Post-Office Savings Bank, and, altogether, they had been paid sums which in the total represented nine pounds upon every hundred invested. Sir Christopher concluded a luminous address by declaring that 'with such perfect organi-'zation, and loyal, cordial working 'and the payment of cash for every-'thing which goes into shipbuilding, 'there is no shipbuilding yard in the 'country able to build or repair ships 'with greater economy than the co-'partnery shipyards.' This is a striking evidence of the difference between men's work for themselves and their work for other people. Before this plan was adopted the company could enter on no serious important contract with any sense of certainty, so frequent were the hold-ups and strikes, disputes and quarrels. By giving the men the benefit of their extra product resulting from an attitude of trying to do the most they can for the concern instead of the least, there has resulted a general feeling of harmony and mutual aid.

THE WORKING OF THE PENSION LAW.

The first anniversary of the coming into operation of the Old Age Pension scheme of the British Liberal Government marked the opening of the new year. The pensions had been promised by the Unionist party but never given. Mr. Asquith's Government gave them without previously promising them. It is interesting to note what the pensions have done for the working people of the United Kingdom. The returns show that in England and Wales 156,000 men and 267,000 women, a total of 423,000, have enjoyed them; the figures for Scotland being 26,000 men and 50,000 women—total 76,000; and for Ireland, 81,000 men and 106,000 women—total, 137,000; or a grand total of 686,000 people in the United Kingdom who are in receipt of old age pensions, thanks to the Liberal party. In London alone there are 44,000 pensioners. About ninety-six percent of the grand total receive five shillings per week each. The cost for the pensions is nearly £7,000,000, or $35,000,000. Of this amount about £4,000,000 is distributed in England and Wales, £750,000 in Scotland, and £1,900,000 in Ireland. A gratifying feature of this social revolution is the honesty of the pensioners and their general worthiness of character. In the rural districts, where the wages range from eleven to fourteen shillings a week, and where the proportion of aged people is very high, it is easily seen what a blessing ten shillings a week must be to an aged couple. The small shopkeepers benefit, too. Thus, in Battersea, there are 1,800 pensioners who have nearly £450 a week to spend on food and other necessaries, and this money is invariably laid out in the small shops of the district. Is it likely that these shopkeepers who benefit so enormously by the increased spending power of the aged poor will vote for the taxation of food and so partially undo what the state has done for them as well as their poor neighbors? Mr. John Burns and the Local Government Board deserve the lion's share of credit for this splendid social transformation.

GOOD GOVERNMENT IN NEW YORK.

Mayor Gaynor, of New York, seems to be disappointing the fears of those who regarded him as condemned by his adoption of the Tammany ticket, and to be vindicating those of the electors who, while voting down the Tammany ticket, gave him alone on it a majority. In the choice of his Cabinet, he has given an excellent example to other cities, which we may yet have to commend to our Board of Control. Mayor Gaynor's appointments include 'successful 'business men of large experience 'who have gained the knowledge of 'city affairs, which qualifies them as 'experts, not so much by actual ser-'vice as by public-spirited study of 'them aside from their main busi-'ness.' Another kind of expert is a Mr. Martin, who, the New York 'World' avows, has worked on bridges since he grew too big to play at bridge building as a child. And no one knew or cared whether he was a Republican or a Democrat It was sufficient that he was a bridge-builder. Another highly significant appointment is that of Mr. Edward W. Bemis, who has been made First Deputy Water Commissioner. He has been chosen because of his undisputed authority on the valuation of municipal service plants, with practical experience as the superintendent of the Cleveland waterworks. Of course, there has been much kicking on the part of the place hunters because Mr. Bemis is not a New Yorker, but Mayor Gaynor attaches no importance to that. It is the right men he wants, wherever they originate. A similar case is that of Mr. John I. Featherstone, of New York, who has been appointed superintendent of streets in Chicago, having passed the highest at an examination of fifty applicants. Naturally, the Chicago job hunters are sore, and are trying to rule Mr. Featherstone out because he is a non-resident. It is sincerely to be hoped they will not succeed. In England, Germany, and other Continental cities, such is the practice. Vacant positions are advertised and the best man wins, whether he comes from north, south, east, or west of the country, or even from another country. A man who proves a success in a small place gets promoted to a larger. Thus, men of character and ability are encouraged, and given incentives to attain to the highest efficiency; and there is no tolerance for loafers and sneaks and cowards who exist by favor of the grafters.

THE ROMANCE OF 'STRIKES.'

The scene is in the Eastern Townships. The farm buildings were bare of paint, the few cows were lean and lorn, half a dozen disgruntled hogs, grumbled and grunted, with little result in the way of sustenance, the land was a wilderness of weeds, excepting where, here and there, the thin soil had been rooted off the outcropping of serpentine rock by the ever-hungry swine. The old farmer and his wife were in despair. They were alone. Their children had 'gone out into the world' long ago. The farm had year after year fallen into worse decay, and now nothing was left them but the bare land and the dilapidated buildings. One of the sons, who had prospered as a merchant in Montreal, had long since urged them to share his comfortable home, but they had resisted until now to leave the place where their lives had been spent and their memories were entwined. But the inevitable hour had come. They must go. As fate willed it, while the old couple were arriving at this sorrowful conclusion, a neighbor's son, home for the holidays, an engineer student at McGill, with some knowledge of mineralogy and geology, was crossing lots so as to get home by a shorter way than the roundabout public road. He carried a stick and curiously poked it about in the soil and flourished it among the weeds, as youth will. Presently, he came to the exposed rock. There had been a shower of rain and the surface glistened. He was interested. Shiny veins of various widths ran through the grey rock. He pierced one of them with his stick and found clinging to it a silvery, cotton-like substance. 'By all that's true,' he exclaimed, 'Asbestos!' There was no need for the old couple to leave their farm. The serpentine rock carrying the asbestos was found to run diagonally across their property to its full extent, in quantity that was practically inexhaustible, and of the finest quality. Millions of dollars have since been obtained from it, and there are millions more to come. The once poor farmer is now a 'bloated capitalist.' Naturally, when this discovery became known other farmers eagerly began to prospect. They neglected their ordinary avocations, and finally spent their last penny, digging here, digging there, but without results. Outside the original discovery not another ounce of asbestos has been found in the neighborhood. So that what brought amazing riches to one family was the cause of serious misfortune to many. And so the world wags.

We have told the story of Silver Islet, which lies almost in the shadow of the rocky formation known as the Sleeping Giant—which it startlingly resembles—near Port Arthur. It is but a dot in the water that can hardly be seen. When discovered, it was only about seventy feet long, forty feet wide, and rising no more than four feet above the surface of Lake Superior, when the waters were calm. In shape, it resembled the crown of a man's head, and when the waters were rough it was lost in the swirl of the foam. In 1869, the Dominion Government granted the Montreal Mining Company a location comprising twelve thousand acres, and it was while this property was being surveyed that the fabulous riches of the little island were discovered. A man employed by the company was one day called upon to plant a few stakes on the islet when he noticed a vein, carrying galena, and running across the rocks with a width of twenty feet. In the galena was found almost pure silver and the vein was traced far out into the water. Millions were afterwards obtained from this mine, after and amid a titanic struggle with the unrestrained forces of nature—forces which won in the end and overwhelmed the mine. The lucky strike of La Rose, the blacksmith, is familiar. He was plying his trade on the government railway, the Ontario & Temiscaming. In one of the rock cuttings he noticed a vein of metal. He took some of it, heated it in his forge, and hammered it on his anvil. He could make nothing of it. The Ontario Bureau of Mines told him what it was—silver! And thus Cobalt began. The first strike in Crown Reserve—a brobdigragian one—was more the result of skill than chance. Much desultory work had been done upon it, to no avail, until Mr. Cohen took the work in hand, made dry land by draining the lake, and found out where silver was—little or much—by diamond drilling. Nevertheless, the final exposing of the Carson vein was a romance. Nothing so rich and wide had ever been or has yet been seen. And the discovery came at the crucial time. Funds were exhausted and the outlook was doleful. It was from the money realized from the first ore bagged on the Carson vein—which Mr. Cohen himself took to New York by passenger train and sold—that the phenomenal success of the Crown Reserve Mine begins. The men who went through the dark hours and preserved their grit and faith deserve their reward, ample as it is.

As in the case of the Eastern Townships asbestos discovery, where the chance wealth of one was the incentive which led others on to ruin themselves, so in Cobalt—as is the nature of men—the lure of easy-won wealth hypnotised thousands and they rushed into Cobalt and spread over the land. Most of these were prospectors, some of whom made actual discoveries and sold out for cash at good prices, or sold for part cash and part shares. The majority, of course, found nothing but experience. The prospectors were followed by sharks as inevitably as an army is followed by camp followers. The Blind Pig men were rascals enough, but they were not the worst. There were thieves of various degrees, but th most despicable, most unforgivable scoundrels of all were those whose mission was of malice prepense to set up the processes whereby the innocent might be deluded and the bread and butter snatched out of the mouths of all and sundry. All that was neecssary to accomplish this feat in the early days of Cobalt was to get the title to a piece of property, call it a silver mine, issue a prospectus that metaphorically glowed with actual lies, get printed a batch of gaudy certificates, as attractive as Yorkshire wall-paper, peddle them around to the public, and skedadle with the proceeds by the earliest possible and the fastest train. It was all so 'dead easy' that some of the swindlers themselves were almost ashamed of the 'easy strike' they had made. In altogether another category were the honest speculators, who did real prospecting and developing, and who only failed either because the anxiously longed-for strike never came, or who failed because of the wasted labor resulting from engineering ignorance. Floyd, British American, Gould, are among these. The promoters were honest men, risking much of their own good money to make good, and, it may be said, it is not too late for some of this class of speculations to make good yet, if pluck and perseverance can do it. But the novelty and the lure of strikes has departed from Cobalt, for the present, at least. Time was when the report of a strike on any alleged mine in Cobalt, or the report of even the prospect of one, would send the stock up ten or more degrees on the floor of those wonderful institutions the Toronto mining exchanges—there are two of them—and the public would bite at and swallow anything. As time passed by, however, and nothing materialized from the majority of these 'strikes'—reported or misreported—and the stocks fluctuated up and down at the will of cliques of 'insiders' to the despite of the deluded public, 'strikes' failed to allure any more—the stickiness of the birdlime had evaporated—people began to take about as much or as little notice of a reported 'strike' as his neighbors in the old story took of the shepherd boy whose habit it was to cry 'wolf.' As an instance of this, there were two strikes on the Crown Reserve property the other day of rich veins which would make a paying mine of themselves. In the antecallous period, the announcement of this discovery would have been followed immediately by a material advance in the price of the stock. As it was, the public yawned.

The last kind of strike that was made at Cobalt was of the sort that Cassius made at the breast of Caesar. Oh, what a fall was there, my Cobaltians!—if it may be permitted thus to parody Antony's oration. It chanced that the time had come when a number of the real mines were on a dividend-paying basis, and a public grown lean and savage on a diet of more or less wild-cat certificates, turned to the comfort of the dividend-payers and felt so safe! They began to buy these on an investment basis, as they would standard stocks, feeling sure of the continuity of their dividends anyway. It was at this psychological moment that the Larose directorate decided to cut its dividend in halves, and the bottom fell out of everything. Even Crown Reserve felt the blow badly, so far as stock exchange quotations went, while many of the certificates of other mines joined the wall-paper class, to which some of them anyway always rightly belonged. Some day, the good mines will come to their own again, while the others, indifferent and bad, will go finally to where they deserve to go. After all, mining strikes and mis-strikes have much in common with the successes and failures in other avenues of endeavor. A Morgan adventures uptown. His neighbors shake their heads. He should have left well enough alone. But in his first shovel there is found 'pay dirt,' and he has been striking it richer and richer ever since. A Birks follows, and history repeats itself. Successful adventures follow—and unsuccessful! The names of the great successes—successful because of imagination, courage, ability and unremitting endeavor—are familiar as household words; but what of the many, many unsuccessful, whose names for the most part always obscure, are now obliterated from the memory? It may be that the majority of these by reason of some weakness or vice deserved to fail, did not have the necessary stamina—the scorn of ease and contempt of hardship—to make a strike. But there were others of whom this might not be said. They worked well enough over something from which there chanced to be nothing to strike. They were genuine cases of 'hard luck.'

W. E. H.

WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS

Important Judgment for Dominion Newspapers

Ottawa, Jan. 11.—The Board of Railway Commissioners this morning gave out a judgment which will have an important bearing upon the newspaper business throughout the Dominion.

In September last, when in Winnipeg Assistant Commissioner Darcy Scott and Commissioner Maclean heard the application of the Western Associated Press, a Winnipeg news gathering organiation comprised of the three papers of that city, calling upon the Board to compel the Canadian Pacific and Great North-Western Telegraph Companies to give to the service the same rates on press messages between the east and Winnipeg as are given individual papers receiving special despatches, and further to prevent the companies, more particularly the C. P. R., giving flat rates to papers west of Winnipeg, while charging papers served by the Western Associated Press so much per word.

The board finds that the telegraph companies are justified in charging the association more between the east and Winnipeg than is charged for specials for the reason that the association is relieved of the rule framed by the telegraph companies to govern the service.

On the second point involved the Press Association wins, the board finding that the giving of flat rate contracts constitutes a discrimination against the W. A. P. and that tariffs or tolls covering all this class of service must be filed. These tariffs must be of such a nature as not to work against the applicants or any other person or association.

An order to this effect was issued by the board to-day.

BRAZIL AND PERU

Peruvian Congress Approves the Treaty Defining the Boundary Line

Lima, Peru, Jan. 11.—Congress today approved the treaty recently negotiated between Brazil and Peru, and defining the boundary line between these two countries in the Amazon. Each country retains its actual possessions in the disputed territory.

A COSTLY ASSAULT

A Striker Heavily Fined.

Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 11.—Nellie Anderson, a hat trimmer, of Norwal, was awarded $500 damages to-day in her suit against John Higgins for an assault committed upon her by the latter during the strike at the factory last April. The girl was employed as a strikebreaker and was attacked by Higgins, who attempted to throw her into the river as she was leaving the factory. Higgins could not pay, and was locked up.

STRUCK FROM THE ROLL.

Toronto, Jan. 15.—The Senate of the University of Toronto, at a meeting held last night, cancelled the degree held by Dr. Stephen B. Pollard, now undergoing sentence in the penitentiary at Kingston for performing an illegal operation, and Pollard's name will be now struck from the roll of graduates of the university. This is the first action of the kind ever taken by the University of Toronto. It was in 1888 that Dr. Pollard got his degree of M.D. from Toronto.

CIVIL SERVICE SALARIES.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—According to the civil service list just issued there are approximately 3,580 civil servants in the government departments at Ottawa, drawing about four million dollars per annum. While fully seventy-five percent of the civil servants draw less than one thousand dollars per annum, the higher salaries paid make the general average $1,282. There are 106 salaries of $2,800 or over, 199 with salary limits between $2,100 and $2,800, and 331 with salary limits between $1,600 and $2,100.

THE ALPS OF CANADA.

Dangers and Pleasures of Mountain Climbing Described by Mr. A. O. Wheeler.

A very interesting lecture was delivered Thursday to an audience which filled the Art Gallery to its capacity. Mr. A. O. Wheeler, F.R.G.S., president of the Alpine Society of Canada, was the lecturer, and chose for his subject, 'The Switzerland of Canada,' which was excellently illustrated by lantern views.

The lecturer dealt with the region of the Rocky Mountains, and the Selkirks. As picture after picture was thrown on the screen, the grandeur of the scenery was enhanced by the magnificent descriptive ability of Mr. Wheeler, who seemed to be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of this interesting district. Particularly good were the descriptions of the glaciers into the origin, course, and final disposition of which, he went fully. The large snow fields, sometimes twenty-five or thirty miles square, were shown, which are the feeders, so to speak, of these great rivers of ice. The lecturer explained the method of measuring the flow of these rivers, and a slide was thrown on the screen showing the line of iron rings which had been planted across one stream, in particular, by which it was possible to learn the exact speed of the flow of the glacier. At certain periods of time the distance these rings have moved are measured from an immovable point on shore, and in this way, the exact speed with which these great icy masses move is determined. They are phenomenally slow, sometimes, in fact, presenting the spectacle of really flowing up hill or retreating. This occurs when the snowfall in the field on the mountain become less than usual, and as a consequence, pressure is withdrawn, and the stream actually runs uphill.

The difference in the speed of various parts of the stream is found to present the same characteristics as that of a river. The current is always more swift in the middle, flowing more, more swift in the middle, flowing more slowly on the sides. Long ridges of small rocks, and other flotsam and jetsam are found on either side of the river, thrown up by the relentless pressure of this huge mass of ice.

A very interesting picture of a drift of snow, which hung on the side of a mountain, was shown, and it was explained by Mr. Wheeler, that these drifts were the source of constant danger to mountain climbers, because from the top, a party might walk out on them, not suspecting that the body was hanging like a pendant drop, on the side of the mountain. The additional weight on a comparatively damp day, when the snow slides easily, causes the horrible tragedies that mark each year in the Swiss Alps. Sometimes bodies are recovered buried beneath tons of snow, where they find an instantaneous and icy tomb.

By means of a map Mr. Wheeler pointed out the various cave districts, which have only recently been thoroughly investigated. He traced the origin and flow of a river, which found its source on the mountain top, disappearing in its wild plunge down the mountain side into the bowels of the earth, only, however, to make its reappearance farther down. In some instances, these streams disappear, apparently never to appear again.

Mr. Wheeler told in a graphic way of one's impressions surrounded by these great works of God, relieving his discourse with flashes of humor, which were greatly appreciated by the audience. Altogether, the lecture was most interesting and entertaining.

NO MORE SUNDAY SHOWS

Mr. Justice Pagnuelo Dismisses Writ of Prohibition.

Judge Pagnuelo, on Saturday, dismissed the writs of prohibition against the police magistrates, which was taken to prevent them trying the moving picture cases. He also declared the Quebec Sunday observance law constitutional.

HURRICANE IN MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, Jan. 17.—A wind of unusual velocity raged throughout the west on Friday night, at times reaching the fury of a hurricane. Fortunately it was from the south, and was not cold. Such remarkable velocity was attained, however, that Fireman Frank Seal, of the C. P. R., was blown off his docomotive while he rain was taking water at Rosser, and was very painfully injured.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Democracy and Peers—Sir Edward Grey States the Plain Issue—English Papers.
Mr. Chamberlain's Election Address—Tariff Policy not Defined—English Papers.
Mr. Asquith's Optimism—The 'Times,' London.
Some 'Irresistible Feelings'—'Westminster Gazette.'
Value of a House of Peers—The Late Canon Kingsley's Views.
The Mariner who Laughed (With Apologies to the 'Just-So Stories' of Rudyard Kipling)—By G. Elliott Dodds, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
The Navy Scare—The 'Leader,' London.
The Motive Force of War—The 'Nation,' London.
Soaring Capital Abroad—The 'Nation,' London Abridged.
On the Coast of Montenegro—The 'Sun,' New York.
The French and the Art of Living—The 'Scotsman,' Edinburgh.
An Interpretation of the Spirit of Japan—By the Military Correspondent of the 'Times,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Telephone and the Drama—The 'Evening Post,' London.
Beethoven: the Legend and the Man—Reginald H. Buckley in 'T. P.'s Weekly,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Winter Quarters—Arthur Guiterman, in the 'Youth's Companion,' Boston.
'Time's Laughingstocks'—Poems by Thomas Hardy—The 'Morning Post,' London.
Some Questions of Copyright—The 'Spectator,' London.
How Semenoff Died—A Scene from the Latest Russian Realistic Novel—'Westminster Gazette.'
Gladstone's Legacy to Democracy—The 'Nation,' London.
The Power of Deception—Hindrances to Good Citizenship—The 'Nation,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Modern Languages in School or College—Springfield 'Republican.'
Reading for Children—'Evening Post,' New York.
How Rubber is Produced—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.

Saturday, Jan. 15, 1910.
'Witness' Office.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

The case for the independent audit of banks does not rest upon misstatement or exaggeration. No one who knows anything of what he is talking about can deny that the Canadian banking system is infinitely superior and preferable to that of our neighbors, and on the whole among the very best in the world. The United States banking system has proved wanting over and over again, and periodical attempts are made to improve it both by her bankers and her statesmen. The Canadian banking system, on the other hand, has proved adequate on all but a few occasions, and the amendments proposed to the Canadian Bank Act are comparatively only minor ones. Nothing human can be altogether perfect, and it is only time and experience that can be relied upon to reveal any weaknesses and suggest a remedy. If all bankers were of the same high honor and prescience as fortunately the great majority of ours are, there would be little need in anybody's interest but that of the managers themselves, for an independent audit or government inspection; and the same applies to the management of our vast railway, manufacturing and industrial corporations. But there are exceptions, and these exceptions have proved disastrous and may prove so again. Any possible preventive of this is surely well worth while. Big corporations, such as the Canadian Pacific and the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, as well as several of the Chartered Banks, have voluntarily adopted the independent audit for their own better information and safety, as well as for the assurance of the public. It is universal in other countries, and it is difficult to understand why it should be objected to in Canada. If it is necessary in the case of the insurance companies, and everybody now considers it so, it is surely as necessary in the case of the banks and other fiduciary institutions.

Trading in the stock market during the past week has been somewhat irregular and spasmodic. Sudden general weakness has alternated with equally sudden strength, although the latter has prevailed in the main. This unsettled condition of the London market, as a result of possible changes in the government, is, no doubt, an influence on Wall Street and the local market. The most important episode on the stock exchange during the week was the great activity in Scotia issues, which originated on Tuesday morning and continued throughout Wednesday. Although there was no explicit reason given why the value of these shares should be so enhanced, there were good grounds for believing that their condition was bettered when such leaders as Mr. Rodolphe Forget, M.P., showed a disposition to take up every visible share. Scotia issues culminated at 76 1-2 on Wednesday morning, after which they declined fractionally. Simultaneous with the boom in Scotia was the rise in Iron Common securities, which reached 72 1-2 on Wednesday morning, and led many investors to attempt to trace a connection between the two steel issues and seek for a common motive. There seems to be no doubt that one has some occult bearing on the other. Dominion Coal issues have come nearer the centre of trading, without, however, effecting any material change in their quotation. Traction issues were more prominent, though resting at recent levels. A better demand has been created for bank issues, and it appears that they will soon regain some of their former popularity. There is an inclination on the part of careful investors to deal more liberally in these. During the past week or two several bank statements have been issued, all of them indicative of prosperous conditions, and having as an outstanding feature very heavy deposits. The Bank of Commerce announces further fine gains, with a splendid outlook before it. President Walker's address, which was of an optimistic tenor, gives an excellent survey of the financial progress made during the year, and shows from what an excellent vantage ground we commence the present year. The Toronto, Dominion, and Royal Banks all come forward with the same happy evidence of a year spent in profit-making as a compensation for the meagreness of monetary gains during the recent period of depression. Sir William Van Horne and Senator G. A. Cox expressed themselves as assured of Canada's future prosperity and rapid progress from now on. Both asseverate that there are no reasons for misgivings, as practically all the larger conditions concur to assist the country in its onward march. The appointment of Mr. M. J. Butler to the position of general manager of the Dominion Steel and Coal merger was an important move from the industrial point of view and evoked favorable comment. Mr. Butler is unanimously regarded as a man well fitted for such a position as the one he has accepted, and his resignation as Deputy Minister of the Department of Railways and Canals is regretted by the Dominion Government.

The search for explanatory causes of the current depression in Wall Street continues without any very satisfactory results. So far as the Rock Island episode is concerned that factor should be eliminated by the announcement of mild punishment to the broker house which was chiefly concerned. It now remains to be seen just how important a factor this matter has been in the selling movement, which carried prices not only to the lowest levels of the year, but below any range of prices recorded during the last six weeks of the year just ended. Liquidation has been very heavy, and if there is nothing fundamentally wrong with the situation, as there is every reason to believe, a fair rally at least would seem in order. Banking interests nevertheless seem indisposed to encourage a sustained upward movement of prices, or, for that matter any marked activity of the market until it is possible to form a more definite idea of what action Congress will take along the line of President Taft's recommendations. Perhaps the whole secret of the decline lies in the fact that big market interests realized profits near the end of the year in anticipation of unsettlement from this cause and are withholding support with the idea of recovering their securities on a declining scale of prices.

C.P.R. Increase

The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the week ending January 7, shows an increase of $217,000 over the corresponding period of last year.

G. T. R. Increase

The Grand Trunk Railway System traffic earnings from January 1 to 7 show the following gratifying figures:—

1910	$654,885
1909	536,240
Increase	$118,645

Big Earnings for Toronto Street Ry

Toronto, Jan. 11.—The total earnings of the Toronto Street Railway for the past year reached $3,903,257, of which amount the city received in percentages alone without including the mileage and taxes the sum of $507,-827.49. When the mileage and taxes are added it will be found that the city netted nearly three-quarters of a million on last year's operations of the Street Railway.

TRADE IN 1909 SHOWED WIDE EXPANSION

Reports this Week Tell of Fair Activity—Few Failures With Small Loss.

The figuring up which has been in progress for the last few weeks show that business results for 1909 have been of a generally favorable character, while trade for 1910 has opened up under promising auspices, and there is altogether a different feeling prevalent to that which existed a year or so ago.

Dry goods orders are coming in freely, and manufacturers of clothing are well employed. The boot and shoe factories have good orders in hand, and are starting up actively. Leather men report good business for November and December, and are looking for further local demand. Export business in sole is light, but the proportion tanners have to offer is steadily growing smaller, owing to increasing home consumption. Hides now offering are showing the usual seasonable deterioration, and are easier at 12 cents for No. 1, dealers' buying price.

The iron market has developed considerable activity, Scotch brands showing an advance of from 2 to 3 shillings, and English brands of 1-6d. This has induced considerable enquiry from consumers, and some good resulting business is reported in the way of orders for early spring importation. There is very little British iron on spot.

In groceries a very fair movement is reported for the season. Raw sugars show some tendency to advance, but local factory quotations remain on the old basis of $4.75 for standard granulated. Canned goods are firmer, with a notable scarcity of peas. Notice is given of a reduction in quotations for standard rice, to take effect March 1. In other lines there are no noteworthy changes, and no further advance has taken place in cottons since that reported four weeks ago.

For the week eight district failures are reported, with liabilities, says Dun's, of $56,000.

FERTILITY OF CUBA IS WELL ATTESTED

A representation of the Island of Cuba as a sterile spot has lately impressed itself upon that part of the public which is quick to form opinions which it has no means for the time being of verifying. Just why such a notion should get about is uncertain, but to those who have spent some time in that country, or have even visited it, such a misrepresentation is annoying and gratuitous.

The 'Witness' took occasion to interrogate Sir William Van Horne on the subject. The success of his railway system and other enterprises there, is, by the way, an argument against the thesis of the country's barrenness.

'To regard Cuba, as, in the main barren,' said Sir William, 'is to make an important, if not an ignorant, mistake. The country has its poorer sections as you will find in all lands, but these do not abound. There is no doubt that real estate sharpers are largely responsible for such misconceptions.'

'Methodless individuals will continue to purchase land whose bleakness and rockiness is cleverly concealed in the charts or advertising schemes. They perhaps go to visit their property or else have friends do so for them, according to their own dictates, and then the disillusion occurs. It is human nature that such victims of strategy should make indiscriminate remarks about the entire place. A false impression of other lands has been created in the same way.

'Cuba,' concluded Sir William, 'is a great country. You cannot condemn the whole Island for a few acres of rocks and barren waste. I have found to my satisfaction that it is a land of much wealth and cultivation.'

GLASGOW CATTLE PRICES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Glasgom, Jan. 17.—Edward Watson and Ritchie report 50 cattle on offer; top steers, 13c; bulls, top quality, 10½c; secondary and inferior, 10c per lb.; prime steers and bulls scarce and wanted.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE PRICES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Liverpool, Jan. 17.—John Rogers & Company cable to-day American steers from 13c to 13½c: Canadians, 12½c to 13c; ranchers, 10½c to 12c; cows and heifers, 10½c to 12c; bulls, 9½c to 11c. Trade slow, but market firm.

CHICAGO CATTLE PRICES.

Chicago Jan. 17.—Cattle receipts estimated at 28,000; market 15c to 2 0c lower; beeves, $4.00 to $7.75; Texas s teers, $3.90 to $ 4.90; western steers, $4.00 to $6.00; stockers and feeders, $2.90 to $5.50; cows and heifers, $2.00 to $5.50; calves, $7.75 to $10.

Hogs, receipts estimated at 29,000; the market 5c higher; light, $8.40 to $8.70; mixed, $8.35 to $8.85; heavy, $8.40 to $8.85; rough, $8.40 to $8.60; good to choice heavy, $8.60 to $8.85; pigs, $7.25 to $8.35; bulk of sales, 8.60 to 8.75.

Sheep receipts estimated at 24,000, the market weak to 10c lower; native, 4.00 to $6.00; western, $4.00 to $6.10; yearlings, $6.75 to $8.00; lambs native, at $6.15 to $8.70; western, $6.25 to $8.65.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Reported by W. P. O'Brien, 57 St. Francois Xavier street. Tel. Main 631.

	Sellers	Buyers		Sellers	Buyers
Bell Tel. Co.	146	143	Dom. I. & S.	69¼	69⅛
B.C.Pk.A.A	84	81	" pfd	137	136½
B.C.Pk.A.B	....	....	Duluth com	....	....
Can. Con.	43½	42¼	" pfd.	....	....
Can.P'c-Ry.	180½	180	Halifax Ry.	....	....
Crown R've	3.45	3.40	Hav. Elec.	100	....
Detroit Elc.	63	62¾	" pfd.	....	....
D. Coal com	89	88	Mex.L.& P.	....	66
" " pfd.	118	117½	" " pfd	....	....
Ill. Trac.	93	92¼	M &St.Paul	136½	135
Int. Coal	....	70	pfd. xd.	....	....
In't.C'l.C'm	....	....	Mt.L.H.& P	135	134⅛
In't.Port.C	....	165	Mont.St.Ry	220	219½
L.W'ds.com	....	142	New St.Ry.	....	....
" pfd.	128	124	Mont. Steel	107	103
Laur.Paper	....	130	" pfd	....	....
" " pfd.	....	130	Mont. Tel.	149½	148½
Mackay com	89¼	89¼	Nipissing	....	....
" pfd.	78¼	76¼	Sao Paulo	....	....
Nor. Ohio	36	35	Shaw W&P	....	99¾
N.S. Steel	73¼	73½	St.John Ry.	....	....
" " pfd.	....	....	Toledo	15	....
N. W. Land	....	....	Toronto	126½	126¾
Ogilvie com	138¼	137	Tri City pfd	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Twin City	114¾	114¼
Penma's L'd	59¼	59	West India	....	....
" pfd	....	....	Winnipeg	....	....
R.& O. Nav.	94¼	94¼			
BANKS					
B. N. A.	150	145	Nationale	....	....
Commerce	....	200	N.w Bruns'k	....	....
Dom.	....	....	N. Scotia	....	279¾
East. T.	....	....	Ottawa	....	....
Hamilton	....	....	Quebec	123½	122½
Hoch'laga	....	....	Royal	229½	227
Imperial	....	....	Standard	....	....
Merch.	177	176	Toronto	....	....
Molson	....	207	Union	....	140
Montreal	258	256			
COTTONS					
Can. C. Cot.	60½	57½	Dom Tex. pf	104	102
D. Tex. com	68½	67½	Montreal	....	....
BONDS					
Bell Tel. 5	....	....	Ke'w'n Mi's	....	....
Can.C.Co. 6	100	99	L. of Woods	111½	....
Can.Con. 6	....	....	Lau.Paper 6	....	....
Cable	....	....	Mag. I. D. 6	....	....
Dom.Coal 5	....	....	Mex.E.L. 5	....	....
Dom. Cot. 6	105	....	Mex.L&P 5	....	....
D. I. & S. 5	96½	95¾	M.L.H&P 4½	100	98
Halifax T 5	....	....	Sao Paulo 5	....	....
Hav. El. R 5	....	....	St.John R 5	....	....
Mt.St.Ry. 4½	100½	....	Textl's. A6	....	95
M. Wareh 4	....	....	" " B6	....	....
N.S.S.& C 6	....	....	" " C6	93	95
N.Sco.C'n 6	....	....	" " D6	....	....
Ogilvie M' 6	....	....	T.Y'k.Rad 5	....	....
Series B. 6	....	....	Wes India 5	....	....
Price Bro. 6	....	....	Win. Elec. 5	....	....
Rio de J n 5	....	....	Win. Hot'l 4	....	....

SUGAR TRUST DENIES ANY USE OF FRAUD

In its Dealings With Government—Meeting Held and Figures Presented.

New York, Jan. 12—'No attempt whatever has been made to shield any one, and your board has no reason to believe, and does not believe, that any executive official or director of this company had any knowledge of or participation in this fraudulent underwriting.'

This was the emphatic answer made by the board of directors of the American Sugar Refining Company to-day to the charges that some one 'higher up' in the so-called Sugar Trust was responsible for the use of doctored scales on the Williamsburg dock by which the United States was defrauded of more than $2,-000,000 in duties.

Stockholders of the American Company met in Jersey City to-day and the company's position with regard to the sugar underweighing was made known in a report of the board of directors.

The board of directors was increased by two members, and Edwin F. Atkins and Samuel Carr, both of Boston, were elected to fill the positions.

In answer to the charge that the company exercised a monopoly in the sugar trade the directors say that not more than 43 percent of the sugar consumed in this country is refined by the American Company.

The company has no agreement, directly or implied, in regard to the fixing of prices or the regulation of production, and the company meets with the keenest competition, the directors state.

The company has paid in duties to the government in fourteen years the sum of $335,000,000.

STILL BUYING OUR TIMBER FOR U.S. MILLS

Lumber merchants on 'Change were much interested to-day in a report that a syndicate of American capitalists, or in other words, the Michigan and Puget Sound Lumber Company, has purchased for $1,000,000 the largest lumber mill on Vancouver Island. The mill will be practically rebuilt and annual capacity increased from 15,000,000 feet to 50,000,-000 feet.

The repeated purchase of valuable forest areas in Canada, and all things appertaining to the pulp and lumber industry, by American capitalists, are not regarded with gratification by the trade in this country. Business men, and especially lumber and paper manufacturers, complain of the rate at which we are losing some of our finest tracts of forest and timber lands by the usurpation of the American, and it is possible that this feeling may assume an attitude of protest before long on the part of Canadians, who deplore the apparent waste which is going on all over the Dominion. It is said United States interest hold hundreds of millions of dollars worth of timber and pulp lands in Canada, which are being depleted rapidly so as to keep the American lumber and paper mills in operation.

Grain Markets Steady Western Wheat and Oats In Good Demand

Toronto, Jan. 17.—The grain markets are steady to-day, with a good demand for western wheat and oats, and millfeed is up a little, and flour prices are strong.

Ontario wheat, No. 8 mixed winter wheat, $1.06 to $1.07; No. 2 white, $1.07 to $1.08 outside. Manitoba wheat, spot No. 1 north, $1.17 1-2; No. 2 north, $1.11 1-2 on track, lake ports. For early January delivery, No. 1 north, $1.117 1-2; No. 2 north, $1.15 1-2, all rail. Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 77c; new No. 3 yellow, 74 1-2c to 75c, Toronto freights; kiln dried No. 3 yellow, 75 1-2c to 76c.

Oats, Canadian Western No. 2, 42c; No. 3., 41c, on track lake ports. January shipment, all rail, No. 2, C. W., 46c; No. 3 C. W., 45c; No. 2, white, 38c, outside; No. 3 white, 35c, outside, to 39c on track Toronto. Barley, No. 2, 57c to 58c; No. 3 extra, 56c; No. 3, 50c to 51c; fed barley at 49c outside. Manitoba, No. 3, 55c; No. 4, 52c, track, lake ports. Neas, new No. 2, 86c to 87c; rye, No. , 68c outside. Buckwheat No. 2, 52c to 63c outside.

Manitoba flour quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $5.60; second patents, $5.10; strong bakers, $4.90, 90 percent; Glasgow freights, 29s. 6d. Ontario flour, winter wheat patents for export, $4.20 to $4.25 in buyers' sacks outside. Mill feed Manitoba bran, $21 per ton; shorts, $23 to $24, track, Toronto. Ontario mill feed, $22. Shorts, $24, track, Toronto, bags included.

Hamilton Pirces

Hamilton, Jan. 17.—White wheat, per bushel, $1.04 to $1.05; red, $1.04 to $1.05; spring, $1.00 to $1.05; peas, 80c to 83c; barley, 50c to 55c; oats, 39c to 39c; corn, 70c to 71c; clover seed, $7.25 to $8.50; timothy seed, $1.50 to $2.50; white wheat flour, per barrel, $4.30 to $4.70; strong bakers, $4.50 to $5.50; dressed hogs, per cwt., $10.00 to $11.00; apples, per bag of bushel and half, $1.00 to $1.50; dried apples, per pound, 4c to 6c; potatoes, per bag of 90 pounds, 65c to 70c; butter in rolls, per pound, 21c to 23c; butter in firkins, per pound, 20c to 22c; eggs, per dozen, 30c to 32c.

Western Wheat Crop

Winnipeg, Jan. 17.—Complete official figures are now at hand of the wheat crop of the West, and they show that all records were easily surpassed. Even the most optimistic estimates were nearly equalled.

The surprise of the year is Saskatchewan with 90,255,000 bushels. This is the first time Saskatchewan has passed Manitoba, but it is not only passed Manitoba, it doubled it. Manitoba's wheat crop is below that of 1908. The total crop is placed at 144,279,707 bushels.

Here are the figures—Manitoba, 45,-774,707; Saskatchewan, 90,255,000; Alberta, 8,250,000.

Millfeed Stronger

The millfeet market is stronger and export orders have been turned down on account of the large local demand and limited supplies.

Nominal prices are: Manitoba bran, $22 per ton in bags. Shorts $22 to $23 per ton. Ontario bran, $22 to $23 per ton in bags. Middlings, $23 to $24 per ton in bags. Mixed moullie, $24 to $25 as to grade, oat feed $31 to $32 per ton ex track; pure grained moullie, $26 to $28 per ton as to variety. Pure grained pea and oat feed $31 to $32 per ton ex track.

R. and O. Earnings

It is understood that the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company will show net earnings close to $300,000 for the season of 1909, or about 9 1-2 percent earned on the common stock.

OAT MARKET FIRM.

The oat market remains firm, with No. 2 Canadian Western at 45 cents per bushel, in store; No. 3, 43c to 44c. Local oats, 42c for No. 2, and 40c to 40 1-2c for No. 3.

MINISTER OF MINES GIVES DUE WARNING

Hon. F. Cochrane Advises Caution as to Porcupine Gold Discoveries

The discovery of gold in the Porcupine district in Northern Ontario (not far from the famous Cobalt silver camp),has naturally caused a mad rush of prospectors to that region.

Reports received tell of wild scramble for rights, and all kinds of wild cat staking is said to be going on. Whether or not this state of stampede will improve, and be a matter of short duration, remains to be see. The 'Witness' takes this occasion to warn the public from speculation until more complete reports are made of the value and extent of these gold deposits.

In an interview with the 'Witness,' the Hon. Frank Cochrane, Ontario Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, said, that information has reached the department at Toronto that snowshoe staking is going on extensively in the newly discovered Porcupine district. It is only fair, he thought, to the public that they should be warned against buying claims staked out when the whole country is covered thickly with snow, as there can be no certainty whatever of the bona fide discovery of minerals made under such circumstances.

'Under the Mining Act,' said Mr.Cochrane, 'the department has power to appoint inspectors to inspect claims for discovery, and it may, possibly, be necessary to consider whether such inspectors should not be appointed for the purpose of stopping this wild-catting in case it is persisted in.

'The best safeguard for investors,however, is to examine the claims offered to them., or have them examined by competent and trustworthy men. The finds at Porcupine Lake are favorably spoken of, but there has not been time for such development, and in any case, a few discoveries do not mean that the whole country is studded with gold. Therefore, I would say, do not abandon your common sense in mining matters.'

HIGHEST PRICE FOR HOGS YET RECORDED

The price of hogs and hog products has now reached a new high altitude, and this rise of twenty-five cents per 100 pounds is a unique incident in the general ascension of prices of foodstuffs. 'There is a prospect of prices still further advancing,' says one authority in the packing business.

Selected lots were sold to-day as high as $9.25 per 100 pounds, weighed off cars. These conditions are brought about by the extreme scarcity of these animals throughout the country. The demand is god at present, but it is probable that consumption will lessen with any further rise of quotation. This is what happened in the case of poultry. Present prices show an increase of about $2 over those of last year.

The packing business is naturally affected by the rise. Packers and provision dealers are now revising their quotations on barrelled pork, pure and compound lard, bacon and other provisions. These, however, are not yet available.

Toronto Cattle Market

Toronto, Jan. 13.—Cattle trade is good, prices steady and firm, 142 loads in today, including 1948 cattle, 1092 sheep and lambs, 1700 hogs and 164 calves. Export catle choice, $5.25 to $6; do., medium, $5.50 to $5.75; do., bulls, $4.50 to $4.75; do., bulls, light, $4 to $4.50.; do., cows, $4.75 to $4.90; butchers' cattle choice, 5.25 to $5.50; do., medium, $5.00 to $5.25; do., common, $4 to $4.50; do. cows, $3.75 to $4.50; bulls, $4 to $4.50; stockers, choice, $4 to $4.25; do., medium, $3.50 to $3.75; do., common, $3 to $3.50; do., bulls, $3.50 to $4; heavy feeders, $4.75 to $5; short keeps, 5 to $5.25; milch cowsñ, choice, each, $40 to $50; do., common, each, $25 to $35; do., springers, each, $25 to $45; sheep, ewes, $4.50 to $4.75, steady; bucks, $3 to $3.50 steady; lambs, $6.50 to $7.50, steady; calves, 3 to $7.25, steady; hogs, selects, $8.70; fa's and underweights a quarter less off cars.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Jan. 17.

About 1475 head of butchers' cattle, 150 calves, 600 s heep and lambs and 1800 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards this forenoon. The offerings of live stock at this market during the week consisted of 2700 cattle, 375 caives, 850 sheep and lambs and 2850 hogs.

Trade was brisk with no material changes in the prices paid. Prime beeves sold at 5½c to 6¼c per lb.; pretty good animals, 4½c to 5¼c, and the c ommon stock, 3c to 4c per lb.

A number of large bulls were sold at 4½c to 5c per lb. Calves sold at from 3½c to 5½c per lb.

Sheep sold at about 4½c per lb., lambs at 6¼c to 6½c do.

Good lots of fat h ogs s old at f rom $9 to $9.40 per 100 lbs. The latter price was paid for hogs that had been contracted for.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Jan. 14.

A large farmers' market was scarcely in order in such bitter cold weather—10 below zero,—even the market gardeners were much less numerous than usual. Prices have an upward tendency, excepting turkeys and hay, which are lower. Oats sold at $1 the bag; buckwheat, $1.30 do.; potatoes, 50c to 60c the 80 lb. bag; turnips, beets and carrots, 50c to 660c do.; parsnips and onions, 80c do.; cabbages, 75c to $1 the barrel; celery, 50c to $1 the dozen; dressed hogs, 13c per lb.; beef hindquarters, 7c to 8c do.; do., forequarters, 5c to 6c do.; turkeys, 19c to 21c per lb.; geese, 14c to 15c do.; chickens, 15c ta 17c do.; tub butter, 24c to 26c do.; print butter, 25c to 30c do.; eggs, 40c to 60c the dozen; cream, 30c the quart; apples, $3 to $4.50 the barrel; cranberries, $7 do.; Valencia oranges, $3.50 the case for 420s; lemons, $3 the box; bananas, $1.50 to $2 the bunch; hay, $9 to $11 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $6 the 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

BEST HONEY SCARCE.

The demand for honey has been good this week, but the supply of strained clover honey is very light, and prices are exceedingly firm. White comb honey is firm at 14c to 15c.

There is a good deal of buckwheat honey coming in which is meeting with ready sale at 7c to 7 1-2c. White clover honey is scarce and prices are firm at 10 1-2c to 11c.

POTATOES IN PLENTY.

The potato market is over supplied with stock. Quebec varieties are selling at 40c to 50c per bag, and Ontario stock at 50c.

There are very few potatoes coming in from the Lower Provinces, as the price is too high to compete with Quebec and Ontario varieties. Green Mountains are nominally worth 62 1-2c to 65c, Montreal.

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: Nos. 123,073, Antonio Calichiopulo, Turin, Italy, sighting device; 123,093, Christen H. Kahrs, Christiania, Norway, fishing net; 123,105, Adolphe Pribil,Marseilles, France, lubricators with ball-closures; 123,122, Peter Lord, Montreal, Que., steering apparatus; 123,136, Harry Saville, Cleckheaton, England, continuous wire drawing machinery; 123,144, R. J. Caldwell and F. Pfleumer, London, England, manufacture of filling or stuffing material; 123,179, Carl H. C. Hakanson, Westeras, Sweden, driving wheels for sleighs.

AN AWFUL RECORD

The Convict Lamphere Before Dying Tells About the Gunness Murders.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 13.—Ray Lamphere, who died recently in the Indiana penitentiary at Michigan City, while serving a term for setting fire to the home of Mrs. Bella Gunness, near Laporte, Ind., left a confession that he had assisted the arch-murderess in disposing of the bodies of three men. When he believed death was near he confessed, and the confession is published to-day, under copyright by the 'Post Dispatch.'

Lamphere said he saw one of the men killed, and that he aided in burying all three. These men were Andrew Helglein and probably Ole Budsberg and Tonness Peterson Lien.

Lamphere said he thought he had not received as much money for his part in disposing of the bodies as he considered himself entitled to, and that he went to the farm at night with a woman, chloroformed Mrs. Gunness, her three children and Jennie Olson, and robbed the house of between sixty and seventy dollars. The light they used was a candle, and they left the house without knowing they had left behind a spark that soon burst into flames.

Mrs. Gunness's method of killing her victims, Lamphere said, was first to chloroform them as they slept, and then, if the drug did not itself kill, to cut off the heads with an axe.

It was in 1907, according to the confession, while Lamphere lived in the Gunness home, that he assisted Mrs. Gunness in disposing of the bodies of the three men. Each time a man was to be murdered, according to Lamphere, Mrs. Gunness sent him to purchase chloroform.

Lien, one of the victims, was thought by Lamphere to be the third husband of Mrs. Gunness. At the time of the Lamphere trial it was thought Jennie Olson, whom Lamphere says he chloroformed, had been killed by Mrs. Gunness.

The confession details how Mrs. Gunness informed Lamphere of the coming of her victims. The first man killed was from Minnesota. He never awoke from his sleep in the Gunneess house. In the darkness Lamphere was ordered by Mrs. Gunness to drop a gunnysack and its contents into a hole that had been made by another farm hand for rubbish.

Mrs. Gunness never told him what became of the man, but Lamphere received money from Mrs. Gunness. Within a month another man arrived. He wanted to know his rights before paying off the mortgage on the Gunness farm, and Mrs. Gunness took him to St. Joseph, Mich., Lamphere thought, where they were married.

A few nights after they came back there was another buying of chloroform.

Then Andrew Helglein came from South Dakota with a cheque for $2,893. This was cashed, and Helglein was given to understand he was nothing more than a farm hand. Lamphere was sent on an errand to Michigan City, to stay all night. He returned to the Gunness home, and through a hole in the floor heard Helglein groan in distress, and begging Mrs. Gunness to send for a doctor. It was chloral she had given Helglein, according to Lamphere. Presently Helglein fell to the floor, and Lamphere said he saw Mrs. Gunness strike the prostrate form and end the man's life. Lamphere, the following night buried this body with Mrs. Gunness's asistance.

Shortly after Mrs. Gunness and Lamphere quarrelled over money, and he was ordered off the farm. She put her money in the bank the afternoon before Lamphere, seeking money, chloroformed all the house and robbed and set fire to the place. Lamphere said he was drunk the night he visited the place. He thought he would find fifteen hundred dollars.

KILLED IN HIS CELLAR

Electrocuted With His Hands on His Furnace Door.

Newmarket, Ont., Jan. 10.—The adjourned inquest held here to-night by the coroner, Dr. Stuart Scott, to inquire into the death of Mr. George Partridge in the cellar of his residence on New Year's afternoon, was again adjourned until Friday the 14th. Mrs. Partridge and her daughter, Mrs. Hatch, testified to having found Mr. Partridge dead in the cellar with his hands on the furnace door. They tried to release him, but received a severe electrical shock. Two electrical experts agreed that Mr. Partridge had been electrocuted, the furnace having in some way become charged with electricity by coming in contact with a piece of wiring which had been poorly insulated. The wiring in the house looked as though put up by an amateur. Other experts have been called, and the Crown will endeavor to fix the responsibility for the accident.

BELLEVILLE WOMAN MISSING

Believed to be Between Montreal and Toronto.

Toronto, Jan. 12.—The police are in receipt of a most peculiar circular. It is from the chief of police of Belleville, and requests them to locate a woman who has been missing from that town since last September. According to it the woman's people have a lot of money, and the woman herself is wealthy, and the police here are at a loss to ascertain why a search was not instituted sooner. A woman such as described in this circular, however, could not go long without being detected.

The circular reads as follows: Mrs. George Pearce, married woman, wife of George Pearce, clerk with Ritchie Company, Belleville, left home in September last year. Last heard of in Trenton, Ont.; believed to be between Montreal and Toronto; very peculiar habits of buying parcels from stores, washing her hands unnecessarily, afraid of contracting consumption and dresses in white whenever possible. Great aversion to her husband and those most dear to her; parents are wealthy and she herself of good means; likely to be boarding privately; great shopper and bargain seeker; about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches all, slim build, fair complexion, and very light abundant hair, walks quickly and very active, well educated and accomplished. When last heard of was wearing a brown suit. Fullest inquiry desired.

NEWFOUNDLAND SURPLUS.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 12.—With revised figures, showing the colonial revenue for the half year ending December 31 to have increased $150,000 over the same period last year, it is officially estimated that the close of the fiscal year, June 30, will show a surplus of $250,000. The close of the colony's accounts last June showed a deficit of $150,000 for the year. The great increase in revenue is due chiefly to the exploitation of the interior lands and the extensive pulp manufacturing recently begun.

OBITUARY

HON. JUSTICE HODGINS.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—Thomas Hodgins, M.A., LL.D., judge of the Admiralty division of the Exchequer Court, and master-in-ordinary of the Supreme Court of Ontario, died suddenly at his home, 23 Bloor street west, late this afternoon while endeavoring to answer the telephone. Heart failure was the cause of death.

Judge Hodgins was born in Dublin in 1828. In 1848 he emigrated to Canada, and three years later was married to Maria Burgoyne, daughter of John Scoble, for some time a member of the British Parliament and also of the Parliament of Canada. His education was obtained in Bristol, England, and at the University of Toronto, from which he graduated with first-class honors in 1856. He was called to the Bar in 1876.

The affiliation of the University of Toronto with the universities of Oxford and Cambridge was arranged by Dr. Hodgins. He was the one also who investigated the claims of the University of Toronto against the Government, as a result of which there was added to the university's endowment 150,000 acres of land, and to its income $7,000 a year. In 1872 he was engaged as counsel, in association with Sir Oliver Mowat, in the arbitration proceedings over the matter of the boundary of Ontario. He entered the Legislature as member for West Elgin in 1871 and held his seat till 1878, in which year he contested West Toronto for the Dominion House of Commons in the Liberal interest, and he ran for West York in a similar way in 1882. He was a member of the Canadian volunteer militia and saw active service in the Fenian Raid of 1866. He belonged to the Military Institute and to the Toronto Gold Club. In religion he was an Anglican. He was a deep student of constitutional and political law and was the author of a number of legal works.

HENRY HICKSON.

Winnipeg, Jan. 11.—The death occurred yesterday at the General Hospital of Henry Hickson, manager of the Hudson's Bay Company's store at Battleford, Sask. He was born in London, 64 years ago. The family was a very old one, and Hickson & Sons figured in some of the oldest trade guilds of that city. He was also a nephew of the late Sir Sidney Waterloo. Mr. Hickson entered the Winnipeg service of the C. P. R., being associated with Mr. W. R. Baker, and from there he passed to the position of accountant of the land department of the Manitoba Northwestern Railway, under the commissionership of A. F. Eden. He was intimately associated with the working out of the early colonization schemes of that road, and had charge of the Canada Settlers' Loan Company's settlers at Saltcoats and Yorkton. When the colonization scheme was abandoned he entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company as manager, at Battleford, where he remained to the time of his death.

DR. JAMES HANNAY.

Dr. James Hannay, of St. John, N.B., a well-known journalist and historian, and a former city editor of the Montreal 'Herald,' was found dead on Wednesday, according to a despatch received from St. John.

The deceased journalist, who was 78 years of age, was a son of the late Rev. James Hannay, a native of Wigtown, Scotland, and was born at Richibucto, N.B. James Hannay, critic and author, who was a friend of Thackeray, and Dean Hannay, of St. Giles, Edinburgh, were of his father's family. He received his education at Kilpatrick parish school, Scotland, and the St. John Grammar school.

In 1862 his connection with the press commenced, and ,in 1867, the same year that he was called to the Bar, he was appointed reporter of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, which he held till 1873. He became assistant editor of the St. John 'Telegraph,' then city editor of the Montreal 'Herald,' from which position he returned to St. John as editor of the 'Gazette,' and in 1893, became chief editor of the 'Telegraph.' He was the author of a book of poems, and a number of historical works, which earned him a wide reputation.

At the time of his death he was working on a history of the life and times of Sir Leonard Tilley, and the history of the war of 1812. He was a corresponding member of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.

JAMES H. McAVITY.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 17.—James H. McAvity, diretcor of the firm of T. McAvity, Son, Limited, this city, died at one o'clock yesterday, aged 72.

PUNISHMENT TO FIT THE CRIME

The White Slave Bill Passed

Washington, Jan. 12.—By a viva voce vote the House to-day passed the Bennet-Sabath 'white slave bill.'

The 'white slave' bill is the result of an investigation of traffic in alien women, made by the national immigration commission. Provision is made for the deportation and exclusion of immoral aliens and for the exclusion and punishment of their procurers. Traffic in immoral women becomes subject to the restrictions of interstate commerce laws. Immigration laws are amended so as to exclude persons who are supported by or who receive proceeds from the prostitution of aliens.

The measure makes it a crime, punishable by a fine of not more than $5,000, and imprisonment for not more than ten years, for any person to procure a ticket for any person to go from one state to another to engage in prostitution. The latter provision aroused vigorous protests from many members of the House, on the ground that it was unconstitutional, in that it was an infringement of the police powers of the states.

A BLIZZARD IN ONTARIO.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—A regular western blizzard struck Toronto early this morning and as a result the city is to-day struggling along under difficulties. The street railway had prepared itself for the storm and in consequence managed to keep all cars running pretty well on time. Suburban lines, too, succeeded in keeping their tracks clear. All railway trains from the West are away behind time, however, some as much as three hours. The storm still continues. Similar conditions prevail at London, St. Thomas, Brantford, St. Catharines and Niagara Falls.

FIRE IN TORONTO SCHOOL.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—Fire from the furnace started a blaze under the stairs of the St. Clair Avenue School, West Toronto, at 10 o'clock this morning, and within 15 minutes of its discovery the stairs were blazing briskly. The children were all got out in safety, some by the windows. Most of those in the upper flat went down the burning stair, but a few would not pass the fire and returned. One boy named Taylor jumped from a second story window and broke a leg. Two others also jumped but escaped injury.

BLOWN TO PIECES.

Franklin, Pa., Jan. 12.—Three men were killed and a team of horses blown to atoms when a nitro-glycerine magazine at Brandon's Ferry exploded today. A house across the Allegheny river from the magazine was totally wrecked by the force of the explosion. The dead are: Jacob Greene, Oil City, oil well shooter; Peter Jennings, Brandon's Ferry, laborer; John Jennings, son of Peter, Brandon's Ferry. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN

Sir William Willcocks Claims to Have Discovered the Exact Site.

Constantinople, Jan. 12.—According to the 'Journal de Stamboul,' Sir William Willcocks, the British adviser to the Minister of Public Works, claims to have determined the exact site of the Garden of Eden. He places it at Hairiah, a flourishing oasis some two hundred and fifty kilometres north west of Bagdad. Through this site the Euphrates runs and is divided into four arms, representing the four rivers of Eden. Sir William suggests that the deluge was merely the flooding of the entire plain between the Euphrates and the Tigris, owing to those rivers breaking down the irrigation dikes, which had been built by the pastoral dwellers on the plain.

STATE AND CHURCH

French Government Making Ready to Meet the Clerical War.

Paris, Jan. 12.—The government has decided upon measures to meet the war proclaimed by the episcopate against the public schools, and the Minister of Education, M. Doumergue will announce the following decisions during the forthcoming debate on the school question in the Chamber of Deputies:

First, a modification of the bill recently introduced, to enable the government to clothe the public authorities with full power to meet the situation at every point.

Second, the submission of a bill introducing state control in Catholic or so-called private schools.

Third, the substitution of the state as the defendant for teachers in suits brought against them by Catholic parents' associations.

HIGH PRICES OF MEAT.

Head of Big Packing Company Says Retailers Make Large Profit.

Denver, Col., Jan. 12.—Harold Swift, of Swift & Company, in discussing the cost of living, said: 'Prices of meat are very high now, but there is every indication that they will go still higher. This is attributable to the high price of corn and the consequent scarcity of live stock. As long as the scarcity continues it is well to educate people to use the cheaper cuts of meat. These cheaper cuts are just as good and more wholesome if properly cooked.'

Mr. Swift admitted that the retail dealer is making a large gross profit on meat.

BLOODTHIRSTY DEEDS

Man With a Black Beard Shoots into a Crowd of Schoolboys.

New York, Jan. 12.—A black-bearded man in a black slouch hat drew an automatic pistol from his long coat this afternoon and fired five shots into a crowd of Harlem schoolboys who had been taunting him. Robert Lomas, six years old, was shot through the heart and died instantly. Arthur Shively, also six years old, was shot through the left lung and taken to a hospital seriously wounded.

The man in black, whom none of the frightened youngsters can describe accurately, shambled off into the bushes and rocks surrounding the boys' playground, and was soon lost to sight. One hundred and fifty policemen and a posse of citizens are hunting for him. The woods are encircled by police, the Harlem river is picketed, and the search is slowly tightening its lines to the northern extremity in Manhattan Island, but in the meantime the murderer may have slipped into a down town subway train, and thus swiftly escaped to temporary safety.

Half a hundred children, just freed from school, were coasting down the western slope of the Speedway woods this afternoon, while a group of grown ups stood watching the sport. Among them was the man with the black beard. He drew away from the crowd and edged up the side of the hill.

Just then down came little Arthur Shively on his sled, whooping a caution to footfarers. His sled halted on a bare spot, and as he stood up the madman whipped out his pistol and fired. No one can be found who saw the shot, but the bullet was delivered at such a close range that the boy's sweater was scorched. The boy shrieked and fell, and in the subsequent excitement everybody apparently thought of the boy and nobody of the man in black, for he ran off northward, unpursued.

It was some moments before a policeman arrived. The crowd was growing from all directions at once, but still without a leader of any definite intention. As Policeman Piser ran up, a small boy tugged him by the skirts of his coat.

'He's up there,' gasped the boy, 'and he's shot another boy.'

On the edge of the woods they found Robert Lomas, dead. Stragglers brought in reports that they heard other shots, five in all, but there are no definite clues.

PREMIER OF B. C. AND C. N. R.

A question of rates may delay the construction of the C. N. R. in British Columbia. Premier McBride has expressed himself, with reference to the proposed rates, and intimates that he wants some guarantee that the people of the province will receive adequate protection for their interests, which is practically equivalent to asking the C. N. R. to fix their rates now. Mr. William Mackenzie, president of the C. N. R., stated that the company would build the road if the restrictions placed on them were not too onerous, and they could see a reasonable chance of getting some return on their money. Mr. D. D. Mann, in speaking about the matter, said that it was impossible to fix rates until the cost of construction had been ascertained. It was quite a different proposition, building a railway across the Rocky Mountains, and British Columbia, to building one on the prairies, and it was much more difficult to estimate the cost.

MR. BRODEU IMPROVING.

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—The Hon. L. P. Brodeur passed a good night and his physician this morning reports that his condition has materially improved. It is not anticipated, however, that he will be able to resume his parliamentary duties for, at least, a fortnight. There is no indication of further complications and it is felt that the danger point has been passed.

FINED FOR NOT KEEPING BOOKS.

Toronto, Jan. 12.—Under the Criminal Code, Edward MacCormack was fined $50 by Judge Denton for not keeping a set of books, he being a debtor to the extent of $1,000. This is the first conviction in Ontario under this section of the code, which compels all persons owing one thousand dollars to keep books properly for purposes of inspection.

When Cold Winds Blow

When cold winds blow, biting frost is in the air, and back-draughts down the chimney deaden the fires, then the

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

shows its sure heating power by steadily supplying just the heat that is needed for comfort.

The Perfection Oil Heater is unaffected by weather conditions. It never fails. No smoke—no smell—just a genial, satisfying heat. The new

Automatic Smokeless Device

prevents the wick being turned too high. Removed in an instant.

Solid brass font holds 4 quarts of oil—sufficient to give out a glowing heat for 9 hours—solid brass wick carriers—damper top—cool handle—oil indicator. Heater beautifully finished in nickel or Japan in a variety of styles.

Every Dealer Everywhere. If Not At Yours, Write for Descriptive Circular to the Nearest Agent of

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited

or

THE QUEEN CITY OIL CO., Limited

MAPLE GROVE PROFITS

depend entirely upon your own efforts. Carelessness and out-of-date methods eat up the profits of many a good Maple Grove. Is yours one of them?

Let us show you how a "CHAMPION" EVAPORATOR will give you a bigger profit from the same number of trees, with less labor.

The "CHAMPION" EVAPORATOR is built for long, hard service and good results. There are no complicated parts to get out of order. You save on fuel, time and labor, and get better syrup and sugar. Isn't this worth considering?

Nine-tenths of all prizes for maple products at the fall fairs go to users of the "CHAMPION" EVAPORATOR.

We will prove this if necessary.

FREE.—Write for a copy of our illustrated Booklet. It's useful to any man who taps a maple tree.

The Grimm Mfg. Co.,
58 Wellington St., Montreal.

RHODESIA'S PROGRESS.

Returned Missionary Tells of Life in a Go-ahead Colony.

'Rhodesia is one of the most promising countries of South Africa,' said Mr. C. C. Fuller, of the American Board of Foreign Missions of Boston, who has lately returned from the scene of his labors in the missionary field, while discussing the state of affairs in that colony with a 'Witness' reporter. The people of England think of Rhodesia, as Canadians of the East think of Saskatchewan or Manitoba. The country has been open for settlement for about 16 years, and all the best districts have been taken up by emigrants from England, Scotland, Ireland and Germany. The size of a government farm is six thousand acres. The climate of a large part of Rhodesia is excellent and it enjoys a good rainfall. We have all the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zones, likewise those of the tropics. The country is rapidly developing from a commercial standpoint, and was one of the first of the South African colonies to recover from the effects of the depression, which followed the boom after the war.

There was great activity in South Africa immediately following the cessation of hostilities, owing to the building operations which were indulged in so recklessly and generally, which was wholly based upon an assumption that there would be an enormous influx of emigrants into the country, who failed to materialize, and the reaction was extremely severe. Rhodesia emerged from this commercial lethargy about three years ago, and has been making remarkable strides ever since. Most of the colonies of South Africa may be said to be only now beginning to emerge from this depression.'

Asked about the work of the mission in South Africa, Mr. Fuller said: 'Our mission was established sixteen years ago, and we have from the beginning emphasized the industrial feature of our work. This phase consists of manual training, which we believe in a young country like Rhodesia is of special importance. So far, the results have been most encouraging, and we are extending our work and strengthening each department. I was sent out to organize an industrial department for our mission, at the close of the war. We took out considerable equipment, and among other things, there was a traction engine, saw mill, machinery for making bricks and roofing tiles, flour mill machinery, machine and carpenter shop tools. Since then we have added machinery for making flooring and ceiling, printing press equipment for the printing connected with the industrial department. This industrial work is carried on with the general educational work of the mission.

'The school at Mount Silinda exerts a great influence among both the white and black population of the country. Many of our boys come from long distances, often several hundred miles, to avail themselves of the opportunities for self-support while securing an education, because that is what is possible by our system of education.

Sometimes it requires ten or twelve days walking for these boys to reach our school, they come from such great distances. They generally stay with us from three to six years, and then secure very good positions at the mines and in the cities, and are able to earn from four to sixteen times as much money as they would without this training. This enables them to establish respectable Christian homes, educate their children and raise up and establish a self-supporting church.'

MANCHURIAN RAILWAYS.

France Will Remain Loyal to Russia, But Offend Neither Britain or Japan.

Paris, Jan. 11. — France's position relative to the proposition for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways, was defined semi-officially today as follows:

France has no political interest in the question except to remain loyal to her ally, Russia, and to do nothing which might offend Great Britain and Japan. When these three powers have reached an agreement France will follow in their wake. If later an international financial syndicate is formed, France will participate upon the condition that she is afforded a basis of absolute equality with the most favored nation.

It is learned that before submitting the note, which consists of two separate propositions—first, China's repurchase of the Manchurian roads through the means of an international financial syndicate; and, second, international support for the construction of the Chin-Chow-Fu Tsitsikhar Railway—the United States secured the adhesion in principle of Great Britain and China, without, however, their definite acceptance of the plan. It is believed here that the second part of the memorandum has the better chance of success, and it is assumed that the United States figures that if this is accepted it will eventually entail the acceptance of the first part, upon the theory that the junction of two parallel roads will prove necessary sooner or later.

'MAN OF MYSTERY.'

Crushed to Death in a Factory in Illinois.

Venice, Ill., Jan. 11.—Louis Smith, known as the 'man of mystery,' and supposed to have been a French nobleman, was crushed to death in a factory here. He had worked just a week for the first time in 53 years he had lived here. Smith was credited with having saved 32 lives from the Mississippi river, and was known among river men from New Orleans to St. Paul. He lived in a comfortably equipped houseboat off the harbor, and appeared to be a man of wealth and refinement. He spent all his time reading, and never was known to do manual labor until a week ago, when he got a job in a factory. He was unfamiliar with machinery and ventured too near a cogwheel, which caught his clothes and dragged him into the machine.

PATRONAGE WITHDRAWN.

The Lieutenant-Governor and a Scientific Society.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir Alphonse Pelletier has written a letter to Archbishop Bruchesi informing him that he has withdrawn his patronage from the Canadian branch of the 'Alliance Scientifique Universelle,' the central board of which is in Montreal. Sir Alphonse explains that he had accepted the honorary presidency of the society, under the impression that it was simply an association for the diffusion of scientific knowledge, but he has since ascertained that the 'Alliance Scientifique' aims at propagating ideas which he does not approve, and he adds: 'As Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, it is my duty to repudiate such anti-Christian views, and I do so without hesitation. Moreover, I am a Catholic, and I have always made it a point to assert myself as such. Now, it is not at the end of my career that I would like to write, even at a distance, "with the men of thought in the Renan group."'

The last words above quoted appeared in the last annual report as indicating the aim of the society.

Commenting on this letter, the 'Semaine Religieuse' congratulates the Lieutenant-Governor upon the attitude taken by him, and adds: 'It seems to us that, after this letter, the case is one easy to decide for all Catholics: the 'Alliance Scientifique Universelle' in no way deserves our confidence. Those who may have been deceived by its title and name have a noble example to follow. They will follow it, and that will be, we hope, the end of the society.'

OUR MAIL BAG.

Brandon, Man.

Publishers of Montreal 'Weekly Witness.'

Dear Sirs, — Kindly forward your paper to above address so long as enclosed pays for. I would like to see your paper made known to everyone in this western country. Its fine stand on all moral questions makes it one that could be of great influence in a new country.

Yours truly,
(MISS) C. E. SHORTT.

Lacombe, Alta.

Editor 'Witness.'

Dear Sir,—I have left Phoenix, B.C., and would request you to kindly send my 'Witness' to Lacombe, Alberta. I appreciate you, good, clean paper, and my wife says she could not keep house without it. Wishing you all success in the future.

Yours sincerely,
HUGH REED.

Embro, Dec. 22, 1909.

Dear Editor,— It is ever a great pleasure to me to renew my subscription to the 'Weekly Witness.' I would not like to do without such an excellent and useful paper. It does me good to read it, both mentally and morally. Wishing you all the season's compliments.

Very sincerely yours,
(MRS.) A. FERGUSON.

Swan River, Man.

Dear Sirs,—I have read with great pleasure and profit your editorial pages during the past year. I consider that no man who professes to be independent should be without that section of your paper. I have been reading the 'Witness' all my life, as it was one of the corner-stones of my home training. I have always been an advocate of having it in every home in my congregation, and have been able to get some good results from such efforts. I look forward with renewed interest to having it another year, as well as your other papers.

I am yours sincerely,
(REV.) FRED. MILLER.

Cleone, Cal'y.

Business Manager 'Witness.'

Dear Sir,—I have been a reader of your paper now about forty years. I enjoy its weekly visits like those of a familiar friend. It has kept fresh memories of the past, and greatly helped to perpetuate our affection for the land of our old home. The 'Witness' has been a public benefactor, and richly deserves the patronage and appreciation it is receiving.

It is a safe instructor in moulding public opinion and in deciding questions that involve the general welfare of the Dominion. You have done nobly toward consolidating the country, unifying the people, promoting good laws and advancing the material, moral and spiritual welfare of your extensive constituency. Wishing you long life and abundant prosperity.

Yours truly,
J. S. ROSS.

Stamford, Ont.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

Dear Sirs,—Will you kindly send the 'Northern Messenger' to the following addresses, for as long as the amount pays for. Have been a constant subscriber for years, but in moving have neglected to send for our old friend. We are lost without it.

Yours truly,
N. CUMMINGS.

Roland, Man.

The Publishers of the Montreal 'Witness.'

Gentlemen,—I enclose one dollar for a renewal subscription to the 'Weekly Witness,' and wish your paper every success. Yours is the only paper I have thought it worth my while to read, especially when taking into consideration my desire to perform with intelligence and reason my duties as an elector and citizen. No man who feeds his mind upon the mendacious political news which party organs serve up to him can long retain clearness of vision to discern between truth and falsehood.

I am, sir, your faithfully,
JEFFRY CULLIER.

Amherst.

Dear Sirs, We have taken your paper many years and appreciate it very much, and always take pleasure in recommending it as the best family paper in the Dominion, as it is educative in every respect.

Yours truly,
MRS. J. G. HARDING.

With renewal subscription :—

'We have had the "dear old 'Witness'" in the family for about thirty-five years, and though late in renewing, would be very sorry to be without an issue. Yours sincerely,
C. E. McCONNELL.

Chedotre, Ont.

Cardinal, Ont.

Dear Editor,—I may say I have been a constant reader of your valuable paper for a period of eighteen years, and I can assure you it is admired very much by myself and family. Especially do we admire the stand the 'Witness takes for political purity, for righteousness, for temperance; for its strong editorials on the burning questions of the day, and for its clear, clarion notes on Imperialism. I sincerely hope that your efforts along these lines may be crowned with abundant success, both at home and abroad.

Faithfully yours,
W. A. TODD.

From the Rev. C. F. Conner, Prince Rupert, B.C.:

The 'Witness' has been coming to me during the past year regularly, and up to a short time ago I was not aware of the name of the generous donor. I want to tell you that the appreciation of the 'Witness' has grown on me. I admire the manly and fearless stand it takes on social and moral reform, on civic maters, and on national and international questions. Your foreign news is good and writen up in a way that does not require too much time from a busy man. There are other features I might commend, but I shall desist.

Brookdale Cottage, Beebe, Que.

I have purposed may times making an effort to get subscribers for the 'Witness.' We consider it one of the best papers in the Dominion, and we are taking a large number of periodicals, but we feel we get more for one dollar in the 'Witness' than we get elsewhere for double the amount.

Yours sincerely,
H. E. QUINN.

Antrim, N. H.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Montreal, Que.

Dear Sirs,—Am enclosing money to pay for renewal to 'Daily Witness.' I could not live without the 'Witness.' Though living in the United States, it gives news of this land in more thorough manner than papers here.

Sincerely yours,
(REV.) O. E. KENDALL.

"Canadian Pictorial"

CANADA'S POPULAR NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

Enamelled paper, finest inks, best of printing.

Must be seen to be appreciated.

The 'Canadian Pictorial' is the best printed magazine in Canada. It is crowded with the most interesting pictures of recent happenings, pictures of beautiful or curious things, portraits of men and women in the limelight, pictures showing the kaleidoscopic development of our great Dominion—pictures that tell the facts as no type-printed pages ever could. It is the next best thing to travelling and seeing people, places, and events, with one's own eyes.

The 'Canadian Pictorial' has simply bounded into popularity, and to-day boasts a larger circulation than any other magazine in Canada. It contains between one and two thousand square inches of pictures in each issue, and costs to produce a thousand dollars each issue—sometimes considerably more.

The more people are educated, the more they appreciate and value pictures of current events, for they convey so much information in so short a time. But the children also profit by and enjoy them.

We don't need to praise the 'Canadian Pictorial.' We can leave that to others—to its subscribers who, sending their renewal subscriptions, cannot refrain from praising it—to other publishers who, knowing how vastly more expensive the production of such fine pictures is than many times the volume of poorer pictures or type pages, express wonder at the value we are able to give, and overflow with compliments for the exquisite work and interesting features of the 'Canadian Pictorial.'

What its Readers say:

The Leader of the Opposition, House of Commons, Ottawa:

'The 'Canadian Pictorial' is certainly worthy of all praise. I have been particularly struck with the excellence of the portraits and illustrations.

(Signed) R. L. BORDEN.'

The Lord High Commissioner for Canada, London, Eng.:

'The 'Canadian Pictorial,' a publication which, if I may be permitted to say so, is a credit to Canada.

(Signed) STRATHCONA.'

'The 'Canadian Pictorial' reflects great credit on the publishers.'—R. Wallace, Westwood, Mass.

'A marvel for cheapness and excellence.'—The Rev. T. B. Darby, Carbonear, Nfld.

'Your 'Pictorial' is worthy of national patronage and encouragement.'—The Rev. W. Bowman Tucker, M.A., Ph.D., St. Johns, Que.

'I am greatly pleased with the 'Canadian Pictorial.' No true Canadian should be without it.'—Geo. Martin, Penhold, Alta.

What the Press says:

'If you have not yet seen the 'Canadian Pictorial' there is a great pleasure in store for you. The 'Canadian Pictorial' has no counterpart in its special field. It is the most expensively produced illustrated publication in Canada.' —'Mail and Empire,' Toronto, Ont.

'Only $1.00 per year, but worth twice that amount.'—'Reporter,' Kingsville, Ont.

'The illustrations are high class, and the printing is in keeping.'—'The Spectator,' Hamilton, Ont.

'It bears out its undertaking to give its patrons only the highest class of work, and certainly offers them the maximum of pictures.'—'Star,' Toronto, Ont.

'Beautifully printed; the entire magazine highly creditable to the publishers.' —'Evening Times,' Hamilton, Ont.

'The pictures in the 'Pictorial' are among the finest that have been produced. The whole magazine is one of abounding interest.'—'World,' Vancouver, B.C.

'The 'Canadian Pictorial' has been steadily improving with each year of its existence and is a credit to Canadian journalism.'—'The Presbyterian Witness,' Halifax, N.S.

If it delights others so much, it will please you.

Issued Monthly, 10 cents a copy, $1.00 a year.

THE PICTORIAL PUBLISHING CO., 142 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

SEE THE CLUBBING OFFERS ADJOINING.

'WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD.'

CLUBBING OFFERS

Good for any country mentioned in list on page 8.

Your own renewal and one new subscription, for only . $1.60
" " " and two " " " " . $2.00

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.

COMBINATION PRICES WITH OUR OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead' with the 'Canadian Pictorial,' worth $2.00, for only $1.75

☞ Your own subscription to the 'Witness' and 'Pictorial' and one new subscription to either, worth $3.00, for only $2.00

'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide,' worth $2.50, for . $2.25

'Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger,' worth $1.40, for $1.20

'Weekly Witness' and World Wide' and 'Canadian Pictorial' one year each, worth $3.50 for $3.00
Two such clubs for . . $5.00.

WEEKLY WITNESS FAMILY CLUB

'Weekly Witness'
'World Wide'
'Canadi n Pictorial'
'Northern Messenger'
} worth $3.90, for $3.25

Two such clubs for . . $5.50

In the case of the family club, three of the papers must go to the same house, but the fourth may be sent to some friend else. where as a **Gift Subscription.**

Remit by money order or registered letter, at our risk,

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

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.

For **TWO NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS** to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' at $1.00 a year, we give choice of the following:
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 a 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.
3. Gun Metal Watch, guaranteed one year, fancy dial, enamel emblem on back of case, thoroughly satisfactory. Plain, serviceable chain included.

For larger lists, premiums of proportionate value will be given. Quotations made on any premium specially wanted, when at all possible.

In any one of the above offers, a new subscription to 'World Wide,' at $1.50, or to the 'Canadian Pictorial,' at $1.00, may be substituted for a new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness,' as may also three new subscriptions to the 'Northern Messenger.'

Samples and subscription blanks sent on request.

Remit all moneys by money order, postal note or registered letter AT OUR RISK to

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
'Witness' Office,
MONTREAL.

Cut out the above and keep for reference, and watch for other offers.

A GOLDEN WEDDING IN NOVA SCO TIA—MR. AND MRS. ANDREW AN THONY AND FAMILY, OF LOWER SELMAN.

The fiftieth anniversary of the wedding of Mr and Mrs. Andrew Anthony was celebrated at their residence, Lower Selmah, Nova Scotia, on December 29th, under circumstances which made it a unique event in genealogical annals, one that probably is not often equalled. They were married on December 29th, 1859, by the Rev. T. S. Crowe, lived for a year in Noel Shore, removing thence to Lower Selmah, where they have since lived, and where all the children but one were born. They had a family of twelve—eight boys and four girls—and the circle is yet unbroken. All the children are married and all were present on this occasion, together with the four sons-in-law, four of the daughters-in-law, and twenty of the thirty-five grandchildren. Three of the sons make their home in the United States, two of them mechanical engineers. Robert in Stamford, Conn., and Leonard in Hartford. The third, Edwin, is secretary of the Empire State Ice Association of New York, in which he is a large shareholder. Three more of the boys, Andrew, George and Fred, are carrying on the business of lumbering and shipbuilding, which was conducted for many years by the father, who built some ships that ranked with the largest wooden vessels that ever sailed out of the Bay of Fundy. William is manager and partner of the Anthony Lumber Co., which does a large volume of business in South Maitland, N.S., while another son, Silas, is a minister, pastor of the Congregational Church, St. John, N.B. The daughters, Mrs. F. H. Faulkner, Mrs. L. E Aubrey, Mrs. M. H. O'Brien and Mrs H. O. Densmore, all live in the vicinity of the old home.

Invitations bearing the words 'No presents,' were extended to the number of over 200, and the bride and groom of fifty years received their many friends from 2 to 10 p.m. The guests were given a bounteous repast in a large annex dining hall, which had been erected and beautifully decorated for the occasion. While the fifty candles blazed brightly on the golden wedding cake, congratulations were conveyed to the honored and honorable couple in neat addresses by the Revs. Cannon (Congregationalist), Nightingale (Methodist), Clark (Baptist), and Meek (Presbyterian), and by Mr. Charles Crowe, the only surviving son of the minister who married them. Mr. R. M. Anthony and the Rev. S. W. Anthony responded on behalf of their parents. The evening passed pleasantly with social intercourse and music.

The number of those who were present at the wedding fifty years before is greatly depleted by death, and only three of those who survive were able to be present to extend congratulations on this occasion. Mr. Anthony is 78 years of age, and his wife 70, both in excellent health, as are all the children.

The Anthonys were of English extraction and came in the early days from the United States and settled near the site where the old home now stands. The genealogy can be traced back through many generations. The late famous Susan B. Anthony, of Rochester, N.Y., was of the same ancestry. Mrs. Anthony's maiden name was Main, and is distinctly of Scotch descent. Her great-grandfather was one of the early settlers in Nova Scotia, who came out to Pictou in the ship 'Hector,' eventually settling as a farmer in Noel, Hants Co., where Mrs. Anthony was born. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor of Point St. Charles Congregational Church, Montreal, is a brother.

The Congregational Church, of which they are members, and Mr. Anthony is senior deacon, was organized in their house, where meetings were held until the present house of worship was completed. All the children united with this church, and only one is now in another denomination, being a deacon in the Dutch Reformed Church in Coxsackie, N.Y.

Mr. Anthony has been postmaster for upwards of 40 years. He has been a life-long Liberal, having been a personal friend of the Hon. Joseph Howe, one of Nova Scotia's foremost sons. He still takes a keen interest in political affairs.

The influence for good exercised by these people in the community cannot be computed. All who know them will testify to their honesty, integrity, largeness of mind and heart, and spirit of benevolence. They have raised a large family of boys and girls, who are profitable citizens of the Commonwealth, and many others also rise up to call them blessed.

The unbroken family of 14 members spent the week together. On Sunday evening, January 2nd, 1910, a religious service of worship was held in the home, when many from the vicinity gathered with the family. One of the daughters was organist, while eight of the children composed a double quartette, which rendered excellent music, and a sermon was preached by the Rev. S. W. Anthony, from the text, 'Blessed be the Lord God of our fathers.' This service was a beautiful and fitting end to a delightful period of fellowship, and next morning the good-byes were said.

WORLD WIDE

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 the 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.'

Regular readers of 'World Wide' are kept in touch with the world's thinking.

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, Lit.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 its setup and style it is ideal."—W. Grieve Nichol, M.D., Montreal, Que.

"From a wide choice of publications, Canadian, British, etc., 'World Wide' must be singled out, as a collection of articles chosen with fine discrimination and literary taste, and dealing with the most advanced thought and effort of our time. To be a regular reader of 'World Wide' means to partake of the intellectual life of the present day."—The Rev. C. E. and Mrs. Dobbs, Oak Bank, Man.

5 Cents a Copy;
$1.50 a year.

Sample Copies Free on Application.
Consult our Liberal Clubbing Offers.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers,
'Witness' Building, Montreal, Canada.

NEW YORK'S PROPOSED STATE PARK AND ITS PRINCIPAL DONORS.

Mrs. Mary W. Harriman, widow of the late Mr. E. H. Harriman, has given to the State of New York, 10,000 shares of land and $1,000,000 for the establishment of a great public park on the west bank of the Hudson River. Announcement of this gift was made by Governor Hughes in his annual message to the Legislature. In making the gift Mrs. Harriman is carrying out a set project of her late husband, which he conceived several years ago.

The scheme contemplates an immense park along the river, extending from Fort Lee, N.J., to Newburg, taking in the ten thousand acre tract donated by the late Mr. Harriman, and thousands of acres of other inland tracts, costing considerably more than $5,000,000, and forming one of the most extensive park systems in the world. The Governor devotes a large part of his message to the subject and strongly commends the plan, which is jointly that of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, as executor of her husband's estate, and the Palisades Park Commission... The Governor also praises the generosity of the late railway president.

Seventeen other individuals, several of whom own estates along the west shore of the Hudson, have contributed a total of $1,625,000 to further the plan advocated by the Park Commission, making more than $2,500,000 already available for the carrying out of the gigantic plan. Messrs. John D. Rockefeller and J. Pierpont Morgan head the list, with gifts of $500,000 each. Others are Mrs. Margaret Olivia Sage, Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. George F. Baker, Mr. James Stillman, Mr. John D. Archbold, Mr. William Rockefeller, Mr. Frank A. Munsey, Mr. Henry Phipps, Mr. E. T. Stotesbury, Mrs. F. H. Gary and Mr. George W. Perkins, who contribute $50,000 each, and Miss Helen Miller Gould, Mrs. Ellen F. James and Mr. Arthur Curtiss James (jointly) and V. Everit Macy, with gifts of $25,000.

UNITED SOUTH AFRICA

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, First Governor-General.

(By the Parliamentary Correspondent of the 'Daily Chronicle.')

The appointment of Mr. Herbert Gladstone as the first Governor-General of the newly-created Union of South Africa will be received with general favor, both in the Mother Country and in the sub-continent.

Jingoes of the baser sort will doubtless make use of the occasion to calumniate afresh the memory of Mr. Herbert Gladstone's father, on account of his responsibility for what is called 'the Majuba surrender.' The magnanimity which ordered Sir Evelyn Wood not to strike, though he held the Boers in the hollow of his hand, has been vilified by every conceivable epithet. Yet, but for the geological accident of the discovery of gold in the Transvaal, that policy would have been justified by the up-growth of a contented and modest Republic of Boer farmers under the suzerainty of Britain. 'Strange in mighty nations,' writes John Morley, 'is moral cowardice disguised as Roman pride. All the more may we admire the moral courage of the Minister. For moral courage may be needed even where aversion to bloodshed fortunately happens to coincide with high prudence and sound policy of State.'

Happily there is no need to dilate on this point. We must leave to the historian the task of apportioning praise and blame for the amazing concatenation of events of which South Africa was the theatre from 1878 to 1900. Meanwhile we can rejoice that much of the old racial bitterness that poisoned its political life has disappeared. The grant of autonomy to the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony have educed a new spirit of concord among British and Dutch, and the unification of the four States is its happy fruit. It was a sagacious stroke of policy to bestow so soon after the war full rights of self-government on the inhabitants of the two conquered republics. In its boldness, as in its wisdom and generosity, it harmonized with the noblest traditions of the British Empire. Mr. Herbert Gladstone was a member of the cabinet to which belongs the credit for that supreme act of statesmanship. That is no bad credential for the first Governor-General of the Union of South Africa. Nor is it to his disadvantage that he is the inheritor of a great name imperishably associated with liberty and with what Henry Ward Beecher called 'Christian statesmanship.'

SUCCESS AT THE HOME OFFICE.

A great Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Gladstone has richly earned by his own public services the high distinction conferred upon him by his appointment as first Governor-General of a United South Africa. He has filled many offices in the Ministerial hierarchy, all of them with credit. The two great landmarks in his official career are his period of service as Chief Liberal Whip and his tenure of the responsible position of Home Secretary. Something will be said later on about his work at whip. But it is on his work at the Home Office that Mr. Gladstone's title to statesmanship rests. He is so modest a man, so disinclined to advertise his achievements, that few people realize that he is one of the two most successful Home Secretaries—Mr. Asquith was the other—of our generation. He went to the Home Office first as Under Secretary to Mr. Asquith in 1892, and returned to it as chief in 1905. Into the few years that have elapsed since 1905 Mr. Gladstone has crowded an amount of beneficent work, legislative and administrative, for which there is no parallel in the records of the Home Office. It is not speaking with exaggeration, but with strict measured sobriety, to say that he has been a great Home Secretary.

The Home Office is a department with two sharply differentiated phases of activity. One side of it has to do with industry, the other with crime.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Factories, mines, workshops come under the Home Office; so do prisons, and all the associated machinery of the criminal law. Mr. Gladstone has devoted himself with equal zeal to both phases of Home Office work. The sad position of the criminal, this rebel against and outcast of society, appealed to those humane and philanthropic sympathies which he inherited from his illustrious father, to whom during his life the oppressed of every clime looked up with hope and reverence and gratitude. It is difficult to speak too highly of Mr. Herbert Gladstone's work on behalf of prison reform, and in humanizing our methods of punishing the criminal. He has brought hope to the hopeless, and has breathed a new and tender spirit into these palaces of woe. The juvenile offender, the adult recidivist, the hardened criminal have come within the range of his all-enfolding sympathy. It is not the sympathy of emotionalism, but of manliness and understanding. Just as a sense of the sanctity of childhood inspired the Children Act, so a belief in the salvability (if one may use the term) of the criminal inspired the Prevention of Crime Act. The same humane spirit prompted the passage of the Probation of Offenders Act, which gave to magistrates a discretionary power to release an offender on probation without sentencing him to fine or imprisonment.

On this side of his work alone Mr. Gladstone has earned the gratitude of the nation by his union of practical wisdom with compassionate feeling. But this is only one of the multifarious activities of the Home Office. Into every one of them Mr. Gladstone has entered with zeal and highmindedness. His greatest legislative achievement was the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, which brought the benefits of compensation to 6,000,000 workers, including shop assistants, clerks, seamen, domestic servants, and the sufferers from industrial diseases.

ADMINISTRATION.

The administrative work of his department must always be the prime concern of the Home Secretary. Mr. Gladstone's reign at the Home Office is coincident with a period of great departmental activity. The number of factory inspectors has been increased, twenty-three inspectors, fifteen assistant inspectors, and eight lady inspectors having been added to the establishment. Among the incidents of Home Office work in the past four years may be mentioned: The order authorizing the introduction of the taximeter cab in London; the establishment by the King of a medal, called 'The Edward Medal,' for acts of gallantry in all dangerous occupations; an increase in the staff of mine inspectors; a weekly day of rest for the Metropolitan Police; and an order to the Immigration Boards under the Aliens Act that political or religious refugees should be given the benefit of the doubt, where any doubt exists.

As Home Secretary, Mr. Gladstone showed firmness and tact in dealing with several incidents calling for delicate handling, such as the Eucharist procession in Westminster, the women suffragist prisoners, and the D'Angeley case.

All this makes a record of Ministerial work during four fruitful years of which any man might be proud.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone has been less successful than in his department. He is not an orator, and has never had any disposition to play the part of a gladiator in that exciting arena. But he stands well with the House of Comons, thanks to a frank cordiality of manner and a winning sincerity. The passage of the Eight Hours Mines Act brought him into close association with the representatives of the miners, with whom his relations have been enviably happy.

HONORABLE CAREER.

Before going to the Home Office at the invitation of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in December, 1905, Mr. Gladstone acted as chief Liberal whip, succeeding the late Mr. Thomas Ellis in 1899. It was a thankless job to 'whip' the Liberal Opposition of those days, riven as it was with feuds and rivalries Mr. Gladstone fulfilled the duties admirably, with a fine blend of zeal and discretion. The rapprochment between Liberalism and Labor, which was a happy feature of the general election of 1906, was largely due to his insight and sagacity.

In 1892 Mr. Gladstone served as Under Secretary of the Home Office under Mr. Asquith. He has represented Leeds in the House of Commons without a break since 1880. In that year his eminent father was elected both for Midlothian and for Leeds. The Leeds seat was assigned to Herbert, who in the same year had unsuccessfully contested Middlesex against Lord George Hamilton. It is worth noting that the next parliament will be the first since 1832 without a Gladstone in the House of Commons. Mr. Herbert Gladstone will be in South Africa, and no other member of the family is a candidate at the impending general election. For nearly one hundred years there has been a Gladstone in the House, the great Liberal leader's father, Sir John Gladstone, having been elected for Lancaster in 1818. Mr. W. E. Gladstone entered the House in 1832.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone was born in Downing street in 1854, when his father was Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was educated at Eton and Oxford. His contemporaries at Eton included his relatives, the three Lyttelton brothers, Lord Esher and the Earl of Plymouth. He won more distinction in athletics at Eton than in scholarship. He carried his passion for athletics with him to Oxford, and has preserved his interest in them to this day. Cricket, football, golf have from time to time claimed his devotion. He is a firm believer in the value of physical culture. Another of Mr. Gladstone's relaxations is music, to which he is as fondly attached as is Mr. Balfour. Mr. Gladstone's wife, daughter of the late Sir Richard Paget, a stout Somersetshire Tory, shares her husband's love for music, and, indeed, participates with a charm and distinction all her own in most of his interests. All who know her agree that Mrs. Gladstone is certain to be equal to all the duties that will devolve on her as the Governor-General's wife. As for Mr. Gladstone himself, as the representative of the Crown in South Africa, he will be emphatically the right man in the right place.

H. J.

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.

A GREAT CHEMIST.

A Glance at the Work He Accomplished.

The Westminster 'Gazette,' in recording the death of Dr. Ludwig Mond, the distinguished chemist, which occurred recently in London, says: 'Few men of whom we have record have combined so completely the power of original research with the executive and commercial genius which has turned discovery to great practical uses. Other chemists have made their discoveries and have left to others their every-day application. Dr. Mond was able himself to carry almost all his inventions to the point at which they became of commercial value. The result has been that he has created vast industries, employing millions of capital and thousands of workmen, and he has kept in this country a great business which would, without the aid of his discoveries, have passed to other countries.

Under the guidance of Dr. Mond, the firm of Brunner, Mond & Co. has progressed continually until to-day it is the largest concern of the kind in the world, and one of the representative British industries. Of the beginning of the enterprise, in 1873, Sir John Brunner recently said that during the first twelve months everything exploded that could explode, and everything broke that could break, until the partners had nothing left but their credit and their licences from Ernest Solvay, of Brussels, to manufacture soda by his ammonia process. That process had been patented in ignorance of the fact that the invention was seventy years old, but in the hands of Dr. Mond it was developed in commercial utility until it became enormously successful.

THE SOLVAY PROCESS.

'Though he had long since been a naturalized British subject, Dr. Mond, was born at Hesse-Cassel, in Germany, in 1839, being the eldest son of a merchant of that town. After his ordinary schooling he took up chemistry as a special study, and at Heidelberg became a pupil of the renowned Robert Bunsen. Subsequently he held several appointments in chemical works in Germany, and later came to England to introduce his process for the recovery of sulphur from alkali waste, which he did with success. Afterwards he returned to the Continent again to take charge of the erection and management of a Leblanc alkali works at Utrecht, in Holland. It was the Leblanc process, with its use of the expensive manufactured salt and the employment of sulphur as the decomposing agent, which was to be superseded by the Savoy method, in which carbonate of ammonia was employed, while the salt was used in the form of brine pumped from the earth.

MOND GAS.

'By devising the process for the production of chlorine from ammonium the soda process was made a complete cycle, leaving no waste product of any kind. Nor was it only in connection with his own special business that Dr. Mond's inventive genius found expression, for he was responsible for many important inventions in other branches of applied chemistry. From an early date in his career, for instance, Dr. Mond bestowed special attention on the problem of the economical consumption of coal, and as the result of his researches he devised researches he devised a most ingenious method for utilizing coal in the form of gas and recovering at the same time the nitrogen contained in it in the form of ammonia. To-day "Mond" gas is being extensively employed in industry. In Staffordshire, for instance, the works at Dudley Port distribue the gas to nearly a hundred manufactuories over an extensive area.

LATER RESEARCHES.

'As an outcome of his later researches upon the direct productions of electricity, Dr. Mond and his assistants brought to light a new series of chemical compounds of very peculiar properties, now known as metallic carbonyls, the properties of which were submitted to very full investigation, and subsequently turned to commercial use. From study of the nickel carbonyl Dr. Mond was led to devise and work out an entirely new process for obtaining nickel from its ores, and this in its turn gave rise to an entirely new industry, which has already assumed great importance. In numerous other cases abstract research was followed by some ingenious application of the new principle discovered to utilitarian ends.

'Dr. Mond, in 1896, founded and endowed the Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory at the Royal Institution. In addition to this he contributed most generously to the progress of science in this country. His literary contributions comprise a number of valuable papers and addresses on his researches and on chemical advance in general. Needless to say, Dr. Mond was a member of many learned and scientific societies. He took the warmest interest in the subject of national education, and all that made for the advancement, moral and material, of the community, while he was devoted to art and music. His eldest son, Mr. Alfred Mond, has sat in the present Parliament for Chester, and is the adopted candidate for Swansea.'

CHEAP FARES IN BELGIUM.

(From 'Moody's Magazine.')

Passenger tariffs on Belgian railways are very low, and the passenger service is generally very good. It is not as rapid as the French service, but it is cheaper. These rates show the influence of the politicians.

For instance, tickets are on sale which for a very small price give the right to ride anywhere as often as you like for five days on any of the State lines. A third class ticket of that sort, good anywhere any time for five days, costs only 11 francs 5 centimes, which is just a fraction under $2.20 in American money.

Eighty-eight percent of all the passengers tickets issued are sold at one sort or another of reduced rates Among other curious instances showing the fine hand of the small politician we find that tickets are sold to electors to go to their voting places at less than half price.

SCOTLAND'S LIFE STRUGGLE.

Mr. J. Armitage Ewing, K.C., Lectures on Robert the Bruce.

The early struggle of the Scots for independence against the endeavors of Edward the First of England and his successors forcibly to annex the country, in which Bruce was the great central figure, formed the subject of an interesting address by Mr. J. Armitage Ewing, K.C., before the Caledonian Society last evening

Mr. Ewing pointed out the difficulty in ascertaining accurate information of events that happened so long ago, inasmuch as it was an age of illiteracy in which authentic records were not numerous, and legends had largely taken their place. He traced the consolidation of the numerous independent tribes which inhabitated the country into a kingdom under Malcolm Canmore about the year 1058, and the gradual introduction of the feudal system into Scotland. He also showed how the great land-owners of Scotland also had possessions in England, which accounted for their vacillating conduct when war broke out between the two countries, and their anxiety to retain the favor of both English and Scottish sovereigns for adherence to one, and the denunciation of the other would cause the loss of their landed possessions in the country they had renounced.

Bruce was a descendant of a baron of the same name, who came over with William the Conqueror, and whose son early went to Scotland with King David the First, and was given lands. The contest for the throne of Scotland between Bruce and Baliol in 1291, and the reasons which induced Edward to favor Baliol were also dealt with. He believed those reasons sound.

Mr. Ewing discussed the claim of English kings to the overlordship of Scotland as put forward by Edward I., and insisted on by him, remarking that the right to the lands by Edward depended largely on whether or not Canmore, on being defeated by William the Conqueror, did homage to him for his Scottish kingdom, or for certain posessions which he held in England. On this point the authorities were in hopeless dispute.

Mr. Ewing then traced the various wavering acts of Bruce in his young days, his coronation as King of Scotland, his defeat at Methven; his wanderings and adventures in the highland; his harebreadth escapes, his gradual reducing of the strongholds of the country then held by England, culminating in the battle of Bannockburn in 1314.

The lecturer told of how Bruce and his brother Edward invaded Ireland, then passed to England, which he continued to invest for two years, damaging English prestige and enhancing that of Scotland.

The Pope's refusal to recognize Bruce as King of Scotland, and Bruce's refusal to recognize the Pope until he did, and the spirited reply to the Pope made by laymen of Scotland were all interestingly touched upon.

Mr. Ewing said that England finally despaired of reducing the power of Scotland under the leadership of Bruce, who was at that time considered one of the two foremost lights in Christendom, and the suggestion of peace by the marriage of Princess Johanna, sister of the King of England, with Robert's son and heir, finally established quiet and harmony.

Bruce in his early days was anything but creditable. His character showed duplicity, double dealing and utter disregard for his pledged oath. From the moment he was crowned, however, this was changed, and he became all that could be desired. Perhaps, concluded the lecturer, his early acts were due to circumstances we did not understand, and over which Bruce had no control.

ARCHITECTURAL ODDITIES.

Curious Buildings Upon Which an Englishman Spent His Money.

(London 'Daily News.')

The village of Brightling (about nine miles inland from Hastings) possesses probably the most novel collection of strange buildings in England.

About half a century ago a certain Squire Fuller, the chief resident, who was possessed of great riches, spent money lavishly in the erection of numerous quaint buildings, with the idea of rendering his memory imperishable in the little village. Squire Fuller's eccentricity earned him the sobriquet of 'Mad Jack.'

Perhaps the most remarkable of the buildings is the Sugar Loaf House, in which the 'Mad Squire' was anxious to immure a man for seven years—during which time the victim was neither to shave, wash nor hold any communication with the outer world. His food was to be passed in through a window. There were several candidates for the experiment, but the authorities intervened and forbade the execution of the wild scheme.

The observatory contains in the dome a camera obscura, which the Squire placed there so that his tenants could keep observation on their cattle without going into the fields.

Cleopatra's Needle, built of local sandstone, stands at an altitude of 600 feet above the sea, and its base is covered with innumerable visitors' names.

'Solomon's Temple,' built in the style of an Eastern mosque, with massive marble pillars, was used by 'Mad Jack' as a card room.

The Squire's tomb, built to resemble the Pyramids, has a beautifully decorated interior, and bears carved quotations from the Squire's favorite authors. The Squire's coffin was placed on a stone trestle above ground and the door of the tomb locked with a key, which was afterward destroyed.

Beacon Tower was originally intended to guide ships into Pevensey Bay, but the Squire planted trees all round and thus rendered it useless to mariners.

DANGERS IN DANCING.

(London 'Globe.')

Dancing has been extolled as a most healthful recreation as a means of physical culture it favors the development of the muscular system and promotes health and cheerfulness. And dancing is carried on by women whose fashion of dress is of such a nature as to injuriously affect one or other organs of the body.

Young girls appear to experience no fatigue after it. They will not miss a single waltz, polka or square dance, but if the pulse of one of these indefatigable devotees is felt after the dance is finished it will be found in the majority of cases that the number of pulsations is far in excess of the normal, and from this it may be inferred that the condition of the heart must react prejudicially upon the entire organism, and it justifies an apprehension of danger where girls are delicate.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

GREATEST KNOWN GLACIER FOUND NEAR THE SOUTH POLE.

BEARDMORE GLACIER, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

The Shackleton sledge expedition toward the South Pole discovered after marching many days over the flat barrier ice that its way was barred by what seemed to be the end of a great glacier. 'It seems as though the barrier end had come, and that there is now going to be a change in some gigantic way in keeping with the vastness of the whole place.' That change did come, and in gigantic fashion, for the crumpled pressure ridges which confronted the little party of four were but the outer ripples of the most tremendous glacier yet discovered on the world's surface.

If one measures it from Mount Hope to Mount Darwin it is some 126 miles in length, but this appears to be only the portion more precisely confined between mountain ranges. The 'icefalls' connecting with the glacier extend for another fifty-seven or sixty miles, and it is not until a point two hundred and twenty miles from Mount Hope at the barrier end of the glacier that we read: 'Yesterday we passed our last crevasse.' This was on December 15, 1908.

Owing to the extraordinary difficulties which attended the march up the glacier and the shortness of food on the return journey the expedition was not able to bring back all the photographs it expected to obtain of this wonderful stairway of ice. The work of crossing the crevasses was too difficult to allow of being recorded by the camera carried by the party. With the aid, however, of the map published by the Royal Geographical Society and the accounts which have been made public by the expedition at various times it is possible to reconatruct a general view of the main portion of the Beardmore Glacier (as it was named by Sir Ernest Shackleton).

To give an idea of its size one has only to recall the fact that the biggest Swiss glacier, the Aletsch, is only fifteen miles in length, whereas this huge glacier of the Antarctic cap is certainly more than a hundred and twenty miles long in its main section, and if all the upper crevassed area is included it measures fully two hundred and twenty miles from the plateau to the barrier.

AGRICULTURAL.

COMING EVENTS.

Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, annual meeting, St. Thomas, Jan. 12 and 13, 1910.

Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show, Ottawa, Jan. 17-21, 1910

Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, annual meeting, Truro, N.S., Jan. 26-27, 1910.

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.

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.

WESTERN CATTLE TRANSPORTATION.

I recently read in a western paper some extracts from a report made by Mr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, regarding the cruelty to animals practised by the shippers of ranch cattle from Alberta to the British markets.

Mr. Rutherford in his report says: 'The export trade in western range cattle, as hitherto carried on, has been sinfully wasteful, unbusiness-like and unprofitable to the producer. Cattle, wild, excitable and soft off grass, are driven to the railway, held sometimes for days on poor pasture waiting for cars, and finally, after more or less unavoidably rough handling, are forced on board. Once in the cars they are not infrequently run through to Winnipeg without being unloaded for feed or water. This is 840 miles from Calgary to Winnipeg, and as many shipments originate beyond the first named point, it may be readily seen what this means even when the run is a good one.' They are often not unloaded at all at Moose Jaw, but are carried on (because wild) to Winnipeg. 'On arrival at Winnipeg, they are always unloaded, fed and watered, being, by this time hungry, thirsty and fairly quiet from exhaustion.' It will be noted that it takes exhaustion to quiet them. 'After being rested they are inspected, culled and reloaded, the next step being, as a rule, at White River, 678 miles further east. Then they are again fed and watered and after another stage of 755 miles arrive at Montreal.'

Mr. Rutherford also says that the loading of the cattle on the steamers at Montreal is not done as kindly as it 'might, could and should' be done, and further that the cattlemen who look after the feeding and watering of the cattle during the voyage are largely inexperienced persons, who know very little about the proper care of the animals entrusted to their care. The result is that when the cattle reach the British market they resemble stockers rather than prime beeves, and sell at correspondingly low rates.

I lately met at the East End Abattoir, Mr. Isaac Montgomery, of Irish Creek, Ont., who had just sold a car load of cattle which he had bought in Saskatchewan six weeks previously. As the C. P. R. folks do not permit their regular stock cars to be taken from the main line, Mr. Montgomery had to load his cattle in two box cars, in which, after a day and a half of solitary confinement, they arrived in Winnipeg, where they were unloaded, fed and watered and immediately reloaded into one of the regular stock cars and started eastward. Mr. Montgomery put in the car about twenty pounds of hay per head for the use of the cattle until their arrival at White River, where they were unloaded, fed and watered, after which they were reloaded with another twenty pounds of hay apiece, and resumed their journey eastward, arriving at Smith's Falls in less than a week's time since leaving their old home in Central Saskatchewan.

Even in that comparatively short period of railroading, the cattle had shrunk very considerably, and so soon as cattle begin to shrink in flesh the meat gets harder and less juicy, and brings much lower price than the same animals would have brought had there been no shrinkage. Mr. Montgomery put the cattle in his stables at Irish Creek, and fed them heavily, yet for the first two weeks they seemed to improve very little, if anything, in appearance, but after that time they fattened up rapidly. He brought these cattle to Montreal and sold them to a dealer at $5.35 per 100 live weight; the dealer resold four of the best steers the same day at 6c per lb.

As an illustration of the shrinkage of cattle while coming to market 2,000 miles by rail, Mr. Montgomery said that his best steer weighed 1,435 lbs. when he was loaded on the car in Saskatchewan, but when he was unloaded from the car in Montreal six weeks afterwards, he weighed but 1,350 lbs., although he had been five weeks feeding in the stable at Irish Creek.

The cost for freight and fodder for these cattle while making the journey from Saskatchewan to Smith's Falls, Ont., was about eight dollars per head, or nearly six dollars more per head than the cost of bringing cattle from Toronto to Montreal.

RUSTICUS.

CANADA'S FORESTS.

'The work of the Forest Service of the United States is spoken of in the highest terms of praise, and with good reason, but it may be pointed out that although the extent of Canada is not less than that of the United States, the forest service of the latter has an appropriation of $4,640,000 and a permanent staff of over two thousand, while the Canadian forest service has an appropriation of $160,000, and a permanent staff of about forty. If the Canadian people wish a service equally efficient with that of the United States, they must be prepared to deal much more generously with it than they do now.'

The foregoing words form part of the introduction to the report of the Dominion Superintendent of Forestry (Mr. R. H. Campbell) which forms part of the 1909 report of the Department of the Interior lately laid before parliament. In addition to the forestry work proper, the forestry branch has charge of the irrigation work and the national parks.

The main divisions of the forestry work carried on are the protection of the forests from fire, work on the forest reserves, and work in tree planting on the prairies.

At present the protection of the forests from fire is accomplished by means of rangers, who patrol their respective districts, discover and extinguish fires and warn travellers and residents of the danger of setting fires. While the season of 1908 was exceptionally dry and the risk from fire correspondingly great, few serious fires occurred on Dominion lands. The most serious fires were at Salmon Arm, Manson Creek and White Lake, in British Columbia, and in the valley of the Spray river in Alberta. For the British Columbia fire, squatters on timber berths were chiefly responsible, and in one case carelessness on the part of a lumber company was a partial cause. For the Spray valley fire the carelessness of tourists is responsible. By the British Columbia fires 200,000 feet, board measure, of timber was destroyed, and 10,000,000 damaged. The Spray valley fire burned about 3,000,000 feet of timber.

The total number of rangers employed during the season of 1908 was 82, as compared with 47 during the season of 1907. A special patrol was maintained along the line of the G. T. P. and no serious fire occurred there. Additional rangers were employed north of the Pas, in the country north of Prince Albert, and on the Peace and Great Slave rivers. Despite this extension, however, there is the most pressing need of protecting the forests of the great Northern Forest Belt, a district reaching from Hudson's Bay to the Rocky Mountains (a distance of 1,000 miles), and from 300 to 600 miles wide; there is also great need of the same along the many lines of railway projected into the northern country.

The need of a survey of the Northern Forest Belt is also dwelt upon. All this area is more or less forested, and the forest is of great value for local consumption. While along certain lines of travel the country has been explored, large areas are entirely unknown and more definite knowledge of these is imperative in order to secure its proper administration and management. Mr. Campbell calculates that an exploration of this forest belt, similar to the one made in 1900 by the Ontario Government, of the northern part of that province, could be made for $200,000, an annual expenditure for ten years of $20,000.

Timber surveys on the reserves were continued during 1908, and the survey of about 1,250,000 acres out of the 10,000,000 acres on the reserves completed. The results are rather discouraging, inasmuch as the reserves are found to be in poor condition as a result of fire and careless cutting. Plans of administration for the reserves, based on the results of these surveys, are now being prepared.

A full list of the forest reserves, with their areas, dates of setting aside and other particulars is given in the report of the Inspector of Forest Reserves Mr. A. Knechtel. The survey of the Riding Mountain reserve has been completed, and the results have been published as a separable bulletin (Bulletin No. 6, 'The Riding Mountain Forest Reserves). A reconnaisance survey of 'The Pines' forest reserve near Prince Albert, Sask., was also made in the summer of 1908, the result of which is published in an appendix to the report (Appendix No. 2, Report of H. R. MacMillan, Assistand Inspector of Forest Reserves).

Inspection was also made of a tract of some 200 square miles lying to the north of the Saskatchewan river, near Prince Albert, with a view to setting it aside as a forest reserve. A considerable extension has also been recommended to the Cypress Hills reserve, the value of which as a source of hay for the ranchers in the vicinity has been abundantly shown. An investigation was made of the forests of the Crow's Nest district in Southern Alberta, the result of which has been published as Bulletin No. 5 (Forest Conditions in the Crow's Nest Valley, Alberta,' by H. R. MacMillan, Assistant Inspector of Forest Reserves). Regulations for the management of camping sites in the forest reserves and also for mining claims within the reserves have been prepared and are printed at the conclusion of the report.

In the spring of 1909, over 2,500,000 trees were distributed from the Forest Nursery Station at Indian Head, Sask., to 2,010 applicants. The new applicants for trees to be delivered in the spring of 1910 number 2,235.

A new feature will be shortly introduced into the tree distribution by the distribution of coniferous trees such as pine and spruce; this it is hoped to begin in 1911. The species distributed will be white spruce, and it is hoped before long to add to these the tamarack or native larch. All applications for trees are now handled directly from Indian Head instead of from Ottawa as formerly.

A list of the Dominion national parks is given, with a short description of each park, and the revision of the park regulations noted. The fence around Buffalo Park has been satisfactorily completed; it is seventy-four miles long, nine feet in height and composed of fourteen strands of wire. The St. Lawrence Park reservation, consisting of eleven islands and a small peninsula on the St. Lawrence between Brockville and Gananoque (formerly the property of the Mississagua Indians) is also administered by this department.

Fire notices have ben printed in Cree and Chipewyan and a facsimile of one of these is appended to the report, together with a translation.

Copies, of the report, as well as those of the bulletins referred to above, may be obtained free by addressing R. H. Campbell, Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa.

BOTS IN HORSES.

The parasitic larvae that adheres to the walls of the horse's stomach are known as 'bots,' said Dr. A. Theiler, in an inaugural address at the opening of the Royal Veterinary College of Ireland. The bot represents the intermediate state of development of a fly called Oestrus equi, which during the summer months lays its eggs on the hair of the horse. They are white and therefore easily discerned adhering to the hair, and they are usually located so as to be near the animal's mouth, and by either licking itself or other horses the horse conveys the larvae to its stomach. There they remain for about nine months, after which they are dropped in the dung and develop into pupae; after four to seven weeks the pupa becomes a fly, and the above proceedings start afresh. It is evident therefore, that bots are most prevalent in grazing horses.

The measure of the pernicious influence of bots on the horse's health depends on a variety of circumstances, and the idea that they are always dangerous is erroneous. They are usually found on the left half of the stomach, which is lined with a thick epithelial layer not required for the digestion of food. The local irritation that may be caused by bots is very limited, and only the presence of an enormous number may cause gastric ailment and colic. When the larvae adhere to the right or mucous part of the stomach, where irritation and uneasiness would be felt, light colic will probably occur and the animals would indicate the irritation by biting the ribs and vicinity. Direct death by bots is certainly not as common as is generally believed, and most of the many cases of mortality pointed out to me as due to bots, on post-mortem proved to be due to some other cause. On the other hand, bots may perforate the wall of the stomach and thus cause peritonitis. In rare cases, too, the larvae may wander; they may be found under the skin, and even in the brain, the larynx and the bladder, where, according to the nature of the organ, fatal results may ensue. They sometimes adhere to the rectum, and by their irritation produce colic and continual straining. Bots become really dangerous to horses poor in condition, whose only winter food is dry grass of inferior nutrition, as their long sojourn of about nine months in the stomach, absorbing the weakened animal's blood, is a serious drain on the horse's vitality. It is also possible that the excrements of the larvae, which are probably absorbed by the animal's system, have some influence on its condition.

These are the modern views of the injurious influence of internal parasites. In reference, however, to the supposed fatal influence of bots on horses in poor condition it may be pointed out that horses in the best of condition are often affected and die of other diseases, and on post mortem are found to be infected with bots.

Prevention is always possible with stabled and groomed horses, because the eggs deposited on the hair are removed by the grooming, which is impracticable with grazing horses. As the diagnosis of bots is very uncertain, the treatment is not always satisfactory; indeed, there has not yet been found a remedy that will remove the bots under all circumstances. Fairly good results have been observed after administering bisulphate of carbon (a poisonous liquid which should be given with great care), one tablespoonful mixed with at least a pint of raw linseed oil. This should be followed about half-an-hour or an hour afterwards by half-a-pint of linseed oil without the drug.

SOME SHEEP DISEASES AND HOW TO PREVENT THEM.

Sheep are naturally very hardy and free from disease, but domestication has rendered them somewhat incapable of endurance, and has reduced their disease-resisting powers. The winter months are harder on sheep and their owner than all other drawbacks of sheep raising. If the fleece can be kept dry; if the pen is also kept dry; if the sheep can be protected from all sudden changes, then the liability of disease will be reduced to a minimum. Care and protection are always necessary, and in Canada these can always be given. We have not very many sheep ranches and the man with the small flock can easily look after his sheep if he only will.

Catarrh is one of the numerous ailments that needs close watching. It is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes and sinuses of the head. Frequent sneezing is the first sign, followed by a discharge from the nostrils. A cold in its earlier stages is not serious, but if it is neglected, and the sheep is not protected from climatic changes and dampness, catarrh will surely develop.

If the sheep is not in a clean, dry, airy place when this disease is first noticed, put it there. Warm mashes are beneficial, and when the nasal discharge is noticed it will be advisable to give a flaxseed tea three times per day. The appetite of the sheep will decrease where this disease is present. Good, wholesome, palatable food should be given, and the sick animal made to eat as much as possible. Good care and nursing are the best things to provide when the sheep has become affected with catarrh.

In the flock there is often noticed, just after the succulent feed is done and dry rough is being used, that one sheep will stand apart from the others at feeding time. It appears to be full and is very indifferent as to whether it eats or not. While this is not considered a disease by many, yet it is often very troublesome and annoying. Sheep that are naturally weak and are not sufficiently protected are more liable, but very often it is the strong, healthy, vigorous one that is attacked. This is on account of its greedy feeding disposition. Its appetite is large and it eats heartily of the dry roughage as it did of the succulent feed, but the change is too great, and they have an attack of indigestion. The best cure for this is prevention. Do not load the sheep beyond what it can handle; rather feed frequently and smaller amounts. Do not feed too strong a ration, and great care should be exercised in changing the sheep from one ration to another.

Among the breeding ewes probably the worst complaint is abortion. There are two classes of abortion, accidental and epizootic or contagious. There is little or none of the latter kind in Canada, but one often hears of abortion due to accidents of various kinds, though he had to pay more for it. There is no reason why all of it should not have been good if the producer had been careful.

As far as I could see the cause of the variation was carelessness on the part of the grower and shipper. There were turkeys and chickens that had good frames and were well fleshed; there were also turkeys and chickens that had good frames and nothing else. One could hardly imagine why any person would be so short-sighted as to want to sell such stock. No farmer would think of marketing any other live stock in a similar condition.

There was a difference in the manner of plucking and dressing. One could almost pick out each man's birds, and no two men's were alike. Some were plucked clean, some had bunches of feathers all over; some were dry plucked, and some were scalded; and I think that a dealer has his work cut out if he has to pay according to quality and at the same time make no enemies with the men from whom he buys. There is still a great deal of educational work to be done among the shippers and producers before there will be an absence of those poorer grades and a uniformly good product. The fact is also forced upon me that the Poultry Producers' Association is on the right lines, and that if their objects can be obtained it will mean better prices and more profit for both ends of the industry. This fact was even more impressed when seeing the egg department. This will, however, have to wait another week.

The winter quarters for laying pullets should be warm, dry, well lighted and ventilated. Above all things, avoid drafts.

A Canadian authority says that in his opinion the most profitable egg laying fowl will be found in a white or buff variety of the American class.

POULTRY

CONDUCTED BY

MR. F. C. ELFORD.

MARKETING POULTRY IN MONTREAL.

For some time I have been promising myself a visit through some of the cold storage plants in Montreal. Especially did I want to see those that make a specialty of poultry and eggs. One day last week I took time to go through two of them, and intend to finish the circuit as soon as possible. The first one was on the Bonsecours Market, the manager of which was very cordial and gave me a good deal of information. Being chiefly interested in the poultry end of the concern my visit did not go further. He showed me the dressed poultry as it comes in to him. There was some good and there was some not so good, while there was some more of a third grade.

I don't know what he paid for it, but I do know that some of it was worth at least as much again as others, and it illustrated very clearly that there should be a discrimination in the buying price, as there must necessarily be in the selling. This company advertise that they pay according to quality, and if the quality I saw was a sample of the variation usually received, one can see the reason for a considerable difference in the price being remitted to the shipper. There was poultry that was a credit to the producer as well as the handler, and poultry that any consumer would be glad to have on his table, even

POULTRY ACCESSORIES.

A good supply of coops is essential for the chicken raiser, and there is no better time to make them than during the winter. They should be twenty-four inches square at the bottom, and be built of stout wood, tongued, and quite water-proof. It pays in the end to have them really serviceable. They will last many years if the owner takes the trouble to paint and store them in a dry place each season, when not in use. Cheap coops let in the water in bad weather, and the test of a coop is that it gives adequate protection to the inmates when they most need it; and this is exactly what makeshift coops fail to do.

Very important points are: The coops when shut up should be ratproof; the front (every coop should have a detachable front) should fit securely—keeping the chickens in and the rats out; failure in this respect has cost the lives of many chickens. Ventilation, of course, should not be forgotten. It is best supplied by a few holes bored at the sides close under the roof (which should be built overlapping on all four sides), and by a strip of perforated zinc let in at the front above the bars. The floor should be detachable. There should be two bottom boards for each coop and then they can be changed daily.

The next stage in the career of growing chickens is when they are transferred to a chicken house—a light, movable house with a board floor. They should not be allowed to sleep in coops after they are three months old; coops are too stuffy, and by that age chickens should perch at night.

Rearing artificially entails far more outlay. We need an incubator and two brooders, or foster-mothers, to every incubator in use, as chickens should be kept six weeks in the brooder, after which a coop or cold brooder will serve. The choice of an incubator requires some consideration. There are several excellent patterns on the market and competition is very keen between rival makers. The public benefits as it gets the machines far cheaper than formerly. We must not, however, be guided entirely by price. Makers charge something for their name, and rightly, for the best known are the best tested and therefore the most reliable. Whether the hot-air or the hot-water style is the better still remains an open question.

The one weak spot among the accessories of to-day is the modern foster-mother, or brooder. It is far better than those of yesterday, but it is still far from perfect; it can not rear chickens with as small a death rate as the average hen, unless the attendant is extra vigilant. The chief trouble is the ventilation. The air has to be heated by means of a lamp, and generally the chickens breathe far too much hot, dry air. Deaths through lung troubles are very numerous among brooder chickens; sometimes, too, the temperature rises to an unhealthful degree, a thing impossible when a hen is employed. Altogether it is in foster-mothers that a better class of goods is badly wanted; in other words, we can hatch eggs in incubators far more easily than we can rear chickens in brooders. The cost of the brooders, too, is often against them. I am writing from last year's point of view. Let us hope a cheap and really reliable foster-mother will be put upon the market.

Modern poultry houses are greatly improved. For one thing they are better ventilated, and the ventilation is under better control. No house should hold more than forty hens; it is better to have them too big than too small.

All these appliances are necessities, but there are so many that can only be called luxuries, and which will not even be considered by the farmer. But the domesticated barn-door fowl cannot be treated like a pheasant, and let practically to shift for itself. For one thing, the more poorly fowls are housed, the more they 'steal' their nests in the summer; and thus there is a great waste of eggs. Some eggs are lost entirely, while the hatches the hens bring off are far from good, as the eggs have been laid at different times. We must keep poultry entirely under control, which means using a suitable 'plant,' and unless we do this the fowls will contribute no profit toward the expenses of the farm.

MINORCAS.

When making a selection of a breed of fowl with which to commence poultry keeping the Minorca has strong claims to consideration. It is not only kept by many town and suburban fanciers as a fowl well suited to a small space, but it is equally valuable to the man who has a large number of birds on a free range, and who looks to egg production as his principal profit.

The handsome appearance of the Minorca, the dark color, which is unharmed by the smoke of a town, the adaptability to confinement, the freedom from broodiness, and the size of the eggs render it a most desirable fowl. As an egg producer the Minorca has few superiors, and the size of the eggs exceeds that of almost any other fowl. From some details kept relative to the weight of eggs, twelve Minorca eggs scaled twenty-nine and a half ounces, twelve Langshans twenty-six ounces, and twelve Silver Wyandottes twenty-four ounces.

The Minorca is a small eater compared with many other breeds. It does not get fat internally, and out of health quickly, when fed on maize and other foods that will soon upset some varieties. On a large range it will wander about freely, and find most of its own food. If housed in a sheltered situation it will lay well in the winter, but if it is in an exposed place, and the surroundings are bare and bleak, the large comb causes it to be liable to frostbite.

In confinement the Minorca is all the better for plenty of green food. Oats suits the bird better than wheat, as hard grain, and in cold weather maize can be freely given. As a table fowl the Minorca is not to be compared with such birds as the Dorking or Sussex although the cockerels are tender, white fleshed and of good flavor.

The desire on the part of some exhibitors to grow their fowls as large as possible has caused the Langshans to be used for crossing with the Minorca, in order to obtain the desired point. This has resulted in the hens of some strains occasionally becoming broody. If this happens it is not advisable to entrust those hens with any eggs to incubate, or they may become tired of the nest before the eggs are due to hatch.

Minorca chickens grow very fast, and mature quickly. Unless they are required for exhibition at the early shows April is quite soon enough to hatch them. The young birds are often feathered when a month old, the pullets laying at five months. The eggs are usually very fertile.

There is a white variety of the Minorca, not nearly so common as the black. The White Leghorn, however, which in many respects is like it in appearance, has to a great extent taken its place. There are many instances of Minorcas laying from 180 to 200 eggs in the year. The eggs are white shelled.

THE CALENDAR FOR JANUARY.

If not already done, mate up the breeding pens.

Keep a strict account of all expenses, even to a cent, and credit every egg and fowl used in your own family. In fact, keep a strict book account.

Install trap nests and thus keep track of your best layers, using only their eggs for hatching.

Dispose of all surplus stock. Feed is too high to waste it on stock that is not needed.

Do not allow the fowls outdoors during rainy, snowy or windy weather. Exposure to inclement weather in winter is detrimental to the health of the poultry.

Make it a rule to clean up the droppings each day. It will require but a few minutes' time to do the work each morning after feeding and watering, and the place will not only look cleaner, but will be more healthful. Disease germs grow in filthy houses.

Empty the drinking fountains every night. This will not only prevent the vessels from freaking, but will save labor the next day.

On the farm of the writer the eggs are gathered four times a day during the winter. Eggs chill very easily, and a chilled egg will lose its fertility.

Changeable weather this month is apt to develop colds. Keep a close watch on the stock, and at once remove an ailing bird from the flock. A warm, dry coop or cage, and a one-grain quinine pill each night for three nights in succession, will soon bring the bird back to good health.

Increase the supply of corn in the evening feeding as the weather grows colder. Corn is an excellent heating food.

A good grain mixture for winter evening feeding is two-fourths whole corn, one-fourth wheat and one-fourth oats.

SOME SECRETS OF SUCCESS.

On the egg farm the secret of success is in breeding hens that will lay a large number of eggs a year, keeping several hundred of them, dividing them into small colonies to keep them healthy, and in giving them enough of properly mixed and nutritious feeds to make them lay at their highest capacity. If the cow is a machine for converting feeds into milk and that one must be constantly fed to keep up her milk flow, so, in like manner, is the hen a machine for turning feed into eggs and she must be fed abundantly and regularly of nutritious feeds to stimulate and maintain high production.

The poultryman who is making a specialty of his work may secure extra profits by keeping nothing but the best pure bred stock and selling the eggs and birds for hatching and breeding purposes. To make this feature of the business a success a man must understand the merits of the breed, or breeds, kept, be able to select and breed for the highest points, exhibit his stock at poultry shows, and judiciously advertise them. If this is properly done, at least twice as much can be realized on a large share of the products than can be secured in any other manner of disposal. And this is another good and legitimate way of increasing the net profits of the plant.

Plenty of water, plenty of mixed nutritious feeds, and plenty of sanitary room with constant attention, mixed with a lot of common sense, will help you to stay in the poultry business and be satisfied with results.—H. H. Shephard, in 'Journal of Agriculture.'

WHY PEOPLE FAIL AT POULTRY FARMING.

Keeping fowls in large numbers in order to make a living room from them frequently results in failure. But more failures are largely attributable to the fact, that numbers of people who are ignorant of the practical details and who have already shown their incapacity for other forms of business, have rushed to poultry farming. On the other hand, when conducted on commercial principles by those who are well versed in the management of fowls, more establishments have proved extremely profitable, and it is satisfactory to find that they are greatly on the increase.

SECRET OF UNIFORM TYPE AND COLOR IN BREEDING.

In selecting a sire, Mr. Felch has learned that he should be well bred, and come from a line of 'good ones'—and be a counterpart of his sire. This gives a double guarantee that he will control the offspring. As a rule the offspring bred back to the grandsire, the sire and grandsire being alike, a start is made with an almost certainty of success, if the mating is properly done. The selection having been made the rule must be enforced that no sires will be used for breeding but this one, or males of his get, and none of them that do not assume the likeness of the sire, thus, establishing a line, or 'strain of blood,' which, in a single word, means uniformity.

In the hen, secure first, productiveness as to eggs; second, a robust constitution, coming from a long-lived race; third, color; lastly, symmetry; and from this mating select the large pullets that most resemble the sire, and breed them back to the sire. This second crop of birds will be three-fourths the blood of the sire selected as the foundation of the strain.

Now the more stubbornly the blood of the first dam gives up to the blood of the sire the more good it will do when subjected properly to him.

Many select well-bred hens of a weakly constitution to make the first cross, for they assert, and truthfully, that the sire being so robust and strong, nearly all the chicks favor the sire. This is all true, but it is also true that the blood used in the hen is weak, and will fail in lasting quality. There should be strong blood; that which in the first cross seems to fight for the breeding influence, that which has got to be bred back to the strain desired, and the control given if only by a preponderance of blood. A lasting good is then secured from the cross. Constitution and vital force must come from the dam; form and color from the sire; and in all the matings the introduction of new blood must be with a thought to that end.

The crossing of two well-bred strains oftentimes produces a distinct and new type which is very beautiful. To secure this new type (which is in itself a fact that the two elements producing were of equal strength, as neither controlled the breeding), and to perpetuate it, it would in that case be wise to select a dam of delicate though pure blood, thus giving the sire all the chance possible to stamp his offspring; then by breeding his pullet back, to concentrate his breeding in his grandchildren, they also being his children; then go on by selections of coarser or stronger dams for new blood for the strain.

There is but one way to reach uniformity in breeding, no matter whether it is horses, cattle or fowls, and that is by 'inbreeding,' which, like poison, may kill or cure, according to the good judgment displayed in its use.

MARKETING POULTRY PRODUCTS

A large part of the profit in poultry-keeping depends on the marketing of the products. The poultryman must be a good salesman as well as a good raiser of poultry. He must be a hustler and always on the lookout for better prices. He should produce a high-grade product that somebody wants and that most people will not take trouble to supply. The man who makes the largest profit, is the one who receives from three to ten cents above market price, simply because a higher grade product, put up in attractive packages is furnished with a guarantee on each package.

Eggs should be graded according to size and color; a dozen small eggs appear more attractive than large and small eggs in the same package. Never mix different colored eggs. If eggs are received from outside sources, they should be carefully candled to insure freshness. Have all eggs spotlessly clean; dirty eggs may be fresh, but they belie their appearance.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

In selecting eggs for hatching, use only those that are of uniform size and color, with smooth, strong shells. Abnormal eggs are likely to produce weak or crippled chicks. The eggs should be stored in a room where the temperature ranges from 50 degrees to 60 degrees. It has been a prevailing idea that eggs kept for hatching should be turned daily. Several men of authority claim that is not necessary, but as this is not definitely proven, the eggs that are kept for a week or more should be turned at least twice a week. It can do no harm and may prove beneficial. Never set dirty eggs; if they are dirty take a damp cloth and carefully wipe them until all spots are removed.

CARE FOR POULTRY MANURE.

No manure loses more from exposure than that of poultry. It is very rich in ammonia, and this escapes into the air and goes to waste. Absorbents under the perches and frequent even daily cleaning of the dropping boards, storing the manure in receptacles that largely exclude air, will insure a fertilizer of much more value than when the droppings are allowed to lie on the floor from month to month, as occurs in many henhouses.

MILK FOR POULTRY.

According to the experience of many practical poultrymen, milk is of great value as a food for poultry, both young and old. Skim milk is a farm product whose food value is not fully appreciated. It is especially valuable because, though most of the fat is removed in the cream, yet the most valuable food constituents, namely, the nitrogenous elements, are left behind. The material is, as a rule, easily digested. It may be substituted for part of the grain food, especially the corn.

POINTS.

Remember that whole grain and meat is the fowl's natural food.

It costs no more to raise thoroughbred poultry than mongrels and scrubs.

A winter reminder: Wet feed in open troughs nearly always produces bowel trouble.

It pays to give hens a change of diet now and then. Vary the ration.

Never mind the cold and snow; keep the doors and windows open during the day.

Good sanitation is more and more coming into practice in modern poultry husbandry.

Milk should always be fed in metal pans that can be washed and scalded every day.

Lime is a great purifier, hence whitewash makes an ideal disinfectant. It may be improved by adding crude carbolic acid.

Hens that are given the most comfort with proper feed and shelter are the ones that produce the greatest profit.

Pile in the litter these wintry days when the hens are confined. Force the hens to scratch for all the grain they get.

If you have not looked for mites since cold weather set in, it will pay you to do it. They flourish at all seasons.

Did you find frost on the roof boards of the poultry house this morning and was it generally damp? If so, its a sure sign that the house is poorly ventilated. Open it up.

Sweet skim milk is one of the very best things to stimulate laying, but it must not be given sweet one day and sour the next.

The hopper method of feeding makes a decided saving in labor and insures a plentiful supply of grain at all times for the fowls.

There is a growing demand for pure bred young chickens and baby chicks just hatched. Commercial hatching is becoming a specialty.

THE KING'S LOVE OF ANIMALS.

King Edward was present on the opening day of the 111th show of the Smithfield Club at the Agricultural Hall. The entries of stock were a good average, and the exhibition of fat stock was one of the best of recent years. The King was a successful exhibitor winning three breed cups, seven firsts, and several other prizes. The champion plate for the best beast in the show was awarded to Sir R. Cooper for his Pan of the Burn, and the King's challenge cup for the best bred by the exhibitor to Mr. R. W. Hudson for his Danesfield Rose. Standing on the right is Sir Oswald Mosley, popularly known as 'John Bull.' In the foreground on the right is one of the King's Devon steers.

HOME DEPARTMENT

My Lord and I.

(By Robert Davis, in the 'Outlook.')

'I worked for men,' by Lord will say
When we meet at the end of the King's Highway.
'I walked with the beggar along the road,
I kissed the bondsman stung by the goad,
I bore my half of the porter's load.
And what did you?' my Lord will say,
'As you travelled along the King's Highway?'

:I made life sweet,' my Lord will say
When we meet at the end of the King's Highway.
'I smoothed the path where the thorns annoy
I gave the mother back her boy,
I mended the children's broken toy.
And what did you?' my Lord will say,
'As you travelled along the King's Highway.'

'I showed men God,' my Lord will say,
'As I travelled along the King's Highway.
I eased the sister's troubled mind;
I helped the blighted to be resigned;
I showed the sky to the souls grown blind.
And what did you?' my Lord will say,
When we meet at the end of the King's Highway.

The Rescue of a Martyr.

(By Isabel Gay, in the 'Presbyterian Banner.')
(Concluded.)

'I guess he looked at me for a full minute before he said, "Haven't you got any sense at all? Can't you see that I'm only asking you to do what every woman who is a woman does without asking? Aren't your children anything to you?"

'"Yes," I said, "but they are not the church."

'"You don't need to tell me that," he said, "I know it already. (If you would scrub them as they need and then when they are clean scrub the house instead of the church it would be a good deal more to your credit. But I'm not going to stand here talking all day. Church or no church, you've got to promise that these children shall be decently cared for; you've got to promise that my meals shall be ready when I come home from the shop, and you've got to give less money to the church, of we'll pull apart."

'I looked at him. "We'll pull apart," I said, solemn as could be. Then Clarence and Guy and Dora set up the most dreadful screaming you ever heard. They really understood us, but of course Georgie and the baby didn't. For a few minutes their father just stood and looked at them. Then he told the three eldest to put on their things ready for school and to bring him Georgie's and the baby's caps and coats. Dora got them for him and he put them on the little ones. I never offered to help him. Then he picked up the baby and took Georgie by the hand. "Stop crying and go to school," he said to the others. "Come to the shop when school is out." Then he said to me over his shoulder, "You needn't be here when we come home." Then he went out with Georgie and the baby, and the other children followed.

'For a little while it seemed to me that I'd go crazy. Then I said to myself that I'd go to do something right away. I couldn't be in that house when George Burns came home, so I packed up the best of my clothes and took what money there was in the house and left. Now, Mrs. Statson, when people talk to you about it I want you to tell them that I was a persecuted woman and couldn't have done any differently.'

She ceased speaking, and Mrs. Statson pressed her hands upon the arm or her chair and moved her feet over the carpet, thereby assuring herself that she had not turned to stone. She slowly shook her head from side to side.

'The poor, poor children!' she murmured almost inaudibly.

Mrs. Burns looked at her. Fast as she was in the belief of her own martyrdom her face quivered.

'I'll have to give them up, but it's awful hard,' she said; 'awful, awful hard. I don't see how I can do it. It'll about kill me.'

'I should think it would,' said Mrs. Statson, as if to herself. A vision of the angry, outraged man, the terrified shrieking children, the desperate woman clinging to her mistaken rights, passed before her, and when it had passed she felt a little sick. What was she to say? How was she to show this 'dimly lighted soul' a path in which she might safely walk and not trespass one whit upon the rights of other? She wished that she might transfer the task to some one better able to perform it.

She looked at Mrs. Burns sitting with brooding eyes fixed upon the fire. What did she see there? The church, perhaps, which she had made to herself a fetish and to her husband a tyrant? The church, whose deeper spiritual meanings she alas had never comprehended!

Mrs. Burns suddenly looked up. 'Mrs. Stetson,' she said, accusingly, 'I don't believe you love the church as I do.'

Mrs. Stetson looked down. Had this shallow woman read her thoughts, and was she taking issue with them? She could make no reply. She loved the church too much to controvert her fellow member.

She presently raised her eyes. 'Mrs. Burns,' she said, gently, 'do you feel sure that you have done right?'

'I most certainly do,' said Mrs. Burns promptly.

'Then I can't talk with you, for I think that you have done very wrong.'

Mrs. Burns flung up her head like an animal that has been struck a blow by someone unseen. Amazement kept her silent.

'I want you to know that I don't think you have done wrong intentionally, but the consequences are just the same as if you had. You are just as unhappy as if you had.'

'I'm unhappy, but it isn't because I've done wrong.'

'If you had done right you couln't be so unhappy. You might be sad, but you would have peace.'

'How do you know that I haven't peace?'

Mrs. Stetson ignored this as childish. 'You have left your husband—he told you to go. You have abandoned your children, one of them a baby, and the eldest only thirteen years old, and yet you say that you have done right.'

Mrs. Burns sprang up. 'Mrs. Stetson, you sha'n't talk this way to me, I won't stand it. I didn't come here to be insulted.'

'I am only saying over to you the very things you told me. If they sound bad to you, think how they must have sounded to me.'

'You're trying to make me out all wrong, and I've tried so hard to do right. Tears seemed imminent, floods of them.

'Sit down, Mrs. Burns. Let us talk this out together.'

Mrs. Burns sullenly obeyed the command to sit down. Anger dried the tears in her eyes.

'You say that you have told your husband every day for two years that you would not live with him. That was an awful thing to do. You can't find any excuse for it. You neglected your house; I have heard you myself, many and many a time, tell at the sewing society or even at the church sociables in the evening that the dishes weren't washed or the beds made. Mrs. Burns, I've heard you say more than once that you had locked little Georgie and the baby in a room with some toys and crackers to amuse themselves while you went to sewing society. Those poor little things had to stay there until the other children came home from school at noon and looked after them a little. The older children had their own dinner to get and their father's, too. Do you think any man living would like such ways of doing things?

'I remember the day you told of going home and finding George choking with croup. I should think you never could get the sound of it out of your ears. I remember, too, four years ago when Clarence and Elbert had the whooping cough. I was passing your house one snowy day and they were out in the yard without their overcoats and mittens, rolling up wet snowballs while you were at the church decorating it for Christmas. Mr. Burns is right when he says it's a wonder that there's one of them alive.'

Mrs. Burns made some inarticulate sounds, but Mrs. Stetson imposed silence: 'Wait till I get through, Mrs. Burns, and then you can talk. I'll listen to anything you have to say for yourself. To go back to your children: Mr. Burns spoke the truth when he said they don't have the right clothes at the right time. Dora wears woollen dresses in June and cotton ones in November, and they're not clean dresses, either. Dora's a nice, pretty little girl, but she's a very untidy one. A child of nine can't make herself neat without some older person to help her.'

'What do you know about children?' broke in Mrs. Burns, insolently. 'You never had any.'

'If it had pleased God to give me children it would have pleased me to take care of them. And there is no duty or pleasure I would have put before it; not one.' Mrs. Stetson had spoken with unaccustomed vehemence. It died away as she went on with a note of sadness that she was unaware of coming into her voice.

'I am sorry for Mr. Burns. From all I can hear he wants to do what is right. He may be quick-tempered, but he isn't mean or hateful. Everybody speaks of how fond he is of his children, and a man who is fond of his children is generally fond of his home, and he wants it to be as pleasant as it can be made. I am sorry for you, too, Mrs. Burns. In your way I believe you also want to do what is right. But above all, I am sorry for your children. Poor helpless, disgraced children! Yes, that is what they are—' Mrs. Stetson was obliged to hurry her words, as Mrs. Burns showed signs of violently interrupting her—'or they will be if you do what you say you will. I am an older woman than you by a good many years, but you are old enough to know that it is a terrible thing to children to have their parents living apart. They feel it, if it is in them to feel anything. It's a thousand times worse than if their parents were dead. You know yourself that a living sorrow is worse than a dead one. To me there is nothing more dreadful than to bring trouble on the helpless creatures that come into the world through no wil lof their own. Mrs. Burns, you have broken the most solemn promise of your life: the promise to love, honor, and obey your husband. You have darkened the lives of your own innocent children. You have put yourself, or will put yourself, out in the world, a homeless woman that other women will have less respect for, and men, none worth speaking of. And for all this wrong, and unhappiness, and disgrace you would make the church answerable. Mrs. Burns, this is dreadful.'

'I walked four miles out here because I'd always heard and supposed that you were a kind woman; a good woman,' burst out Mrs. Burns, her eyes wild as those of a hunted creature. 'You're not good; no woman is who would talk like you have to another woman in dreadful trouble.'

'How do you come to be in dreadful trouble?'

'Through my love for the church,' panted Mrs. Burns.

Mrs. Stetson dropped her eyes and considered. Finally she said: 'I won't say you don't love the church, for I believe you do, but you don't begin to love it as you love your own way. You love your own way beyond everything in this world.'

Mrs. Burns stood up. 'I wish I was dead!' she said, violently.

'That is a terrible wish.'

'It's you who make me wish it. I could have kept up, because I was sacrificing everything in life, but you drive me crazy.'

'What was the sacrifice for?'

'You know. I won't say it again.'

Mrs. Stetson shook her head. With extreme sadness she said in a low voice, '"The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit; a broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise."'

Mrs. Burns stared wildly, then she suddenly flung herself into a chair in a very tempest of sobs and weeping. While it raged Mrs. Stetson sat in silence.

When the fierce storm was spent Mrs. Burns looked at her hostess. 'What am I going to do? Everybody everybody is against me.'

'Mrs. Burns, so far as I know there is nobody in this world against you except yourself. Make friends with yourself and you will be a happier woman.'

'How can I do it?'

'Go back to your husband and your children.'

'And forsake the church?'

'Do your plain duty, and you will find the church nearer to you and you to the church than ever before. The church does not separate husbands and wives; it does not neglect children, it makes no one unhappy. It is an awful mistake, maybe an awful sin to say that it does.'

'If I go back, what will George say to me?'

'I don't know, but I am pretty sure that he won't say anything that is cruel or unjust. If he should be unkind or unforgiving after you have offered to do your best, come back here. You shall have a home with me until you can make one for yourself.'

Mrs. Burns pondered this for awhile As a last objection she said: "You'll tell everybody about this.'

'I will not tell a living creature.'

'Not even your husband?' Incredulity spoke here.

'Indeed, no! Why should I tell him anything that will make him neither better nor happier?'

Mrs. Burns sighed deeply. After another period of reflection she caught the ends of her ruff together and tied them.

'I must be going; I can't get home before dark. I hope you'll excuse me for saying some of the things I said to you.'

'If you don't think of them any longer than I do they'll be forgotten. You're going straight home, Mrs. Burns?'

'Yes; I don't like to, but I will. I can see that you're right about some things. I guess it's best for me to stay with my family.'

'It is, it is. You will do right by them, won't you?'

'I'll try. It won't be so awful easy either.' She essayed a forlorn smile.

'It soon will be. But you can't take that long walk. I'll have Mr. Stetson hitch up and drive you home.'

She went out of the room, and her conquered visitor, left to herself, wept quietly but without bitterness.

It was some time before Mrs. Stetson returned; it had not been easy to persuade Ezra to get the phaeton ready. She carried a basket, which she said casually had some peaches and things in it for the children.

A few minutes later she stood beside the phaeton and handed this basket to Mrs. Burns.

'Now, all of you must come out on Saturday afternoon and stay to supper. Tell the children they can have a fine romp in the orchard and all the peaches they can carry home. We'll have a chicken supper, too.'

With unconcealed impatience Mr. Stetson lifted the reins. 'We must go,' he said, briefly, and they went.

Mrs. Stetson stood on the porch watching until they were out of sight. Her face showed all the gradations from extreme seriousness to amusement before she turned to go in. Her amusement was expressed by these words: 'My, how mad it made Ezra to be asked to hitch up! But he'll forget all about it before he's gone half a mile. When he's driving the colt he's like a boy with his first boots.'

THE GATHERING PLACE.

Life changes all our thoughts of heaven;
At first we think of streets of gold,
Of gates of pearl and dazzling light,
Of shining wings and robes of white,
And things all strange to mortal sight.
But in the afterward of years
It is a more familiar place;
A home unhurt by sighs or tears,
Where waiteth many a well-known face.
With passing months it comes more near:
It grows more real day by day;
Not strange or cold, but very dear—
The glad homeland not far away,
Where none are sick, or poor, or lone,
The place where we shall find our own.
And as we think of all we knew
Who there have met to part no more,
Our longing hearts desire home, too,
With all the strife and trouble o'er.
—Robert Browning.

A PICK-UP FINE.

'My children were becoming dreadfully careless about leaving their things around,' said a New York mother. 'And the older members of the family weren't any too tidy. So I just made up my mind that I wasn't going to be a "pick-up" drudge for the rest of the household. I set up a big fine box, a box with an oblong hole in the top, into which I put every single thing—hat, coat, toy, pipe, no matter what—that I found lying around in the way. And to get his or her property the owner had to pay a penny—if it was one of the children; 10 cents in the case of the older ones. As the children only have an allowance of 10 cents a week each ,they didn't naturally want to pay it out in fines; so they began to be careful. Gradually the whole family mended their ways, and now my fine box is generally empty, and the house is as tidy as you please.'—Tribune.'

It is a misfortune for children to be untaught in table requirements. Unless they are observant, their lack of teaching will follow them through life.

THE THOMPSON FARM LIFE.

... .(A True Story.).. ... ...

By Mrs. S. S. Gilson.

A score of years had passed since a doctor's horse had stood at the gate of the Thompson farmhouse. The last time was when the seventh child had come to the home, the only brother of six sisters. It was a supremely happy family, love reigning, health abounding, and all the children fill prominent and useful positions in life, the son being a distinguished minister of the gospel.

More than sixty years ago the head of the household had brought his young bride over the mountain, which marked the horizon at the setting of the sun; and enthroned her as the queen of his home. It was a large farm, in the heart of one of the most beautiful valleys of Western Pennsylvania, and as was usual in those days, had been bought so that it could be paid for in eagles.

It was a strenuous life the husband led, but he never allowed the rush of farm work to encroach on religious duty nor on gentle ministration to his wife, to whom he was to the day of her death a devoted and attentive lover. It was the pleasure as well as necessity of every one to work and practice economy. But this secured an education for every child, as well as a fine physical constitution. Such a system was established on the farm, and household duties were so interspersed with household and community recreation and old-time visits, as to give real enjoyment in every phase of the family life.

The social fellowship of the entire community was most delightful, and a marked feature was that it was the fellowship of the same church, whose pastor was in charge, at the day of his death, around sixty years.

The Thompson family had grown until there were enough helpers to entirely relieve the mother from burdens, which the husband and father had always helped her to carry, and to render real help to the father in many ways. He was to them a companion and was never too weary to hitch up the sled for a jingling ride to the singing school, spelling bee or literary society, in the bright moonlight of a summer night.

Every summer, at the close of harvest there was a hegira of the whole household, with a cow, a waggonload of groceries, vegetables and fruit, to the summit of the neighboring mountain, where for a month or six weeks there was the banishment of care and the absence of routine pursuits. The simple life was lived in an ideal way so that the daughters grew strong in body as well as in mind and became well qualified to act well their part in the various walks of life.

The farmhouse was the home of ministers, whose conversation and influence were very highly appreciated and regarded as superabundant compensation for the ministry of the family.

Mr. Thompson was for almost forty years an honored elder in his church, and thus a high moral and intellectual standard was maintained. It was the 'Cotter's Saturday night' every morning and evening, and the rush of the harvest time never broke down the family altar. The weekly prayer meeting was held from house to house every Friday afternoon in the heat of summer and in the cold of winter. It was looked to with pleasant anticipation by both old and young, and no ordinary work or engagement was allowed to interfere with attendance.

The mother was given the chief seat in the vehicle, and if walking was necessary it was done by the children. That mother's face was always wreathed in smiles, her words were gentle and cheerful, and she spread sunshine in every social circle she entered. Farm life like this is not uncommon still, and from scenes like these our true grandeur springs. Rural life rightly lived is most beneficial to body, mind and soul.—Selected.

HOW TO MAKE BROSE.

Dr. Gordon Stables gives the following recipe for making Brosé:

'Brose suits many people better than porridge, because it digests more slowly. I myself prefer it, and so do my children. Probably it requires more skill in its concoction than does porridge. Here is how I myself make it. I have the kettle not simply boiling, but rattling its lid. Then I place about two handfuls of medium oatmeal in a basin big enough to hold double, and over this a teaspoonful and a half of salt. Then hold this in front of the fire a few moments to heat, the object being to conserve all the calon. Now pour on the boiling water, not too much, and stir well up with a fork. Just make it as if you were making starch. The stirring is the principal thing. When made, it should be very thick indeed, else it is no food, except for the cat. To eat it, float a large piece of fresh or salt butter in the centre, eat with a spoon, and use some nice creamy milk, to cool the mouth.

A TEST FOR MAHOGANY.

So closely are many of the new pieces of mahogany modeled after the genuine antiques in form and color that only an expert can tell the difference. 'There is one way, however,' declares a well-known connoisseur in antique furnishings, 'that you can always distinguish between the genuine and its copy. Put your knuckles against it as you would against a mirror to tell its real thickness. If it is well varnished so that it brings out the reflection of the finger clearly you may be sure it is new. If the reflection is clouded it is antique.

TO CLEAN BAMBOO FURNITURE.

Rub with a small brush dipped in warm water and salt. The salt prevents the bamboo becoming yellow. Clean wicker chairs and Japanese and Indian matting in the same way.

Silver or plate that has been lying by for some time, or has not been properly cleaned, is often so discolored that it is impossible to remove the stains with ordinary whiting or plate-powder; but if the whiting or powder be mixed to a rather thin paste with salad-oil, well rubbed or brushed into every crevice, left for a few hours, and the silver then washed in the usual way, every vestige of stain will have vanished.

CHILDHOOD INDIGESTION MEANS SICKLY BABIES

The baby who suffers from indigestion is simply starving to death. If it takes food it does the child no good, and it is cross, restless and sleepless, and the mother is worn out caring for it. Baby's Own Tablets always cure indigestion, and give the little one healthy natural sleep Mrs. A. P. Daigle, Lower Sapin, N.B., says:—"For severe cases of indigestion I think Baby's Own Tablets are worth their weight in gold. My little one suffered terribly from this trouble and the Tablets was the only thing that removed the trouble." Sold everywhere at 25c a box or by mail from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE SERMON.

SERMON FOR THE NEW YEAR.

(By T. B. Jeakins, preached in St. Luke's Church, Waterloo, Que-on January 2nd, 1910.)

Text.—Let thine eyes look right on, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee.

Ponder the path of thy feet, and let all thy ways be established.—Proverbs iv., 25, 26.

The dawn of a new year is another opportunity for us, pilgrims of earth, to consider our ways and amend our lives, which we 'must all feel to be very imperfect. It comes to us and opens before our mental vision, a new world, with new powers and possibilities; it invites us to press forward into the untrodden future; it tells us to be prepared for the journey, with its unseen joys and unknown sorrows, and to young and old alike it says: 'Once, and once only, can you act your part on this stage upon which you have now set your feet. You can look back, but you cannot go back; you can wish that you had left undone those things which you ought not to have done, but you cannot return to recast the once plastic clay which bears the imprint of your own erratic footsteps; you can take a regretful retrospect and mentally place the dark clouds of the sinful past, but all your powers of penetration will not fill in the voids of your own carelessness, nor atone for the contempt you then manifested toward the good angels who came to you, and who would have led you away from the temptations you indulged in and which you loved too well. The kind word that you might have spoken must now remain unuttered; the ministry of love that you might have performed must now be left unfulfilled; the Sabbath that was carelessly misspent, or deliberately desecrated, must for all time be to you a blot on the calendar of your career. The past opportunities for prayer in private and in public will never again prevail with you for your spiritual benefit; they are all gone! Gone to be numbered with the sins of omission and commission that make up the debt you owe to God with whom you have to do. Ah! it would be sad, indeed, if we had no remedy for this our past misconduct; no way of removing this burden of guilt; and no hope of forgiveness for the transgressions of the past. It is sad enough, but it would be sadder still if we could not, even now, receive at the hands of our great High Priest, Jesus Christ the Righteous, absolution for all our sins against the Lord our God, and forgiveness for having 'followed too much the devices and desires of our own hearts.' With the atmosphere of the new year about us, conscious of our unfaithful past, let us be wise and use for the cleansing and renewing of our own hearts, and for the cancelling of our past offences, the means of grace which He, our God, has provided for His needy and wayward children. For this is our hope to-day, as we stand with faltering feet upon the margin of another year of grace. 'He pardoneth and absolveth all them that truly repent, and unfeignedly believe His holy Gospel.'

Let Him speak to you the omnific word; the word that tells of pardon and peace, that the New Year may be well begun, and 'that the rest of your life hereafter may be pure and holy.' If the past year, with all its deeds of darkness and thoughts of doubt; with all its waverings and wanderings; with all its struggles and defeats, has made us less confident of our own power to battle with temptation; less boastful of our own wisdom to walk warily and to maintain an attitude of watchfulness, then it will not have come and gone in vain. The failures of yesterday may be so many broken fragments of our lives that need not be lost, but gathered together and made to serve as the ground-work for the successes of to-day. If, perchance, the old year has been lost, so far as the higher interests of our life are concerned, the New Year is bright with promise, and may be fruitful for all who in deed and in truth intend to profit by the experiences of the past. Only heed not the syren songs of a sordid world, nor regard those as friends who mock at the virtues of men, and vilify the law of God. 'Let thine eyes look straight before thee,' for, across the unknown plain upon which we are now entering, will be found quite as many inducements to turn from the path of duty, to the right hand and to the left, as we experienced during the past year of our life. There will, undoubtedly, lie athwart our path quite as many barriers and pitfalls, consequently, we cannot afford to treat with contempt the ministrants of heaven that would appeal to our better selves and inspire true manhood with a purpose at once pure and holy in the sight of God.

Says George Macdonald:

'Curved is the line of Beauty,
Straight is the line of Duty:
Walk by the last and thou shalt see
The last ever followeth thee.'

'Let thine eyelids look straight before thee.'

The pursuit of our high calling of God in Christ Jesus is a subject worthy of our profoundest thoughts and deserving our most careful consideration, especially at the beginning of a new year, when most men are more disposed than at other seasons to consider their ways; to 'ponder the path of their feet,' and to ask their own souls 'whence comest thou?' and 'whither goest thou?' The brevity of life is emphasized by the passing of the old year, but life is not only short, the way is full of dangers and difficulties. But, remember, these dangers and difficulties, which lurk on every side, can have no power for evil over us, unless we trifle with them and treat with indifference the warnings which have been given for our guidance and protection. Even from a worldly point of view it is well to have a purpose in life; to pursue, steadily and patiently, the calling of one's choice, and to make the most of one's advantages. In the long run honesty and truthfulness place a man on the pinnacle of honor and win for him the respect and confidence of his fellows. And, yet, who does not know that to keep himself pure in heart and life; to be true and just in all his dealings, is no mere child's play. The course that is true and straight costs something; it costs what money cannot buy—integrity; not mere intellectualism, but uprightness of character, and soundness of moral principle—virtues that have their root in a heart that is devoted to things that are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report among men, and are well-pleasing in the sight of God. Speaking of these very virtues, St. Paul says: 'Those things which ye have both learned, and received, and heard in me, do; and the God of peace shall be with you.'

That is what you and I need for the coming year, peace in war; rest in strife; repose in conflict. Whatsoever things, then, that we have learned and received, and heard of God, let us do; and the God of peace shall be with us.

'Let thine eyes look right on.' The sense of sight is, indeed, a precious gift, for without it men cannot pursue their daily walk and look upon the everchanging scenes of earth and sky and sea; they cannot, when deprived of this sense, enter upon many of the avenues of life which are open to others, and which require individual effort, though they may be happy and useful, as we know they often are, in paths and pursuits illuminated for them in a way unknown to us. But the sight spoken of in the text is not physical, but spiritual, and spiritual blindness is more to be deprecated than physical kindness. He is to be pitied, indeed, who had never seen his heaven-appointed course, nor had a clear vision of the goal set before him. The archer must first see the target before he can, with steady hand and piercing eye, send the arrow, straight and true like a flash, to the mark before him. So it is with your purpose in life; first get a mental vision of the prize set before you; follow the bent and bias of your better nature; stand with your feet on the rock of God's unchanging and unchangeable truth; look out! look on! 'let thine eyelids look straight before thee!' then take aim and follow the course of your purpose as it speeds its way like a shaft of light across the dim and shadowy depressions of scepticism and doubt, until it is driven home, firm and secure, in the wall of righteous reward. The new year will prove the best of all the years, if, with full purpose of heart, you resolve to cherish every noble impulse and use every golden opportunity for the accomplishment of God's plans and purposes concerning you; it will be the happiest of all the years if you learn the joy of success that comes through self-abnegation and self-devotion—elements which are essential in all true service for God and His Kingdom on earth.

'Straight from the Mighty Bourne this truth is driven:
They fail, and they alone, who have not striven,
Fly far, O shaft of light, all doubt redeeming.
Rouse men from dull despair and idle dreaming.'

'Dull despair and idle dreaming'; is not this descriptive of the lethargy that we have to bewail in ourselves? but which finds its antithesis in the text, for the words signify alertness, readiness; resourcefulness, steadfastness.

Surely there is no external advantage; no worldly gain; no temporal reward that can be compared to the imperishable riches which are promised to those who are faithful unto death. A crown of life awaits all who run the race of earth; who fight the good fight, and lay hold on Eternal Life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Those who feel that they have been playing a losing game, and that their past life has not been satisfactory, neither in a moral nor in a spiritual sense, would do well, before taking another step forward, to weigh well their actions; to count the cost of their conduct, and determine, by the grace of God, to live henceforth the life of true men.

The man whose past discipleship has been of a spasmodic character; whose service has been rendered to the King of heaven according to his whims and moods, cannot be said to have his eyes looking straight on. It is evident that such a one is moved by every wind that blows, and influenced by every voice that calls; first, looking this way, and then, that; giving more thought to pleasure, and more attention to temporal profit, than to duty performed in compliance with the will of God. How many times, during the past year, has the Lord's Day been dishonored for no other reason than for the gratification of self. Self-gratification may take a thousand forms, and if professing Christians would only take pains to analyze their conduct; consider their ways, and ponder the path of their feet, there are numbers who would have to confess: 'I am acting thus, that I may gratify the devices and desires of my own heart.' Yet 'even Christ pleased not himself,' but 'for the joy set before him endured the cross.' 'A cross is a crown begun.'

Go forth, then, with courage and hope, looking unto Jesus, take for a motto the text, and resolve—

'To keep my health! To do my work,
To live!
To see to it I grow and gain and give!
Never to look behind me for an hour!
To wait in weakness and to walk in power;
But always fronting onward to the light,
Always and always facing towards the right.
Robbed, stormed, defeated, fallen, wide astray—
On with what strength I have!
Back to the way!'

THE WITNESS' BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

What Some of our Lady Readers are Saying About It.

From Miss Annie Hutson, Outremont, Que.:—

'I have found the questions a great help in the study of my lesson for my class. I have until quite recently been teaching a class of young ladies from sixteen to twenty years of age and often felt my own incompetency for the work, but found the questions a help in that they brought new lines of thought before the class. I have also found that answering these questions helps one to apply the principles taught in the Bible to one's every-day living. I hope you will still give them space in your valuable paper.'

From Mrs. Elgin Hatch, Staffordville, Ont.:—

'I have felt a deep interest in the "Witness" Bible Study Class Club, and have had a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction in following the course. I have found it a greater benefit in preparing a Sunday-school lesson than any other helps I have ever used. The questions induce thought, and compel one to look into one's own heart. I should be very sorry to see it discontinued as a feature of the 'Witness.'

PUGNACIOUS EAGLE OWL.

Instances of the Bird's Attack Upon Man.

(From the 'Field.')

On his way home one evening last October from Karbenning railway station, in central Sweden, a young man when passing through a small wood was vigorously attacked by an eagle owl. Alighting on his shoulder, the bird inflicted some severe wounds with its powerful beak and claws, and when beaten off it came

token of victory. Some years ago several similar attacks by eagle owls occurred during the summer months in the province of Vester Gotland, in one of which an unfortunate old man lost an eye.

A correspondent of the Swedish periodical 'Fran Skog och Sio' states that in the part of Vermeland to which he belongs there was an eagle owl which became well known for its repeated attacks on human beings who chanced to come near its abode. While cutting timber one day a man was assailed by the bird, which drove its claws into the upper part of his body.

He managed to get rid of it, but it at once came on again, when a blow from his axe put an end to its further attentions. A peasant in the parish of Stammar, Nerike, had a similar experience in April last. He was fetching water from a lake close by his house when an eagle owl suddenly flew at him. A kick made it retire a few yards, when it came in contact with the fence. This seemed to irritate it, for it returned to the attack, but the man seized it by the neck, tucked it under his arm and carried it off home. On the way the owl's mate kept flying around in unpleasantly close proximity. Ultimately the captor had to despatch his prisoner, his wife and children being much scared at its formidable aspect.

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

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

G.M.W., Pennsylvania.—1. Is the Governor-General's position more than nominal? 2. What are his special duties? 3. How long is his term of office? 4. What is his salary? 5. How does Canada pay England for all the Mother-Country does? 6. Is Canada the most valuable colony? 7. Did the English government ever veto an act passed by the Canadian parliament? 8. How many Cabinet ministers are there? Ans.—1 and 2. The Governor-General is the King's representative. It is his duty to summon, prorogue, or dissolve parliament; to appoint the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces, members of the Senate, and the Superior Court judges, and no bill becomes law without his assent. While in his executive functions the Governor-General acts with the advice of the Cabinet, he exerts a great deal of influence by his personality, and by the position he holds as the representative of His Majesty. As an example of what may be accomplished in improvements, etc., on the initiative of the Governor-General, may be mentioned the reclaiming of the battlefields on the Plains of Abraham with a view to turning them into a national Park,—a scheme originating with His Excellency Earl Grey. The Governor-General gives his personal support and encouragement to philanthropy, education, art, etc., and all sorts of movements for the betterment of the country. Earl Grey has taken an active interest in the fight to banish tuberculosis. The Governor-General spends a week or two occasionally in the cities which are centres of the Provinces, and while there visits the schools, charitable institutions, etc., and frequently makes a special trip to some town to officiate at the opening of some public building, or to attend the meeting of some organization working for public good. The impetus and encouragement thus given to many progressive objects is a real factor in the work of the Governor-General. The vice-regal residence in the country has its effect on the social life. 3. Six years. 4. $50,000. 5. As yet Canada has borne no share in the cost of the navy by which the Mother-Country protects all her colonies, but it is hoped that a step will be taken during the present session of Parliament towards contributing in some way. British goods coming into this country are under a preferential tariff. The strength of the tie between Canada and England was shown by the voluntary assistance given during the Boer War. 6. In some respects. 7. In one or two minor instances. 8. Fifteen.

MYSTICISM.

T.C., Saskatchewan.—In my reading I often encounter the word 'mysticism.' With the aid of a good dictionary I am only able to possess a vague, unsatisfying sense of its meaning. Would it be correct to think of Christ and Saul as Mystics? Please give the names of best books on mysticism. Ans.—The term is associated with many different ideas. The popular conception is that mysticism is an impractical state attained by separating oneself from earthly interests for continual meditation on spiritual things with a view to keeping the soul always in communion with the Deity. One writer defines Christian mysticism as 'the love of God,' and differentiates mystical theology, as tending to the love of God, from speculative theology, tending to the knowledge of God. In that sense, all Christians practice mysticism to some degree. The term is, however, usually restricted to contemplation of spiritual things, and, spiritual communion to the exclusion as far as possible of earthly things. Among works on the subject Inge's 'Christian Mysticism' is one that might meet your requirements.

POEMS WANTED.

L. L. asks for the humorous poem entitled 'The woman who would be a mason,' beginning something like the following:

'The funniest story that ever I heard
Was the story of Mrs. Mehitabel Byrd.'

BOAT SONG.

City Reader.—Will you kindly give the words of the 'boat song' to which I saw reference recently, in which occurs the line 'All on a summer's day.' Ans.—The following, by H. Ware, is probably the one you want.

Where will you take me, little boat,
All on a summer's day?
Shall I dream and let you float,
Whither away?
Carry me down the rippling tide,
Where water lillies bend and bide,
Take me whither the song-birds hide,
All on a summer's day.
Oh, I am dreaming, little boat:
Rock me to sleep and float and float—
Far away sounds a feather'd throat—
All on a summer's day.

The grasses nod and the waters flow,
The fleecy clouds sail to and fro;
And I would find where the breezes blow,
All on a summer's day.
Lazily, drowsily sway, little boat,
Bring to me, bring to me as we float,
The scent of the rose and the song-bird's note,
All on a summer's day.
Oh, little boat, my dream is o'er,
I was a child and can dream no more;
Take me back to the world's green shore—
All on a summer's day.

LEGAL

QUEBEC.

A TENANT IN DISTRESS.

Anxious.—A's husband, just dead, left her and three little children tenants of a flat rented two months ago. The landlord demanded a month's rent. She, on advice, said she could not pay till her husband's estate was settled. The landlord seized at once, and she, regretting her action, is willing to pay rent and any loss so far incurred, but she is told that it cannot be done that her furniture must be sold. Is that true? Can she not, on tendering rent and costs to her landlord or his lawyer, oblige them to take it. Sales are stopped often at the last moment by paying sum in controversy, and expenses. Is not this a similar case? Ans.—Tender the money to landlord's lawyer in the presence of witnesses, or better to see a lawyer yourself at once. The sale can be prevented.

ONTARIO.

A JOINT OWNERSHIP.

Ignoro, Ont.—1. Two unmarried sisters living in Ontario are joint owners of a farm in the Province of Manitoba. If one of them should marry: Would her husband, under the law of Manitoba, have any authority over her property during her lifetime? 2. If she should die without children and without a will what rights does the law of Manitoba give him in her property? 3. If there should be children, but no will, what would be his rights in the property? 4. If there should be no will and no children, and if the husband should die, without will, one month after his wife, what, according to Manitoba law, would be the proper disposal of the dead woman's property? 5. In the event of the death of both the married sister and her husband without will, how could the unmarried sister sell the property? Ans.—1. No. 2, 3, 4 and 5. If the sisters are really 'joint' owners, and not merely owners in common, then, upon the death of one the survivor would become sole and exclusive owner of the farm.

THE BOYS' PAGE

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 animal life—'Wonders of the Bird 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 of 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 of animal life.—'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, and the dress and [illegible] 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 elsewhere on this page.

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.

THE FIGHT WITH THE BEAR.

Strange and thrilling as are some of the hunting stories of to-day the long past times when gunpowder and the modern hunting weapons were unknown could show tales that outclass them in every way. Some of these stories lie buried in old chronicles, but others have been given in books that all can get at and read for themselves. One of these is a part of that great story by Charles Reade, 'The Cloister and the Hearth,' and the modern hunter will find it hard to beat for thrills.

Gerard did not answer, for his ear was attracted by a sound behind them. It was a peculiar sound, too, like something heavy, but not hard, rushing softly over the dead leaves. He turned round with some little curiosity. A colossal creature was coming down the road at about sixty paces distant.

He looked at it in a sort of calm stupor at first, but the next moment he turned ashly pale.

Denys whirled round.

It was a bear as big as a cart horse.

It was tearing along with its huge head down, running on a hot scent.

The very moment he say it Denys said in a sickening whisper:

'The cub!'

Oh, the concentrated horror of that one word, whispered hoarsely, with dilating eyes! For in that syllable it all flashed upon them both like a sudden stroke of lightning in the dark—the bloody trail, the murdered cub, the mother upon them, and it. Death!

All this in a moment of time. The next, she saw them. Huge as she was, she seemed to double herself (it was her long hair bristling with rage); she raised her head big as a bull's, her swine-shaped jaws opened wide at them, her eyes turned to blood and flame, and she rushed upon them, scattering the leaves about her like a whirlwind as she came.

'Shoot!' screamed Denys; but Gerard stood shaking from head to foot, useless.

'Shoot, man, ten thousand devils, shoot! Too late! Tree! tree!' and he dropped the club, pushed Gerard across the road, and flew to the first tree and climbed it, Gerard the same on his side; and as they fled, both men uttered howls like savage creatures grazed by death.

With all their speed one or other would have been torn to fragments at the foot of his tree; but the bear stopped a moment at the cub.

Without taking her bloodshot eyes off those she was hunting, she smelt it all round and found, how her Creator only knows, that it was dead, quite dead. She gave a yell such as neither of the hunted ones had ever heard, nor dreamed to be in nature, and flew after Denys. She reared and struck at him as he climbed. He was just out of reach.

Instantly she seized the tree, and with her huge teeth tore a great piece out of it with a crash. Then she reared again, dug her claws deep into the bark, and began to mount it slowly, but as surely as a monkey.

Denys evil star had led him to a dead tree, a mere shaft, and of no very great height. He climbed faster than his pursuer, and was soon at the top. He looked this way and that for some bough of another tree to spring to. There was none; and if he jumped down he knew the bear would be upon him ere he could recover the fall, and make short work of him. Moreover, Denys was little used to turning his back on danger, and his blood was rising at being hunted. He turned to bay.

'My hour is come,' thought he. 'Let me meet death like a man.'

He kneeled down and grasped a small shoot to steady himself, drew his long knife, and, clenching his teeth, prepared to job the huge brute as soon as it should mount within his reach.

Of this combat the result was not doubtful.

The monster's head and neck were scarce vulnerable for bone and masses of hair. The man was going to sting the bear, and the bear to crack the man like a nut.

Gerard's heart was better than his nerves. He saw his friend's mortal danger, and passed at once from fear to blindish rage. He slipped down his tree in a moment, caught up the cross-bow, which he had dropped in the road, and, running furiously up, sent a bolt into the bear's body with a loud shout. The bear gave a snarl of rage and pain and turned its head irresolutely.

'Keep aloof, cried Denys, 'or you are a dead man.'

'I care not'; and in a moment he had another bolt ready, and shot it fiercely into the bear, screaming, 'Take that! take that!'

Denys poured a volley of oaths down at him. 'Get away, idiot!'

He was right; the bear, finding so formidable and noisy a foe behind her, slipped growling down the tree, rending deep furrows in it as she slipped. Gerard ran back to his tree and climbed it swiftly. But while his legs were dangling some feet from the ground, the bear came rearing and struck with her forepaw, and out flew a piece of bloody cloth from Gerard's hose. He climbed, and climbed; and presently he heard, as it were in the air, a voice say, 'Go out on the bough!' He looked, and there was a long massive branch before him shooting upwards at a slight angle; he threw his body across it, and by a series of convulsive efforts worked up it to the end.

Then he looked round panting.

The bear was mounting the tree on the other side. He heard her claws scrape, and saw her bulge on both sides of the massive tree. Her eye not being very quick, she reached the fork and passed it, mounting the main stem. Gerard drew breath more freely. The bear either heard him, or found by scent she was wrong; she paused; presently she caught sight of him. She eyed him steadily, then quietly descended to the fork.

Slowly and cautiously she stretched out a paw and tried the bough. It was a stiff oak branch, sound as iron. Instinct taught the creature this. It crawled carefully out on the bough, growling savagely as it came.

Gerard looked wildly down. He was forty feet from the ground. Death below. Death moving slow but sure on him in a still more horrible form. His hair bristled. The sweat poured from him. He sat helpless, fascinated, tongue-tied.

As the fearful monster crawled growling towards him, incongruous thoughts coursed through his mind. Margaret—the Vulgate, where it speaks of the rage of a she-bear robbed of her whelps—Rome—eternity.

The bear crawled on. And now the stupor of death fell on the doomed man; he saw the open jaws and bloodshot eyes coming, but in a mist.

As in a mist he heard a twang; he glanced down; Denys, white and silent as death, was shooting up at the bear. The bear snarled at the twang, came nearer. Again the cross-bow twanged, and the bear snarled, and came nearer. Again he cross-bow twanged; and the next moment the bear was close upon Gerard, where he sat, with hair standing stiff on end, and eyes starting from their sockets, palsied. The bear opened her jaws like a grave, and hot blood spouted from them upon Gerard as from a pump. The bough rocked. The wounded monster was reeling; it clung, it stuck its sickles of claws deep into the wood; it toppled, its claws held firm, but its body rolled off, and the sudden shock of the branch shook Gerard forward on his stomach with his face upon one of the bear's straining paws. At this, by a convulsive effort, she raised her head up, till he felt her hot, fetid breath. Then huge teeth snapped together loudly close below him in the air, with a last effort of baffled hate. The ponderous carcase rent the claws out of the bough, then pounded the earth with a tremendous thump. There was a shout of triumph below, and the very next instant a cry of dismay, for Gerard had swooned, and, without an attempt to save himself, rolled headlong from the perilous height.

Excellence is never granted to man but as t hereward of labor.—Sir Joshua Reynolds.

THE HORIZONTAL BAR.

This is a story for scouts; and unless I ruin it by telling it my own way I know it is all right, for it comes out of Lieut.-Gen. Baden-Powell's 'Yarns for Boy Scouts.' Our particular tale is about Baden-Powell's uncle, whose name in full was William Cotton Oswell. Oswell was a big game hunter in South Africa. He was a very powerful and active man and could jump over a high-backed chair with only a quick step or two before jumping. This must have made him a very fine uncle to have in the drawing-room on a wet day, for gymnastics with the furniture must be very entertaining as long as mothers and suchlike people do not object. Now when William Cotton Oswell was a small boy and was called by a much shorter name, he was always practising gymnastics. Of course people teased him about this, but William Cotton never lost his wool. He just smiled and went on as before. Especially he put in a lot of time with the horiontal-bar. I expect he quite enjoyed that exercise wherein you have the bar through your arms and across your back, and whirl yourself round and round to grind your muscles. Further, he did very carefully indeed that exercise in which you just hang on to the bar and draw your knees right up to the chin. As boys know, this exercise makes no one look pretty, but it is very stretching.

Years passed by, and one day in South Africa Baden-Powell's uncle was coming home from buffalo hunting. Suddenly he and his party stumbled into a herd of buffalo asleep in the long grass, and frightened them out of their dreams. The great beasts lumbered up quickly in a panic, and galloped away in wild confusion, while Oswell fired at them. When he had only one barrel left undischarged, there rose up suddenly from a dense patch of bush an old bull buffalo who had been having his sleep away from the herd, and all angry and fierce the huge beast glared at the hunter, who was only ten yards away from him. This was not very nice for William Cotton Oswell; and after he and the bull had stared long enough to know each other next time they met, he fired at the brute's breast. Instead of killing, the shot infuriated the animal, and plunging with his head down, he charged at Baden-Powell's uncle. Had his horns reached him he must have been killed, and, of course, there was little time to think. But just by him was a mimosa tree with a projecting branch. For that he jumped, and catching it with both hands he drew his knees up to his chin as in the old horizontal bar days; and, snorting, the buffalo passed below him.

Baden-Powell says, 'A close shave that might easily have cost him his life had he not been accustomed to pulling himself up on the horizontal bar.'—'Christian World.'

A Sermon on Treating.

Smith—Hello, Brown, old boy! Jolly glad to see you. Come in with me. A glass of beer. We must have one just for good fellowship.

Brown—Well, I really don't want anything to drink; but, to be sociable, I'll go with you.

Green—Why, here comes Smith and Brown! Mr. Brown, let me introduce you to my friend, Mr. White. We are just about taking a drink; come and join us. Oh, yes; I insist!

Smith—Ho, ho; here come Black and Jones; Come on, boys; you are just in time! Come, gentlemen, what will it be?

White, Jones, Green, Smith, Black and Brown—Here's luck, gentlemen!

Jones—Now, this one is on me. Drink hearty!

Green—Gentlemen, this is my treat. Here's your health!

Smith—Let's have one on me now! You'll insult me if you refuse. Here goes!

Black—Set 'em up again, barkeeper! Thash right'sh! Here'sh better daysh, boysh!

Brown—Now, jus' one more 'fore we go. Let's go, gents!

And not a single man of them actually and honestly wanted even one drink.—Pioneer.

DID AS HE WAS TOLD.

Some years ago, says the 'Bluejacket,' the Yankee schooner 'Sally Ann,' under command of Captain Spooner, was beating up the Connecticut River. Mr. Comstock, the mate, was at his station forward. According to his notion of things ,the schooner was getting a 'leetle' too near certain mud flats which lay along the larboard shore; so aft he went to the captain, and with his hat cocked on one side said

'Captain Spooner, you're getting a leetle too close to them ats. Hadn't ye better go about?'

The captain glared at him.

Mr. Comstock, jest you go for'ard and tend to your part of the skuner. I'll tend to mine.'

Mr. Comstock went for'ard in high dudgeon.

'Boys,' he bellowed out, 'see that ar mud hook's all clear for lettin' go!'

'Ay, ay, sir!'

'Let go, then!' he roared.

Down went the anchor, out rattled the chains, and like a flash the 'Sally Ann' came luffing into the wind, and then brought up all standing. Mr. Comstock walked aft and touched his hat.

'Well, Captain, my part of the skuner is to anchor.'

THE HOTTENTOT TOT.

If a Hottentot taught a Hottentot tot
To tot ere the tot could totter
Ought the Hottentot tot
To be taught to say 'aught'
Or 'naught,' or what ought to be taught her?
Or—
If to hoot and toot a Hottentot tot
Be taught by a Hottentot tooter,
Should the tooter get hot if the Hottentot tot
Hoot and toot at the Hottentot tutor?
—Charles S. Putnam.

Puzzles.

ALTERED HEADS.

First, is a place of pleasure; change my head, and I am black; again, and I am a bird; again, I am part of a tree; again, I am to listen; again, I am something we like to win.

ADDITION.

Add 50, an exclamation, 100, an exclamation, 1,000, an exclamation, a beverage, a facial organ, 5 and a vowel, and the sum will draw you across the continent.

RIDDLE.

The botanist finds me on seeds and on flowers,
I cover, the leaf buds of trees;
And the insect man says I'm found on the wings
Of his butterflies, if you please.

The zoologist finds me on fish of the sea,
And on other creatures as well;
And without me just how a musician could live
Is there any small child who can tell?

The grocer must have me, the butcher must use me,
The druggist and coal dealer ,too.
I'm certainly busy, but work is a pleasure,
I hate to be idle, don't you?

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

ENIGMA.

C
T H E
P O T
A C E
N O T
E L L
H A D
A T E
Y E S
A S P

Numerical puzzle—Macintosh. Coat. Sham. China.

Transposition puzzle.—Crane. Lion. Orange. Violet. Eagle. Clove.

Correct answers to the Enigma and Transposition puzzle of last week were received from Will C. Grant, Moose Creek, Ont.

Correct answers to the Pyramid and Word Square of December 31st are sent in by 'Watson,' Westmount, who had to give the addition up.

Indoor and Outdoor Department

Bag Ten Lions in One Day.

SPORT IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

(Concluded.)

'Captain H——, who had seen them coming, had kept down out of sight for fear they should pass out of range, and they went straight toward him. On seeing him they stopped, giving him an easy shot at about forty yards. He killed one lioness, and then taking his .450 from his gun bearer took the neatest right and left I ever expect to see at the other two, who, having separated, were rushing past him at about sixty yards' distance. This made seven lions that we had seen dead, or as good as dead, and we expected to find the eighth, which Miss H—— had had three shots at. What was our amazement and delight when, after a very cautious aproach to the rocks, we found not one but three fine maned lions lying dead in a heap, a Mauser bullet through the brain of each! Two had light colored mains, while the other had a black one.

'They must have been a different lot entirely to the other troop, and, as each one fell the next one, excited by curiosity, must have stepped on to a slab of rock which enabled him to see through the gap in the rocks. Hence, what appeared to be the same lion was in reality a different one each time. It was an extraordinary piece of luck, as they evidently could not quite understand what Miss H—— was, as she and her gun bearer were sitting down, and the distance being short she was able to make a dead shot at each.

'Captain H—— had just left us to look at my two lions, when we heard a terrific growl and my apparently dead lion rose up as if unhurt and jumped at Captain H——. He did not spring; he simply pushed him over. The captain had no time to do anything and went down like a log, the impetus of the lion's impact sending him yards away. Miss H—— and I, after an instant of absolute stupefaction, rushed for our guns, which we had put down. Before we had time to shoot, however, it was all over. The Masai boy, who was following close beside Captain H——, with the splendid pluck of his race, drew his sime (a sort of sword, with all its weight at the business end), and hit the lion across the spine. The beast simply stiffened spasmodically, and before it had time to fall over the plucky Masai had sheathed his weapon in the beast's shoulder three or four times. Then we rushed up to Captain H——, who looked in a terrible plight; he was covered with blood from head to foot and unconscious.

'We had during the chase got nearer the railway line and could see a train in the distance puffing slowly up the incline toward Athi River station. The Masai are very fine runners, so we despatched one of them to stop the train, and proceeded to contrive some sort of a litter to carry Captain H—— in. Miss H——, with a woman's wit, at once proposed to skin a lion and use its hide. We accordingly started to rip off the skin of the very beast which had mauled him, having first propped up our coats over Captain H—— to give him a little shade. What was our joy, in the middle of our work, to hear his voice and see him sitting up, smiling as well as he could from a face that was all blood except what was dirt. He said he felt perfectly well, and could easily walk back to camp.

'It appeared that he had simply been stunned by the terrific fall he had had, and that he remembered nothing more till he woke and found himself under a canopy made of our coats. On examining him, expecting to find a shattered arm, we were astounded to find that he had only received some very nasty looking gashes. The explanation of this we soon saw. My shot, which appeared to have killed the lion, had hit the beast at the base of the jaw, smashing the bones to pieces and stunning him. When he dashed at Captain H—— his lower jaw was absolutely useless, so that the upper teeth only acted as a rake instead of nut-cracker.

'However, the wound looked serious enough, for we knew that very few recover from lion bites, most of them dying of blood poisoning. Captain H——, however, was able with assistance to walk very comfortably the mile which separated us from the line, and before we got to it we were met by an engineer on the railway, who had his travelling carriage attached to a goods train. He at once placed the carriage and train at our disposal. We took the train for a few miles to the point nearest camp, when I left them. I was much relieved to hear the next day that he was going on splendidly, though still prostrated by the shock and likely to be detained in hospital for the next few weeks to get his arm healed. The Masai boy we sent away rejoicing with a present of a cow, as well as some smaller gifts in money and kind. Cattle are the one and only form of riches among the Masai—except, perhaps, wives—so he was proportionately pleased, and promised to join us again as soon as we were ready to start. But we hardly expect to bag ten lions in a day again.'—Walter Cooper, in the 'World Wide Magazine.'

MY BRINDLE BULL-TERRIER.

My brindle bull-terrier, loving and wise,
With his little screw-tail and his wonderful eyes,
With his white little breast and his white little paws,
Which, alas! he mistakes very often for claws;
With his sad little gait as he comes from the fight,
When he feels that he hasn't done all that he might!
Oh, so fearless of man, yet afraid of a frog,
My near little, queer little, dear little dog!

He shivers and shivers and shakes with the cold;
He huddles and cuddles though three summers old,
And, forsaking the sunshine, endeavors to rove
With his cold little worriments under the stove!

At table his majesty, dying for meat,—
Yet never despising a lump that is sweet,—
Sits close by my side with his head on my knee
And steals every good resolution from me!

How can I withhold from those worshipping eyes
A small bit of something that stealthily flies
Down under the table and into his mouth
As I tell my dear neighbor of life in the South.

My near little, queer little, dear little dog,
So fearless of man, yet afraid of a frog!
The nearest and queerest and dearest of all
The race that is loving and winning and small;
The sweetest, most faithful, the truest and best
Dispenser of merriment, love, and unrest!
—Coletta Ryan, in 'Songs in a Sun-Garden.'

HOW DOE SAVED HER FAWN.

The following anecdote is related by M. X. Raspail. It is worthy of comparison with the most remarkable of instances of the same kind:

The author one day perceived a doe in full flight before two dogs in the Aigle woods that form a part of the forest of Chantilly. The doe was accompanied by a very young fawn, which appeared quite exhausted and ready to drop. The mother, doubtless well aware of this, slackened her pace and presently stopped close to some thick bramble bushes. She remained some time there with lowered head as if awaiting the onset of her pursuers.

Suddenly an idea seemed to strike her, and with a butt of the head she tossed her fawn right into the middle of the thicket. Then first advancing gently as if to make sure it was well hidden, she soon set off by rapid bounds in front of the dogs. The latter barking close upon her heels, she made a sudden bend and thus drew them far from the spot where this incident occurred. The nowling of the dogs became fainter and fainter, the valiant animal having doubtless led them two kilometers away into the Canardiere peat bogs, where the dogs often lose the scent.

In fact later they were seen returning to the village in an exhausted condition, while the intelligent mother doubtless returned to the bushes to find the little fawn she had so cleverly hidden and placed in safety.—'Vulgarisation Scientifique.'

PET LEMURS.

Sir W. S. Gilbert, author of the Savoy Operas, possesses a number of lemurs as pets and one, surnamed Paul, was always full of characteristic tricks at dressing time, and he invariably sat on Sir William's shoulders, while he dressed for dinner. Sir William was immensely delighted with this feat, and often gave an exhibition of so much of the process as was fit for presentation, taking off coat and waistcoat and putting them on again as quickly as possible, while Paul, by a peculiar trick of shifting his hands and feet, managed to remain standing on Sir William's shoulders as the clothes were assumed or discarded. When Paul had accomplished this feat two or three times, he would look at his audience with a delightfully self-conscious air, and one almost expected him to bow in acknowledgment of their applause. He would remain on Sir William's shoulders during the whole process of dressing and undressing, accommodating himself with the precision of an acrobat to the various necessary movements.—'Strand Magazine.'

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.'

'Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude;
Thy tooth is not so keen
Because thou are not seen,
Although thy breath be rude.

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
Thou dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot;
Though thou the waters warp,
Thy sting is not so sharp,
As friend remembered not.'

Some one asked me lately how it was possible that Shakespeare knew so much of life in so many varied phases, and was able to touch upon topics and sentiments that fit into our everyday life.

It has been ever a marvel to me his wonderful insight into character and conditions, his apt expressions for every turn of the path of life. And when the storm wind was blowing the other night there came to mind the words given above, doubtless the experience of many who have found that even the freezing of the bitter wind does not hurt so much as the 'benefits forgot.' How glad we are to seek the warmth of the fireside when the stormy winds blow, and we are thrown upon indoor resources for the hours and days.

The delights of winter in home life are made up of small accessories and pleasant surroundings, that money cannot buy, and holds a charm representing the spirit of the dwellers there, like an open book. Something in the air gives a voiceless welcome that is quickly felt, the generous patriotism which glows in but if there is an everyday aspect of comfort and cheer, it makes a home 'livable' in the best sense of the word, and a haven of rest for the weary.

In summer, there is all out of doors in which to move about; the world seems larger than when the snow is piled up to the doorstep, and we are shut in by the fierceness of the blast. Yet there is a wonderful fascination in a snowstorm if seen from a safe shelter; it is like a storm at sea, bringing with it a sense of impending danger. Looking out on such a storm one feels like breathing a prayer for those who may lose their bearings, for the snow fills the air in drifting waves, and the trees bend like strained masts on an ocean vessel. Then we think of the great white Arctic waste to the north of us, and wonder if the wind is blowing there, wishing the great mantle would fall softly for all travellers.

Those of an earlier generation tell us there are no prolonged storms equal to the snow fall of their early days, when neighbors had to dig each other out, but something must be allowed for isolation, and also for the bungalow style of architecture that prevailed in those pioneer years. Doubtless the excitement of shovelling out was a pleasure as well as a duty, and stirred the blood without the need of any artificial system of athletics. 'In such a storm it is easy to understand how 'chaos' might reign, for boundary lines are out of sight, gates unseen, and all meadows look alike above the drifts. Such a landscape has a stern wild beauty all its own, but there is a triumph for the onlooker in the thought that under the snow, kept warm and safe by its mantle, the flowers we love are waiting.

TEMPORARY VINES FOR QUICK RESULTS.

Miss M. McD.—As a rule, I am not in favor of annual vines for shading a verandah, for they take a long time to grow in spring, and the empty strings look anything but pretty for a long time, and very unlovely after the first frost. The best and most popular annual is the Morning Glory, which can be started in a frame about the middle of March, and the plants kept potted till the ground is warm enough for setting out. If this is done they may be in flower by June, and will grow in profusion, especially if given a sunny location, deep soil and abundance of water.

Before sowing the seed, break the hard skin by making a small notch with a file, or soak them in warm water for twenty-four hours. Either course will assist germination, and the notching is considered best.

The Japanese have improved the common Morning Glory, and given us plants with leaves deeply lobed instead of heart shaped, the flowers much larger and colors brighter and more diversified.

If you would have a beautiful plant grow the Moon Flower (Ipomea Bona-Nox), that opens its great saucer-like blossoms in the evening, and they remain open until touched by direct sunlight the next day. White fragrant things they are, and very attractive to most people. The seeds must be cut or filed as recommended for the Morning Glory, and under favorable circumstances a plant will grow twenty feet in a season, forming a dense mass with its lobed foliage, and proving an excellent screen vine.

The Scarlet Runner bean and Butterfly runner are very effective if kept tied up, and attain a height of ten or twleve feet, being very effective in covering unsightly places.

The Cobea Scandens is a satisfactory vine if seed is started under glass and little plants kept growing till danger of frost is past. It enjoys a sunny location, but cannot thrive if crowded by other plants, as it is a rank feeder and requires an abundance of room, and good soil for its root growth. It is never advisable to sow seed in the open ground in this latitude, as it makes the plants too late for flowering.

The Japanese hop, especially the variegated form, is very ornamental as a screen if the seeds are sown early under glass, but with all annual vines there is a period of waiting that is quite trying during the growing season of the early summer.

WHITE EVERGREEN CORN.

A Farmer asks if we know anything about a corn called White Evergreen, and if it is to be recommended for selling to a cannery. In answer, it may be said that this corn is a special strain of the well known Stowell's Evergreen, established by a number of years selection, with a view to securing a grain of the purest whiteness for canning purposes, as the original Stowell used for the purpose has a yellow tinge when cooked.

In the process of selection this corn has proved dwarfed, and earlier than Stowell's, and it is one of the very best in quality, remaining in good condition for a long time after it becomes ready for use.

BEGONIAS AND CYCLAMEN.

S.C. — There is no more ornamental plant than the Cyclamen. It grows readily, flowers freely, and lasts a long time in bloom. It thrives best in a soil of turfy loam, peat-leaf mold and silver sand, well mixed together. The temperature should not be higher than 50 degrees until they begin to bloom, the secret of success being light air and low temperature. After blooming water is withheld as soon as the foliage begins to decay, and the pots placed in a cool, dry place to rest, but the soil must never be allowed to become dust dry or bulbs will shrivel.

The Begonias belong to the flowering varieties called fibrous rooted, resembling your No. 2, is 'Alba Picta,' and No. 1 appears to be 'Metallica.'

These plants are very satisfactory for the window garden, and can be left in the pots year after year undisturbed; they are constantly in bloom if given plenty of water and a position of partial shade, with heat and light with direct sunlight.

THE BROAD BEAN.

An Englishman complains that he never can find this bean in our markets, and asks if it is not cultivated in this country.

The answer is that there is but little demand for this bean, and that there is a prejudice against it in America, partly on account of its peculiar flavor, and because the plant is infested by a black fly that swoops down suddenly and destroys the crop.

Another thing against its cultivation, is the fact that our summers are too hot and dry for it, being a cool season plant.

The name Windsor bean is often given, but unless one knows this bean at sight, it is quite likely the seedsman may supply what is known as the horse bean in its place.

In England these beans are valued for table use, and are cooked in salted water for twenty minutes and served with a sauce of parsley and butter. Boiled bacon is often served with them, and if the peculiar flavor of the bean is objected to, parboiling is at once the remedy.

Cultural directions are very simple, as they are sown in drills two feet apart very early in spring. They like a strong soil, and when pods form the top of the plants should be broken off to check growth and encourage the production of beans.

'PLENTY OF TIME.'

Mrs. R. A. asks some questions about a small garden of the future, and then adds by way of apology. 'But there is plenty of time, you need not hurry to answer.'

This is very true, for it will be a little while before we shall sow seed even in the house, but it is as well this month to purchase seed and plan the garden.

One of the most important items is to know how much seed is required, for it is a fault with amateurs to purchase indiscriminately, and often, with the mistaken idea that seeds will keep from year to year.

If you can have a row twenty-five feet long, you will require half an ounce of asparagus seed, and half an ounce each, of carrots, endive, beets and onions, with a quarter of an ounce of Kohl-rabi-peas, parsley, parsnips and turnips.

One pint of pole beans will sow fifty hills, one pint of dwarf sweet corn will plant a hundred hills, an ounce of cucumber seed will plant fifty hills, and the same of musk melons and pumpkin or squash.

In this way it will be easy to figure out how much seed you will require, and when received they should be stored in a cool dry place till wanted.

If you sit down and make a plan of the garden, marking the places where you wish to plant earliest vegetables—peas, onions and such, as carrots and parsnips, and then think out what you can fill in with after the peas are done, it will help with ideas for future use.

Lay out walks for convenience on paper, and see how they fit in with your ground, so as to put it to the best advantage.

And remember to place together all such vegetables as require the whole season to grow, and let the salads and spinach be sown between the rows of peas, and so ensure two crops and give you what is called intensive gardening.

THE SCARLET SALVIA.

Myra.—If your plant is kept in good condition, you can take cuttings from it in the month of March, but my advice would be to purchase a ten-cent package of seed and sow in a box of light earth and sand early in March, pricking out and transplanting when the young plants are two or three inches high.

You can set them out in the garden as soon as danger of frost is over, and they will blossom in June if well grown, and continue until the autumn frost.

If the soil is rich and moist, with plenty of sunlight, they will grow to large plants, and should be set eighteen inches apart in the permanent bed. The Salvia is a continual bloomer after it once starts, and can be picked to advantage, as the more blossoms picked off, the more will come. Although considered an annual in this latitude, it can be lifted and potted in the autumn, and will live and blossom indoors, in winter, and can be successfully grown as a winter pot plant, and a summer garden plant, year after year.

The Salvia is a gross feeder and a heavy drinker, and requires plenty of sunshine, in order to do its best.

A CONSTANT BLOOMER.

E.L.T.—For a plant that will keep in bloom continually, the best all purpose one to recommend is Primula Obconica, the grandiflora variety that flowers every month of the year, if properly cared for.

It is the most graceful of all primroses, and its large single flowers are borne in clusters on the tops of stems often eight or ten inches high, their pale cheeks tinged with blue, or blushed with pink.

The tiny hairs on the leaves are irritating to some people, but the plant is certainly an all-round-the-year bloomer.

FOR FRAGRANCE.

A novice asks what flower is most to be recommended to grow for fragrance? Really, nothing among annuals can surpass the mignonette, that is easily grown from seed, but does not transplant well, indeed it is sure to receive a check if it is attempted, and the real secret of growing good mignonette, is to have it kept steadily alone in all stages of growth. Better spikes are often grown in the window garden than out-of-doors, the pyramidal flower heads are not attractive but they exhale a delicious odor, not just like anytring else, but somewhat akin to violets. The other plant-giving flower of pleasing fragrance, is the heliotrope.

Seed can be sown very early and plants for winter blooming, kept in pots all summer, for the heliotrope objects to removal or interference with its roots.

If grown in this way a single plant can cover a space about eighteen inches square, and grow to over a foot in height.

The atmosphere must be cool and moist in summer, for though liking sunlight, too much dry heat will scorch both leaves and flowers.

With these two fragrant plants in your window-garden, or out-of-doors, there will not be any lack of perfume.

HIGHEST FOOD-VALUE.

EPPS'S COCOA is a treat to Children, a sustenant to the worker, a boon to the thrifty housewife.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

In strength, delicacy of flavour, nutritiousness and economy in use "Epps's" is unsurpassed.

CHILDREN THRIVE ON "EPPS'S."

H.P. SAUCE

is the new Sauce imported from England.

It is made by blending together the most delicious Oriental fruits and spices, with Pure Malt Vinegar by a secret process.

The Grocers and Stores over here are already selling H. P. Sauce.

BUY A BOTTLE TO-DAY!

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.

THE WILY POLITICIAN

Some of His Campaign Methods Exposed.

New York, Jan. 11.— Campaign speeches, written to order, the approval of Tammany leader, Chas. F. Murphy, and curt little newspaper items knocking Wm Jennings Bryan, were among the services rendered in furtherance of Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler's presidential boom in 1907, according to the testimony adduced today at the trial of the suit of Wm. F. Clarke, to recover $20,000, for alleged services as a publicity promoter.

'Backed by the Astors' millions,' was the caption of an article which Clarke testified he caused to be published in the newspapers of the West. He had written the article, said Clarke, 'because the Astor millions are not tabooed in the West, many of them having been made there.' He also thought it would attract the attention of the politicians. Chanler is related to the Astors.

Dr. Wm. J. O'Sullivan, a lawyer and orator, testified that he had written two speeches for delivery by Chanler in the fall of 1907.

'One speech was to be a radical speech, to be delivered in Georgia, and the other was to be a conservative speech, dealing with the constitution, to be delivered before the Bar Association of the state of New Hampshire,' said the witness. O'Sullivan admitted that neither speech had been delivered, as far as he knew.

FOOLISH GIRLS

Left Stranded in a Foreign City by Scoundrels.

Los Angeles, Jan. 10.—The detention home ended a sightseeing trip of two young Canadian girls from Hamilton, Ont., who, during their stay here, were the guests of a man who bought $10,000 worth of 'joy' rides and champagne in a month. The girls are Stella and Ruth Smith, aged 17 and 15. They were arrested last night with two men, who are now in the city prison facing statutory charges. The girls told the police they came here under the protection of a friend of their father, and that this friend had inherited a small fortune. The fortune lasted just thirty days. Then the friend disappeared, leaving the girls penniless and at the mercy, according to their story, of the men arrested with them.

ENGLISH DIVORCE LAWS

Mrs. T. P. O'Connor Thinks Them Unfair to Women.

New York, Jan. 11. — Mrs. T. P. O'Connor, wife of the Irish leader, who has come to New York in search of health, believes that the women of England will revise the divorce laws of that country, as soon as they have been given the ballot.

'When women get the vote in England, I think that all the laws will be modified,' she said. 'One of the first will be the divorce laws, which is very unfair to women at present. In England a woman has to prove unfaithfulness or cruelty; the man only unfaithfulness. At least the law should be the same for both.'

'GIVE DREADNOUGHTS.'

Mr. Bernier's View of a Canadian Navy.

Winnipeg, Jan. 11.—Mr. Joseph Bernier, Conservative member in the Manitoba House, at the meeting of the Young Conservative Club, last night, flatly declared himself in favor of the policy of giving Dreadnoughts to Great Britain. This, Mr. Bernier declared, would do more than anything else to bind together the Empire, and was the only practical assistance to the Mother Country.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

This is the stately pile around which the fierce political battle is being fought in Britain. On the right is seen Westminster bridge, across the Thames, and at the end is the clock tower in which the famous 'Big Ben,' a bell weighing 27,000 pounds, is installed. Over the top of the centre of the buildings can be seen the towers of Westminster Abbey.

THE GERMAN WAR SCARE AND THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

How Unionists are Playing the Old Game of Bogey With the Public.

The last card in the hand held by the Unionists in the United Kingdom elections has been played, and the result of their game of bluff and bogey will be completely known in a few days.

It hangs on the effect of the sudden blast of Anti-German oratory, which has swept over the country, in obedience to the signal given by Lord Northcliffe, and trumpeted far and wide, by his henchman, the 'Imperial Socialist,' Robert Blatchford, editor of the 'Clarion,' whose rhetorical powers have been placed at the disposal of the party with the purse.

At the moment when Conservative politicians are endeavoring to precipitate an outburst of patriotic feeling by drawing vivid pictures of the German plans for the invasion of East Anglia, cablegrams from Berlin to the 'Standard' announce that Germany is ready for an entente with Britain, and that negotiations are afoot for a thorough understanding. This is denied in a semi-official German note but is given credence by the Manchester 'Guardian,' which, as the leading Liberal daily, is likely to have Government sanction for its avowal that 'there is no longer room for doubt that some diplomatic arrangement is forward between Britain and Germany.'

Undernoted are a few of the latest references to the war scare in political speeches:

A WAR SYMPOSIUM

Leading Conservatives on Britain's Need to Maintain Naval Supremacy.

Lieutenant C. Bellairs, the Conservative candidate for West Salford, discussing the navy, said: 'The most serious feature of the international situation was the fact that Germany was building up her armaments on borrowed money. What did a nation mean by building by means of loans instruments of war, some of which would wear out in five years? Any dispassionate observer would say that such a nation was preparing for war. All the German plans seemed to mature for a period between 1913 and 1916. If we in this country were to give an effective reply to Germany, raising all the needed revenue out of taxation, without borrowing, we should feel the pinch very severely. We could only maintain our naval supremacy by bringing in the whole Empire to reinforce the United Kingdom.

'WHAT WE HAVE WE'LL HOLD.'

Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P., whose re-election in the Walton Division of Liverpool is opposed both by an official Liberal candidate and an Independent Liberal candidate, derided the Liberal offers of disarmament, and said the Conservatives would ask no favors from Germany. 'Remember,' he said, 'in the days of Nelson, Rodney, and Hood we did not go to our rivals and say, 'Make an arrangement with us for disarmament.' We said then, 'We won what we hold with our own strong hands,' and we rely upon the same guarantee to preserve it in future.' —(Cheers.) He praised the attitude of Mr. Robert Blatchford on this question, and after demonstrating Germany's advance in naval strength and claiming credit for the Opposition for the ordering of four additional 'Dreadnoughts' for our navy, he denounced the 'Reduce the Navy' party, and said the Labor party, in supporting that movement, had dishonored the democracy of England. When Germany openly declared that she would construct a navy strong enough to be considered by the strongest naval Power he would reply, in no spirit of bravado and with no provocative language, 'Make such provision as you think right in your own national interests, but for every ship that you build we will build two.'—(Cheers, a Voice: 'Who'll pay?' and counter-cheers.) 'I answer that (retorted Mr. Smith) by telling you who will not pay. In this present Budget not one farthing's provision is contained for those four extra "Dreadnoughts."—(Cheers.)

Touching upon Liberal promises, regarding Home Rule, he exclaimed: 'Protestant Liverpool—(Cheers)—we broke Mr. Gladstone on this issue, and we won't haul down our flag to Asquith.'—(Loud cheers.)

MR. BALFOUR MORE DIPLOMATIC.

Speaking at Haddington, in favor of Mr. Hall Blyth, Mr. Balfour said he was an advocate of the maintenance of that fleet without which it is folly to talk of social reform or any reform, because without it there would be no British Empire, no United Kingdom to reform at all. (Cheers.) That which is the very foundation of our existence as a nation is the adequacy of our defensive armament, and I must admit that looking back at the history of the last four years as I may, study in the most impartial spirit I can the policy of the present government in respect to the navy, it seems to me they have not risen to the height of their responsibilities, and while they have coined and uttered many fine phrases about the supremacy of Great Britain both countries and with reference to Asia Minor are at present a matter of conjecture, and it would be erroneous to suppose that any considerable progress has yet been made towards the attainment of such an understanding between the two countries. It is probable, however, that Herr von Dernburg, the German Imperial Secretary for the Colonies, has indicated some on the ocean. I cannot see how their policy has carried out their pledges. (Laughter.) He stands also for another great cause, the importance of which every nation but our own regards as axiomatic, the cause, I mean, which induces every sane government to draw closer all the elements and all the territories constituting its Empire, consolidating instead of dissipating the national strength.

THE SIDE OF PEACE

Dr. Macnamara on the Legislative Old Man of the Sea.

Dr. Macnamara, parliamentary secretary to the Admiralty, speaking in support of the candidature of Sir Henry Norman at Bilston, said he declined to make it a subject of a party disquisition. It was said that the government had allowed a great and friendly neighbor to overhaul us in regard to 'Dreadnoughts.' It was clear, however, that, so far from allowing the trident, the sceptre of sea power, to slip from Britannia's grasp, her grip upon it would be tighter than ever. (Hear, hear.) If the people pressed for tariff 'reform' and secured it, Dr. Macnamara continued, they would have the grip of the legislative Old Man of the Sea—the House of Lords—round their necks stronger than ever. If, however, they adhered to the Radical policy they would shake themselves free from the arrogance of the privileged class. He did not think any one or anything would shake John Bull from his noble purpose. The people had stood their lordships long enough, and their treatment would not be the sympathetic method meted out to first offenders. A new dawn had come, and the cause of the people and progress would go forward with a new momentum. (Loud applause.)

MORE POWERFUL THAN EVER.

Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, at a meeting at Pontypool, at which he was adopted as Liberal candidate for North Monmouthshire, said that their opponents had made a variety of efforts to obscure the issue by bringing the navy into the scene, and a well-known socialist writer had been secured by a Tory paper to make their blood curdle with horrible imaginations as to the designs of a great friendly foreign power. He did not know what effect the articles had on that power, but he was quite sure they had not influenced a single vote. If all the impending disasters were real, which they were not, the public would realize that the naval and military defensive forces of the Crown were more powerful and efficient to-day by common admission than in the whole course of history, and therefore if, as this writer said, the forces were to be called up at some future time to show their merits, no reason could be shown for voting against the government which had brought those forces to their present state of excellence.

LABOR M.P. ON MR. BLATCHFORD.

There were rowdy incidents at a meeting at Ashton-on-Ribble, near Preston, addressed by Mr. J. T. Macpherson, the Labor member for Preston, and Mr. D. J. Shackleton, the member for Clitheroe. Speaking amid repeated interruption, Mr. Macpherson said the navy was in a stronger position to-day than ever. He was in the steel trade himself, and he knew every ounce of armor and every gun ordered. He therefore knew what he was talking about. (A voice: 'What about Blatchford?') Mr. Macpherson said Mr. Blatchford had been captured by the 'Daily Mail' and the Tariff 'Reformers,' and had been guilty of one of the most violent pieces of treachery to his own class. No one knew better than Mr. Blatchford the curse of tariff walls.

There was further disorder, and Mr. Woolley, a magistrate, who is Mr. Macpherson's election agent, declared that the interrupters were known, and that their names would be published as men wilfully combining for organized interruption.

Mr. Macpherson, in conclusion, thanked the working men for their kindness and courtesy. He was sorry that men of education, who ought to be superior to working men, had given such an exhibition.

READY FOR AN ENTENTE

Germany Said to be Considering a rapprochement on a Triple Basis.

The 'Standard's Berlin correspondent, telegraphs:—

Germany is willing for the present, at any rate, to consider the possibility of concluding a rapprochement with Great Britain on the triple basis as follows:—

1. An agreement to co-operate, in certain colonial matters, chiefly in Africa, where the British and German dominions are adjacent to one another.

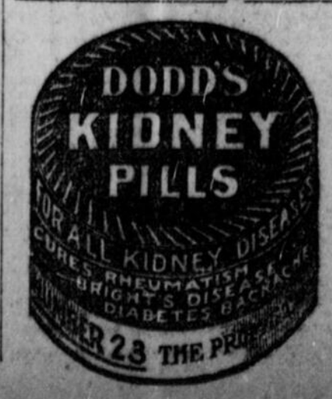
2. An agreement regarding the future of the Near East from the Bosphorus to the Persian Gulf.

3. An agreement concerning naval expansion.

'I am able to communicate this important information on excellent authority, and to add that the Emperor and the new Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, are at one in promoting this new policy. The details of an Anglo-German understanding in regard to colonial questions concerning possible points of an agreement in African policy in conversations with responsible Englishmen, and it is certain that he has explained his views on this subject to the Kaiser and the Chancellor.'

'In reference to the naval question it must clearly be understood in England that Germany will not in any circumstances abandon the construction of the fleet as provided by the Navy Act of 1900. Germany is absolutely determined to build her great fleet, and the shipbuilding programme fixed by law will be carried out to the last detail within the period named for this purpose—namely, to the end of 1917.

'What, then, is Germany prepared to do in regard to a naval agreement with Great Britain which would be the third basis of the contemplated rapprochement? The idea held in influential quarters here is that after the provisions of the German Navy Act of 1900, together with its two supplementary Acts of 1906 and 1908, have been carried out, the British and German governments might agree to exchange information regarding their respective shipbuilding programmes which will be carried out for another decade or thereabouts, and that afterwards Great Britain would inform Germany what warships she intended to construct, while Germany would forward similar information to London. This is the utmost limit of the "concession" which Germany is willing to make in regard to the naval question, and it leaves matters almost exactly where they are at the present time. This feature of the rapprochement which is contemplated in Germany will naturally arouse suspicion concerning its real purpose in England. This is fully recognized in leading German circles, but it is thought here that when it is once thoroughly understood on the English side of the North Sea that Germany's great fleet must and will be built Great Britain may still be ready to come to an understanding on other points of mutual interest.'



SOMETHING IN IT.

Manchester 'Guardian' Believes the 'Standard' Story.

Writing on the 'Standard' story of a rapprochement, and a semi-offical denial published in Berlin, the 'Manchester Guardian,' in a leading article, says:—

'In spite of to-day's denial, worded as it is with unusual strength, there is no longer room for doubt that some diplomatic arrangement is forward between Britain and Germany. We have drawn attention from time to time to the very friendly articles in the German newspapers, Conservative and Liberal, and in particular to what read like an invitation to Britain to arrange an understanding in the first speech made to the Reichstag by the new German Chancellor.

THE GERMAN SPY MYTH.

(From the 'Manchester Guardian.')

If there are any sane men in England who believe in the German spy scare they should read Mr. Charles Lowe's trenchant article 'About German Spies' in the January 'Contemporary.' After it there is nothing left to say, and those who, after reading it, persist in their belief in espionage in any other sense than that understood and practised by every Intelligence Department (our own amongst others) write themselves down as belonging to the large class of gulls who assist in the patronage and maintenance of such picturesque delusions as the flat earth theory, the theory of the Polar abyss, and the obtaining of exclusive political intelligence through spirit bureaux. Quite the most interesting point in Mr. Lowe's article is the similarity of the anecdotes on which the spy scare is based. There is, for instance, the great story of the mobilizing waiter. Mr. Lowe quotes it as told of Chelmsford, Sheerness, and Chatham; it has also been attributed to a waiter in Highland fishing quarters who, on being suddenly asked the question, blenched and answered 'Inverness.' What he would do when he got there he did not state, for all the Germans in the North of Scotland would not muster half a company of fighting men. The tale is as ubiquitous as a fairy tale, and like these is, save for local color, almost invariable. The alleged army corps of Germans residing in England proves on examination to be just as mythical, for the census returns of the number of German subjects here resident and scattered all over the country would not nearly furnish a division, especially as many of them have never undergone military training. The whole legend propounded by novelists, whether articulate like Mr. Le Queux or inarticulate like Mr. Leo Maxse, would be ludicrous were it not urged so persistently as to be a menace, not so much in this country, where we know too well the temperaments of its sponsors, but abroad, where public opinion, imperfectly instructed, may imagine it represents a serious national feeling. The continuance of it is an intolerable negation of civilization; it is supported by no public man of credit; it has been disproved again and again. Ridicule may be left to give the coup de grace, and Mr. Lowe's article, which deals faithfully with it in this spirit, deserves wide reading and attention at a time when political tricksters have been attempting to make the supposed German hostility an issue in our election.

FORMER TARIFF REFORMER NOW A FREE TRADER.

Toronto, Jan. 11.—A special cable to the 'Globe' from Bradford, England, says: Five days before the polling in the more important Yorkshire boroughs, both sides are hopeful, but far from confident. Mr. Balfour, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd-George all woo the Yorkshiremen this week.

The secretary of the Free Trade Union here says that the protection sentiment is greater than is generally imagined, and might have won but for the food tax proposals. The woollen trade is very busy here. The mills are advertising for hands and cannot get them. At a meeting in Shipley, there was a remarkable scene in the Chambers of Commerce Conference at Sydney, Australia. Mr. A. Whiteley, of Bradford, was one of those who addressed the meeting. He was formerly a tariff reformer. Mr. Whiteley said he found the people of Australia everywhere sympathized with him because Britain had lost the foremost place in the manufacturing world. This view, he found, was the result of tariff reform agitation. He was on the free-trade platform as a protest against that kind of thing; Bradford was still able to compete with the world in her manufactures.

In Yorkshire the liquor trade is one of the strongest of the forces arrayed against Liberalism. One of the Conservative candidates, a brewer, said at a meeting in York, that beer was the national beverage centuries before tea was introduced. Beer and roast beef was the good old Saxon fare that had enabled a hardy race to acquire a great empire. It sounds like satire when one thinks that York, a city of only ninety thousand people, has more than twice as many saloons as Toronto.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE MAY VISIT AMERICA.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 11.—Chancellor Lloyd-George may visit America next summer as the guest of the Welsh Society, whose invitation, it is understood, he has accepted. He will be accompanied by Sir Samuel Thomas Evans, the solicitor-general, and William Abram and William Jones, members of Parliament from Glamorganshire and Carnarvonshire, respectively.

MR. ROBERT BLATCHFORD.

Seldom has a series of newspaper articles caused so much discussion as that entitled 'Germany and England,' written for the 'Daily Mail' by Mr. Robert Blatchford. Mr. Blatchford served in the army for ten years, and won his stripes as a sergeant. Later,

MR. ROBERT BLATCHFORD.

he began to write for the 'Sunday Chronicle,' at Manchester. In 1891, at the age of forty, when he was 'a red-hot socialist,' he started the 'Clarion.' Now, at the age of fifty-eight, he is an imperial socialist. In his own words, he began the writing of the articles for the 'Mail' because he believes that 'Germany is deliberately preparing to destroy the British Empire. Germany is preparing to attack us because we stand in the way of her ambitions. The Pan-Germanic ambition is the ambition for empire, the ambition to dominate and exploit the world.'—Illustrated London News.

CANADA AND WEST INDIES

Southampton, Jan. 12.—Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Sir Daniel Morris and the other members of the Royal Commission on reciprocal trade relations between Canada and the West Indies sailed for New York on the steamer 'Oceanic' to-day. It is expected that the Royal Commissioners will proceed from New York to Kingston, Jamaica, where they will be joined by the Canadian delegates, Messrs. Fielding and Paterson. Later they will visit the Barbadoes.

Given Up To Die

No. 100 George St., Sorel, Quebec.

"I suffered from womb disease for seven years, with dreadful pains over the front of the body, over the back and down the legs. I had indigestion and chronic constipation and the constipation was so bad that I went sometimes for ten to fifteen days without any action of the bowels. I was ill in bed for one whole year. At one time I was so low that everyone thought I was going to die, and the last Rites of the Church were administered to me. I was treated by six different doctors without any benefit.

MADAME JOSEPH LIRETTE

Then I got a sample of "Fruit-a-tives," but I had no faith in them at all, and I would not have taken them only my husband begged so hard for me to try them. As soon as I began to take "Fruit-a-tives" I grew better, the bloating was relieved, the sleeplessness was cured, my stomach acted, and the bowels were moved, but above all the fearful womb pains were made easier.

I have taken eighteen boxes in all and I am now perfectly well again."

(Signed) MADAME JOSEPH LIRETTE,

50c. box—6 for $2.50—or trial box 25c. —at dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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 six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra, 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.

GERMANY'S POWER.

The Court Chaplain Tells Students it is the Sword.

Berlin, Jan. 12.—Dr. Schmidt, the court chaplain, preached a bellicose gospel to the German Students' Union at their annual festival here. He said, among other things: Unfortunately large numbers of our own people do not know what our army and fleet are and what we gain by them. A generation of peace has deprived us of actual knowledge of them. It is our duty to revive it. We thank the Kaiser for providing us with a fleet. A studious youth, who does not fulfil the task of being a German Christian and soldier is contemptible. The German sword is Germany's power.'

The speech was tremendously cheered, not only by the students, but by a crowd of naval and military officers, chaplains and professors.

GERMAN COTTON INDUSTRY

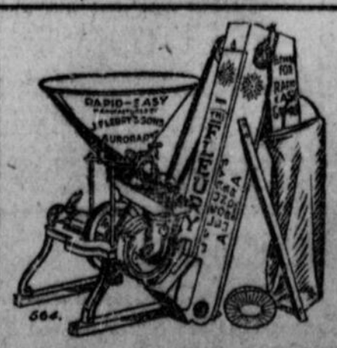
Conditions in South Germany Described as Desperate.

Berlin, Jan. 12.—Councillor Semlinger, president of the South German Cotton Manufacturers' Association, has issued a report, in which he describes the conditions of the German cotton industry as almost desperate. He does not anticipate any improvement during the first half of 1910, owing to the increased cost of production due to higher wages, the legal ten-hour day for women workers, and the rise in the price of raw material. On the other hand prices are kept down by the undisposed—of overproduction and the unloading of surplus stock.

WINDSOR ALDERMEN.

Suit to Unseat Three.

Windsor, Ont., Jan. 12.—Quo warranto proceedings were instituted yesterday in the Divisional Court against three newly elected aldermen, J. J. Lonnee, Thomas Eansor and Frederick Howell, on the ground that they are disqualified from holding civic office, not being British subjects.



Less Power —AND— More Work

With "Rapid-Easy" Grinders than with others. Thousands in use in all provinces, with powers of all sorts—Windmill, Tread, Steam, and Gas Engines. A "Rapid-Easy" will give you pleasure and profit. No other "just as good." Only one best—the "Rapid-Easy." All sizes. Sold everywhere. Tell us what power you have, and ask for any information.

This cut shows one style and only one size.

Western Agents JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., LTD.,

WINNIPEG. REGINA. SASKATOON. CALGARY. EDMONTON.

J. FLEURY'S SONS, Aurora, Ontario, Canada.

Medals and Diplomas, World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris.

BODY COVERED WITH ECZEMA

YET ZAM-BUK CURED HIM

Mr. A. M. Brooks, of Wellington St., Steelton, says:

"Ten months ago I contracted eczema, which at first appeared on my neck, later spreading to my chest and body. The doctor thought this was caused by the irritation of my shirt collar and the poison and steam from the pulp, as I was then employed at the Pulp Mill. I began doctoring, but instead of the disease being checked it showed signs of becoming worse; and my neck, chest, and my whole body was soon in a frightful condition. The skin actually peeled off, leaving the flesh raw.

"I suffered cruelly from the terrible itching and soreness, and was completely confined to the house. Not seeing or feeling any improvement, I next resorted to the ordinary salves and ointments recommended for skin diseases, but although I gave each preparation a fair trial, none seemed powerful enough to bring about a cure until I began using Zam-Buk.

"From the first application of Zam-Buk I had some relief, and as I persevered with its use daily the soreness was by degrees drawn out and the intense itching and aching completely vanished. Scabs or scales formed over the raw flesh, but Zam-Buk soon cleared away all these, and although the cure was naturally gradual, it was complete."

If you suffer from any skin disease don't make the above mistake, and try all sorts of things before Zam-Buk. Get Zam-Buk first! Eczema, ulcers, abscesses, poisoned wounds, cuts, cold sores, scalp sores, face eruptions, chaps, red, rough patches — all are healed and cured by Zam-Buk. Best balm for babies' rashes. All druggists and stores at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Wholesale local depot, 144 Craig St. West, Montreal.

TURKEY AND BRITAIN

The 'Lynch Affair' and its Meaning.

The Turkish Ministry has been all but overthrown on the question of the so-called 'Lynch affair,' arising out of the concession to a combination of the Lynch and Turkish steamship companies on the Tigris and Euphrates of a monopoly of the navigation on those rivers. The Chamber, which took the view that concessions of this nature should be submitted to Parliament before ratification, was persuaded to pass a vote of confidence in the Ministry only after private assurances had been given that a law would be brought in to deal with the granting of concessions affecting the Treasury should be laid before Parliament.

(From the Manchester 'Guardian' Correspondent.)

Constantinople, December 12.

The Hilmi Cabinet has just found itself in a very difficult position over the question of the navigation of the Tigris and Euphrates. About 1830 the Sultan Mahmud, at the instance of the British Embassy here, granted to a certain Captain Lynch a simple permission to run two steamers on this waterway provided that the service proved to be beneficial. This is the origin of the Lynch steamship service. Later the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid constituted a navigation company on the Tigris and Euphartes, made it a monopoly, and included it in the Civil List under the name of the Sanieh Administration. A few years ago, owing to the pressure of traffic, which overtaxed the accommodation of the Turkish steamers, the Lynch Company, through the British Embassy in Constantinople, obtained Abdul Hamid's leave to put on a third boat on condition that they would take it off as soon as the Sanieh Company brought the number of its boats up to twelve. This was, briefly, the history of the case up to this year.

In April Abdul Hamid was deposed, and his Civil List and its possessions, including the Sanieh steamships, were taken over by the nation and vested in the Ministry of Finance for the service of the State. Thereupon Messrs. Lynch, through the British Embassy, proposed an amalgamation scheme with the Sanieh Company. In other words, the Government was asked to exploit more efficiently the monopoly which formerly belonged to the Civil List and now belonged to the Ministry of Finance. Some three or four members of the Cabinet seem to have received the proposal with favor, but the matter dragged on without anything being done. Then the Lynch firm, tired of waiting, and possibly fearing new developments, began to urge on the Embassy, which in its turn exerted its influence to induce the Government to come to a quick decision. The Cabinet, fearing a difference with England, or at least a cooling in the existing warm relations, reluctantly yielded, and adopted a resolution—by no means unanimous—in favor of the proposed scheme of amalgamation. The scheme provides, in brief, for (1) the continuance of the navigation monopoly for another seventy-five years; (2) the Lynch firm to receive a half-share of the profits in return for putting its three steamers into the new company; (3) the directorate to consist of four Turkish and four English chairman with a casting vote.

The press came to hear of this proposal, and, beginning with the 'Yeni Gazeta,' raised vigorous opposition. A campaign was soon on foot. The people, merchants and notables of Bagdad, sent telegrams of protest to the Ministry. The Bagdad deputies in parliament supported them. The other deputies began to take up the question, and almost unanimously adopted the same view. The government were placed in a difficult position, and endeavored to put pressure on their followers, representing that England was determined to secure the concession, and that her friendship might in some degree be alienated if it were refused. The Committee of Union and Progress held secret meetings, and endeavored to secure parliamentary support for the ministry. In vain. A considerable section of the committee itself were opposed to the concession, indeed, I am told that the whole committee took this view, but were prepared to support the ministry solely because of the value which they attached to British friendship. Germany it is said, is using her influence against the government.

This question is important both to Turkey and Great Britain, because the enemies of Great Britain are using it to prove that she does not hesitate to take advantage of the cordial relations with the ministry to obtain concessions and privileges from Turkey. Germany, they add, is said to have exploited Abdul Hamid's friendship in order to obtain material advantages; well, here is Great Britain exploiting this constitutional regime for similar motives. Certainly this business is not for the good either of Britain or of the new system in Turkey.

SUFFERED FOR SIX LONG YEARS

Then Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Mrs. Richard's Diabetes.

Her Rheumatism Also Vanished When Dodd's Kidney Pills Put Her Kidneys in Condition to do Their Work.

East Chezzetcook, Halifax Co., N.S., Jan. 14.—(Special)—Cured of Diabetes and Rheumatism from which she had suffered for six years, Mrs. Boniface Richard, well known here, is joyfully telling her neighbors that she owes her health to Dodd's Kidney Pills and to no other cause.

"My Rheumatism and Diabetes were brought on by a cold and a strain, and though I was attended by a doctor he could not help me. After suffering for six years I made up my mind to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and to my surprise they did me good almost at once. Two boxes cured me completely. I recommend them to everybody as a sure cure for Diabetes, Backache and all other Kidney Diseases."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured Mrs. Richard's Diabetes because Diabetes is a Kidney Disease, and Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all Kidney Diseases. Mrs. Richard's Rheumatism was caused by her diseased Kidneys failing to take the uric acid out of her blood. When her Kidneys were cured they strained the uric acid out of her blood and her Rheumatism vanished.

EXCITING SCENES AT BRITISH ELECTION MEETINGS.

The Speakers Armed with Stick and Megaphone Face an Angry Sea of Upturned Faces

The Speakers and Supporters on Cart Prepare to Defend Themselves with Sticks and Chairs

The Crowd Pushing the Electioneering Cart

The Police Intervene and Angry Passions Subside

THE ABOVE PHOTOGRAPHS WERE TAKEN IN PORTSMOUTH RECENTLY.

THE HUDSON BAY ROUTE.

In view of the present agitations for the opening of the Hudson's Bay route to Europe, it is of interest to note that in the race for the fur trade in those early days, the Hudson's Bay Company by using that route for their ships to York Factory were able to reach a point on the Saskatchewan with their goods nearly a month earlier in spring than their Montreal rivals, the Northwest Company. And it affords, perhaps, an omen of the future as well as a record of the past, that for the first half century of its existence the main route of the Red River Settlement to the outside world was northward through Lake Winnipeg, and thence via Hudson's Bay and Strait to Europe. When the Fort Garry post was established by the company the upper reaches of the Red River, and the headwaters of the Mississippi occupied a trackless wild. To the south-west lay the 'Great American Desert,' then and for long afterwards deemed a permanent barrier to further westward settlement in the United States Westward, and to the north-west, stretched the almost illimitable and untrodden areas of the 'Great Lone Land,' so great portions of which are wrapped in primeval mystery even to our own day. Little was there in the new post or its surroundings to draw to it the eyes of the outside world, and it might have remained long in obscurity, had it not been for events beyond the sea, and the keen discernment of a man notable among the makers of Canada, Thomas Douglas, Earl of Selkirk.—From 'The Historic Red River Waterway,' by Arthur J. Forward, in 'Canada Monthly' (formerl yCanada-West) for January.

THE SHIPBUILDING RACE.

Messrs. Russell & Co., Port Glasgow, are again at the top of the Clyde shipbuilding returns for 1909, with a total of 55,519 tons. In the national list, however, they are only fourth to Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co., Belfast, 88,952 tons; Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Wallsend-on-Tyne, 71,385 tons; and Vickers, Sons & Maxim, Barrow-in-Furness, 60,200 tons. These figures, however, do not represent everything. The Fairfield Co., for example, are only fourth on the Clyde list, with a total of 27,688 tons, but in addition they constructed engines of 93,500 i.h.p., being second among British firms to Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim. Messrs. Russell & Co. are not in the engineering business, so that while they produced nearly double the tonnage of the Fairfield Company they probably engaged a good deal fewer men and disbursed less in wages Messrs. John Borwn & Co., Clydebank, are in a somewhat similar position to Fairfield. They are only sixteenth on the Clyde shipbuilding list, but their machinery of 89,200 i.h.p. places them second among the engineers, and probably makes them the second firm on the Clyde during the year.—Glasgow 'News.'

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

(With apologies to 'Punch.')

The cartoon by John Leech appeared in 'Punch' in 1846, representing Sir Robert Peel addressing a group of Peers outside the Clarendon Hotel. The inscription under the picture was:

'NOW THEN, OLD BOYS! YOU MUSTN'T STAND IN PEOPLE'S WAY! YOU MUST MOVE ON!'

In adapting this cartoon for the present situation the only variations from the original are the substitution of Mr. Asquith's face for that of Sir Robert Peel and of the word 'Lansdowne' for 'Clarendon.'—Westminster Gazette.'

INDIANS TO KILL WOLVES.

How Colorado Cattlemen Expect to Put an End to the Pests.

(From the Denver 'Re ublican.')

Tough times for timber wolves are loom'ng up in the future. The latest scheme for ridding the White River cattle country of these four-legged marauders is to let the Indians do it. And this appears to be the best notion yet.

When it comes to trapping or shooting wolves and locating their dens an Indian knows what a white man would never find out, so now the plan is to invite the Utes up from the reservation in the southern part of the State and their cousins from over in Utah and turn them loose to start a wolf massacre in Rio Blanco and Garfield counties.

The idea originated with Charles T. Limburg, of Leadville, a prominent cattleman and banker. He has taken the matter up with the office of the State Fish and Game Commissioners, where the possibilities of his suggestion were recognized at once. Various schemes have been devised for getting rid of the big gray wolves which slaughter so many yearling steers in the White River country every summer, and so many deer in the winter.

The wolves of the White River timber country are exceptionally large and fierce. A head of one of them shows them to have heavy, capacious jaws and long, keen teeth which look as if they could snap a dog's backbone in with a single crunch. It looks as if it were up to the Indians, and it is believed that they will enjoy the outing with great pleasure, particularly since it means getting all the food they want while they are away from home, with the chance of bounty money thrown in.

DECLINED WITH THANKS.

The Most Valuable Contribution An Editor Ever Refused.

One of the most remarkable experiences that ever befell an editor, says the Manchester 'Guardian,' was the late Frederick Greenwood's when the 'Pall Mall Gazette' was sold from under him. There came to him the next day at the Garrick Club—so Mr. Stead told the story several years ago in the 'Review of Reviews'—an officer of the Guards, looking very nervous and ill at ease. 'Mr. Greenwood, I believe?' 'Yes,' said Mr. Greenwood. 'Very sorry to hear——,' said the officer, fumbling in his pocket. 'Very sorry to hear——. Good paper. Shall miss it badly. Must not be allowed to drop. Very sorry.' Mr. Greenwood thanked him, but the visitor went on: 'Some of us at the Guards' Club talked it over last night. Said you would want money. Have not much ;put a little together. I brought it down. We don't want any receipt. It is for the paper.' Thereupon he handed the astonished journalist a cheque for £1,100, which he could not, however, be prevailed upon to take—probably the most valuable contribution that any editor ever declined with thanks.' By the end of the day Greenwood had received in cheques and promises no less than £104,000 towards the starting of a new paper. He was able, as it turned out, to establish the 'St. James' Gazette' without accepting a penny of this sum.

ROMAN TAXI-CABS.

Taxi-cabs, excepting the motive power, are not nearly so new as most people think, says a writer in the 'New York Saturday Magazine.' The Chinese some half-dozen centuries ago had a cart with an attachment that measured the long miles the panting coolies covered, and it may have been a common thing for a Roman youth to spring into a 'taxi' direct 'To the baths!' and then pay as so much a mile for the ride.

It is recorded that the Emperor Pertinax, in order to procure money for a donation to the pretorian guard sold, at a great auction, lasting nine days, the magnificent garments, furniture, jewels, curiosities, and works of art with which Commodus had filled the palace. In an inventory of the things sold during the auction there is the following item:—

'Carriages, which had contrivances to measure the distance over which they were driven, and to count the hours spent in the journey.'

Whatever the device was, it passed out of knowledge of man with the downfall of Rome; for the credit of the invention of the 'chariot way-wiser' is given to modern history to some member of the Royal Society, and the date fixed at 1662.

FESTIVAL AT CRYSTAL PALACE.

(From the 'Lady's Pictorial.')

For three months next year the Crystal Palace will regain much of its old popularity, for it is to be the scene of a great 'Festival of Empire.' A great feature will be a pageant of the history of London, in which 15,000 performers will take part. The life of the colonies will be presented in a series of exhibitions, lectures, spectacular views and pictures, and each colony is being asked to select 200 persons to take part in the first series of pageant scenes, and while they are in London they will be the guests of the National Patriotic Society, which will make all provision for their entertainment.

A MAHARAJAH'S SHORTHORNS

('Consular and Trade Reports.')

To an Indian Maharajah have been shipped four of the largest cows bred in Great Britain. The order for these cows specified that they should stand 5 feet 4 inches at the shoulder and measure fourteen feet from the tip of the nose to the end of the bony part of the tail. The agents took sixteen months to find these cows. Inquiries in Italy and Switzerland were unsuccessful, and they were finally secured in the Midlands and Yorkshire. They are all Shorthorns.

A STARRY SPELL

What other skies could show forth such a night,
Or in its splendor match that heaven for stars?
No orb of all the countless legions set,
Far in the inner silences of space,
Is recreant to-night, but doth leap forth
Into its place amid the marshalled hosts.

Earthward the shadows of a forest fall
The white lap of a field; the winds lift up
White clouds about the bases of the hills;
And southward leaning on the forest ridge,
The moon looks up and heaven suffers loss,
For straightway half the stars that for a space
Shot out into the forefront of the night,
And carried in their course, grow blind and rush
Into the darkness towards Infinity.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

Constipation is the root of many forms of sickness and of an endless amount of human misery.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills,

thoroughly tested by over fifty years of use, have been proved a safe and certain cure for constipation and all kindred troubles. Try them.

25c. a box.

HUSBAND RETURNS ALIVE

After the Funeral of a Man Supposed to be Himself.

New York, Jan. 11. — John Smith walked into his dining room last night and found the table set for one, his wife in mourning, and signs of a recent funeral about his home. Indeed, a body supposed to be his had been buried by the family after identification at the morgue by the wife, his married daughter and his son-in-law. A scar on the right leg and a crooked finger of one hand seemed to make the identification positive, although the clothing was of different quality. Smith disappeared on Jan. 5th. He says he went to the Bellevue dispensary for treatment, and was there sent to the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, after having been assured that his family would be notified. He was astonished to receive no visits from them, and did not know that they were searching the hospitals and police stations for him in vain.

GERMANY'S HARD LESSONS.

As Europe's Battleground She Has Been Ravaged Time and Again.

Occupying the greater portion of central Europe, Germany is, in political respects, the most unfavorably located country in the world. Nowhere protected by such natural boundaries as large rivers or high mountain ranges, which would block the way of enemies, but easily accessible and vulnerable on all sides, Germany has been, since remotest times, the object of hostile assaults. For a period of 400 years the German tribes were compelled to defend their independence from the Romans. Later came the horrible invasion of the Huns; the piracies by the Northmen: the frequent attacks by the Magyars, Mongols and Turks.

During the Thirty Years War Germany served as the great battleground for Spanish, Swedish, Italian and Hungarian troops, who reduced the population from seventeen to four millions and made the country an almost uninhabitable desert. In Saxony, during the two years 1631 and 1632, 943,000 persons were killed or swept away by sickness.

In Wurttemberg over 500,000 lost their lives, and eight cities, 45 towns, 65 churches and 36,000 houses were burned. The Palatinate, having at that time a population of 500,000, suffered a loss of 257,000, and in some parts of Thuringia more than 90 percent of the population perished.

The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries brought the frequent raids by the French, who left the ruins of hundreds of beautiful castles on the Rhine, Moselle and Neckar as lasting monuments of their visits.

The beginning of the nineteenth century saw the onslaught of that monstrous adventurer, Napoleon I., by whom Germany was humiliated as never before. The imperial mantle was torn into shreds and stamped into the dust. The German kingdoms and states were given by Napoleon as presents to his relatives and favorites, who made the German cities ring with their gay life. Would any nation ignore the lessons taught by such an unhappy, terrible past?—Rudolf Cronan, in 'McClure's Magazine.'

UNEQUALLY YOKED.

An Archdeacon's Daughter Forsakes Her Japanese Husband.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 10.—At the request of their daughter Helen, who married Gunjiro Aoki, their Japanese houseboy, on March 27 last, Archdeacon John Emery, of the Episcopal diocese of California, and Mrs. Emery have come here to take the young woman home to San Francisco with them.

The girl, who less than a year ago in an open letter to protesting friends, spiritedly defended her course in marrying the Japanese, and who braved the criticism which greeted her along her course from San Rafael, Cal., to Seattle, has in a sorrowful epistle to her parents confessed that she made a mistake in her American-Japanese alliance.

Archdeacon Emery is one of the most powerful ministers of the Episcopian faith in California. Until the last he objected to his daughter's union with an Oriental, although he compromised by attending the ceremony. Her mother, however, gave consent.

Miss Emery astonished her acquaintances by her remarkable letter, in which she said that she loved the Japanese and would marry him despite all that others said or thought. And she did. In order to do so she had to leave California, where the laws forbid such a union, and went to Seattle.

MADE IN CANADA

GILLETT'S GOODS ARE STANDARD ARTICLES

It is to the advantage of every housekeeper in Canada to use them

Magic Baking Powder.
Gillett's Perfumed Lye.
Imperial Baking Powder.
Gillett's Cream Tartar.
Royal Yeast Cakes.
Gillett's Mammoth Blue.
Magic Baking Soda.
Gillett's Washing Crystal.

MADE FOR OVER 50 YEARS
(Established 1853)

E. W. GILLETT CO., LTD., Toronto, Ont.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

DID IT TICKLE?

'Don't you want your nice bread and butter, Anne?' asked her father. Anne shook her head. 'It's a shame to waste such nice bread and butter,' continued her father. 'I'll eat it myself.'

Anne watched the process with big eyes and a look of expectancy on her face. Finally, when the last mouthful had disappeared, Anne asked:—'Papa, did it tickle?'

'Tickle!' said her father. 'Why, no. What do you mean?'

'I thought it would tickle,' said Anne. 'It had a long hair on it.'—'The Circle.'

The Pill That Brings Relief.—When, after one has partaken of a meal he is oppressed by feelings of fulness and pains in the stomach he suffers from dyspepsia, which will persist if it be not dealt with. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the very best medicine that can be taken to bring relief. These pills are specially compounded to deal with dyspepsia, and their sterling qualities in this respect can be vouched for by legions of users.

FAIRLY CAUGHT.

A college professor who was always ready for a joke, was asked by a student one day if he would like a good recipe for catching rabbits. 'Why, yes,' replied the professor. 'What is it?'

'Well,' said the student, 'you crouch down behing a thick stone wall and make a noise like a turnip.'

'That may be,' said the professor with a twinkle in his eye, 'but a better way than that would be for you to go and sit quietly in a bed of cabbage heads and look natural.'—'Ladies' Home Journal.'

A Mild Pill for Delicate Women.—The most delicate woman can undergo a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills without fear of unpleasant consequences. Their action, while wholly effective, is mild and agreeable. No violent pains or purgings follow their use, as thousands of women who have used the mean testify. They are, therefore, strongly recommended to women, who are more prone to disorders of the digestive organs than men.

HIS NAME ON THE PROGRAMME.

At a church school, once upon a time, when a concert was being held, the choir was on the programme to sing an anthem, and their place was designated by the single word, 'Anthem.' The gentleman who was master of ceremonies, a high-toned pompous individual of the old school, when he came to that part of the programme, announced in a dignified way:

'Mr. Anthem will now favor us.'—'Judge.'

The Oil of Power.—It is not claimed for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil that it will cure every ill, but its uses are so various that it may be looked upon as a general pain killer. It has achieved that greatness for itself, and all attempts to surpass it have failed. Its excellence is known to all who have tested its virtues and learnt by experience.

Rivers (editorial writer on the Thunderbolt)—'Here's a circular letter I've just received from a physical instructor who wants me to give his system a trial. He says I'm not doing half the work I am capable of doing.' Brooks (who writes on space)—'Well, it's a good deal better for you to receive a hint of that kind from an outsider than to have to take it from the managing editor.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

It is easier to prevent than it is to cure. Inflammation of the lungs is the companion of neglected colds, and once it finds lodgment in the system it is difficult to deal with. Treatment with Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will eradicate the cold and prevent inflammation from setting in. It costs little, and is as satisfactory as it is surprising in its results.

A DEFINITION.

'What is the difference between valor and discretion?'

'Well, to go to a restaurant without tipping would be valor.'

'I see.'

'And to go to a different one next day would be discretion.'—'Tit-Bits.'

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

INSINCERITY.

'The man's own words prove him a prevaricator,' said Mr. Quibbles.

'In what way?'

'He writes me an insulting letter and signs it "Yours respectfully."'—Washington 'Star.'

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

THE REAL THING.

Customer—Are you sure this is real Ceylon tea?

Well-informed Young Assistant—Certainly, sir. Mr. Ceylon's name is on every package.

'Pa, what's a protagonist?' 'A protagonist? Why, a protagonist is—er—one who protages.'—Chicago 'Record-Herad.'

Warts on the hands is a disfigurement that troubles many ladies. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove the blemishes without pain.

Teacher — 'If you wear one pair of shoes three months, how long will two pairs last?' Jimmie—'A year.' Teacher—'Oh, no; how do you get that?' Jimmie—'I don't wear any in the summer.'—'Judge.'

'Gee! Isn't he done with that speech yet?' 'Yes; he's been done for twenty minutes, but no one knows when he'll stop talking.'—Cleveland 'Leader.'

'How is your son standing in college?'

'On crutches. He was initiated into a fraternity last week.'—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

The Teacher—'How many eggs are there in a dozen?' The Pupil—'Five fresh ones, five doubtful ones, and two bad ones.'—Cleveland 'Leader.'

'Impatience,' said Uncle Eben, 'is generally de feelin' you has when you wants somebody else to hurry an' make up for de time you's been wastin'.'—Washington 'Star.'

WORLD'S WELFARE

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF EGYPTIAN BOYS.

(By the Rev. A. J. Troop, who is in charge of the Boys' Boarding-school in Old Cairo, in the 'Church Missionary Gleaner.')

It is astonishing how fond the Egyptian boy is of talking about theological matters. His letters to his friends, his daily greetings of his fellows, are full of pious sentences. He is always ready to discuss religion. In our daily Scripture lesson he most glibly puts difficult questions—abstruse ones such as are seldom heard outside of the theological class-room at home. More than once I have heard a master argued off his legs—and out of patience—by a boy in his class. This ability for religious debate is probably the outcome of the extraordinarily large number of religious sects in this country.

Not only are they clever in such questions, but they very readily see through a parable or illustration. Frequently do masters, when they have come to the end of their subject matter in the Bible lesson, ask the boys such a question as, 'What do you learn from this incident?' Then there comes from the boys a perfect torrent of applications; mostly of a very general character and sometimes very fantastical. At first one would conclude all were 'taught of God,' but a few judicious questions often show that these applications are far from being recognized and realized in the daily life.

Indeed, while they have a keen sense that every one has certain religious duties, and speak glibly about them, it is lamentably seldom that any one makes a real effort to perform them. The knowledge of them has very little effect on the religious and moral life; it is wild, unrestrained, uncultured. Very seldom does a professedly Christian boy pray, still less often does he read his Bible. He is perfectly satisfied with leading the life of an intelligent, happy animal, quite content with the religious knowledge he learns by heresay, and hence his religion—as is that of his parents—is an engine without steam, a mere knowledge of words and thoughts.

It is a great joy to come across an occasional contradiction of this general rule; and to see the way that sometimes the seed daily sown falls upon good ground I mention two.

A boy who had recently finished his school course and 'gone to work' came running after me one Sunday evening on my way home from the church. He said, 'May I have one word with you, sir?'

'Yes, what do you want?'

He replied, 'I want to give something to God.'

'Why? and what?' I asked.

'Because God has blessed me in my work, and I want to give him this?' Then he untied a knot in the corner of a handkerchief and gave me a sovereign. His salary had just been raised from £2 to £3 per month. Not long ago I had the pleasure of presenting this lad to the Bishop for confirmation.

In the boarding-school we have a boy born and brought up a Moslem, who came under Christian influence in a school and eventually was baptized, with the result that father and mother persecuted him, and he had to flee, forsaking all home ties. One who had much to do with his conversion is now supporting him in this school. He stands high in his class, and is very keen, so a few weeks back I asked whether he could do something to influence other boys for Christ. His eyes sparkled with delight at the thought, and soon we decided to start a branch of the Scripture Union among the boys.

Very, very wisely he spied out the land, and then, after a few days, explained the idea to a few whose attitude of mind and conduct deemed favorable. He has now about sixteen members, who meet together twice a week in the boarders' dining-room, sing a hymn, read the portion for the day, and then comes either a short address, or each of the members quotes a text upon some subject agreed upon beforehand. The meeting is closed with a brief prayer. This same lad—he is about fifteen—goes off each Sunday afternoon to whip up people for an evangelistic meeting in the church.

The Egyptian boy has a strong moral perception. Every story he puts into English for composition must have a moral at its close. If it hasn't one he will manufacture one to suit the occasion. But the strong upright character and tone—the results of centuries of Christianity—found in English homes, are not to be found in Egyptian. Centuries of Mohammedanism and oppression have spoiled the Egyptians of many of such priceless gems. Frequently it is the boy who is the most cunning who is the pet of the family. His ability to deceive without telling an actual lie is praised and considered a sign of real cleverness. The step from this to the barefaced lying of the older boy or the adult is a very slight and easy one. In his earliest days the boy is hopelessly spoilt by the adoration of his parents, which lead them to give him his every desire. There is no wise restraint and discipline. True the youngster comes in for his beatings—severe ones, too—but these are not so much punishment for wrong-doing as the outcome of a burst of anger on the part of the parent. As such they are reckoned by the boy. Hence he is not careful to avoid doing wrong, but only to avoid causing anger.

Very early his childish perception sees clearly the position of the mother in the house. Maybe he frequently sees his father beating his mother, and soon he begins to treat her with scant reverence. More than once a distracted mother has come to the school asking us to beat her boy because he has been beating her. Once, when a boy was about to receive the just reward of his deeds, he said, 'And why should I not beat her, she is only a woman.'

This lack of reverence for womanhood develops very early. The small boy of ten frequently lords over his sisters (perhaps older than himself) in an unpardonable manner, speaking to them with as much authority as though he were their father.

Yet there is a strain of affection in the character of Egyptian boys. They will take loving care of their younger brothers, and nurse their baby brothers and sisters with delight. The exuberance of welcome and joy when meeting a friend after a short absence, shown by embracing and kissing, is something that would make an English lad open his eyes in amazement. They will shake hands with each other a dozen times a day.

AN EXPLORING TOUR IN WEST AFRICA.*

(By William M. Dager, Elat, West Africa.)

The mission at its last annual meeting asked me to make a trip of about three weeks into a district where the others had not been, for the purpose of finding a location for a new station.

I had sent my carriers ahead, expecting to get along for one night with such accommodations as I might find in the town. I did not expect rain in the dry season, but the unexpected happened, and in a forest about three miles from the next town the rain suddenly began to fall. It came in torrents, and for an hour I pushed my wheel along, and, of course, everything I had was soaked by the time I reached the town. It was then five o'clock, and I had to put up for the night. Not a dry stitch of my own and none to be procured in a Bulu town. I tried to dry myself before the fire. I sat over that fire and steamed. The next day the bearings of my wheel broke and by carrying it for the last hour I reached the town where my carriers were waiting for me, at about six o'clock. We repaired breakages several times, but had no trouble at all in keeping far enough ahead of the rains to have a great number of meetings without retarding our progress at all.

In one of the towns where I was to spend the night, I did a few stunts on the wheel with the usual result, that all the men, women and children in the town were soon chasing around after me shouting, howling and gesticulating. Then we gather about the palace, which is 15 feet long and 8 feet broad and about 7 feet high at the gable, 3 or 4 perhaps at the eaves, made of bark with a thatched roof. The king is there. A loin-cloth is all he wears. His claim to royalty is the number of wives he possesses. He is seated on his throne, an empty rum case. This poor man with a woman at his back rubbing the sand flies off his body, has an exalted sense of his dignity and importance. Then, when the people are assembled, it is time to tell the story simply. Love and sacrifice, joy and peace, they do not know. To tell the story of the love of Jesus that these needy ones may comprehend, that is what we try to do.

We passed through still another town where the head man lay dying. Just before I reached the town I stopped to repair my wheel, and word went ahead that I was coming, so that when I passed through I observed nothing unusual. They asked for medicine, and I told them I was unable to do anything. But my carriers coming on later saw what had been concealed from me. A number of women were bound, and they were trying to fasten the responsibility for the chief's death on one of them. We stopped for the night about five miles beyond this town. At 3.30 next morning we were awakened by weeping and the beating of the drums announcing the man's death. From what I had heard I feared that one or more of his forty wives would be accused of having been the cause of his death and would be killed. As soon as possible I was on my way to town and found crowds were assembling from every direction. About 150 were there when I reached the town and more than double that many when I left. The men were seated in front of the dead man's house. Their conversation was almost entirely about the distribution of the dead man's possessions. We secured quiet for a little while and spoke a few words. Gathering first what information we could get from the women and boys, we came and sat down with the men, and after some conversation about the man and his death, we asked the not uncommon question in this country, 'Who killed him?' The dead man's brother answered, 'His sons.' Then we told this brother, who was a leader in all that was being done, that he would be held personally responsible for any act of violence. Fear of the government no doubt protects some women who would otherwise be accused of the death of their husbands and would be put to death. While much has been done by the government to correct this awful custom, still, women are still liable to be sacrificed when the people are some distance removed from a government station.

A slave came to me one night asking my protection. Years ago he lost in gambling, and as he had not the money to pay the debt, he was taken as a slave. He developed skill and courage in hunting elephants, having killed five. These should have more than paid for his ransom, but as he was profitable, charges were trumped up by which he was kept in slavery. Every effort was made to keep him from coming in contact with the white man. I passed his town at noon on Saturday. The Bulu drum had sent ahead a wireless message of my coming, and straightway his master sent him on an errand to a neighboring town. Some one told him that a missionary was passing, and though he did not get to see me at the place where we spent Sabbath, he came in about nine o'clock Monday night, asking if he could go with me. We decided to provide work for him until he could earn money enough to have the officer decide his case. He has proved a good workman, and it does one good to see him losing that hunted, servile look and broaden out into an expression of brightness and cheer.

*Condensed from 'All the World.'

STEWART, OF LOVEDALE.

(By the Rev. John T Faris, Philadelphia, Pa., in the 'Missionary Review of the World.')

'We have nailed the flag of Africa to our mast, and there it must remain till God himself takes it down.'—Letter of James Stewart, 1875.

'Doctor Stewart and General Gordon were to me the two greatest heroes of the age—the saintly servants of God and Quen Victoria—the Elijah and Joshua of modern times,' said a steamship captain who many times carried James Stewart between England and Africa. This statement would have been endorsed by thousands who followed the misionary in his wonderful work during nearly half a century.

The first impulse to become a foreign missionary was received when young Stewart—then fifteen years old—was following the plough in Perthshire. 'Leaning on the stilts of the plough, he began to brood over his future. What was it to be? The question flashed across his mind—"might I not make more of my life than by remaining here?" He straightened himself and said, "God helping me, I will be a misisonary." On another ocasion, while out hunting with his cousins, he said, "Jim, I shall never be satisied till I am in Africa with a Bible in my pocket and a rifle on my shoulder to supply my wants."*

Years of business training, necessitated by the desire to help his father, and to provide for his own education, gave him invaluable preparation for the life to which he was looking forward and taught him to make the most of his opportunities. In school he was not a prize-winner, but he devoted himself diligently to the studies which he felt would be most useful to him.

While a student in the Divinity Hall of the Free Church of Scotland, he read and made a careful analysis of the life of Livingstone. He was so captivated by the volume that for a long time he could talk of little else; his fellow students, who had called him 'Long Stewart,' because of his height, now gave him the name 'Stewart Africanus.'

Stewart began his ministry in the home land(but it was not long before he heard the definite call to cross the sea, and in 1859 he proposed to the Foreign Mission Committee of the Free Church that he be sent to Africa to do missionary work in the region made famous by Livingstone. As the committee felt unable to assume the responsibility, he organized among his friends 'The New Central African Committee,' composed of eighteen men, 'with the view of turning to practical account the discoveries of Livingstone, and to open a new mission in Central Africa.' The initial expenses were largely paid from contributions solicited by himself, supplemented by the gift of his entire inheritance. Then he gave himself—for he was the man chosen by the committee to go to Africa to look over the ground.

*'Stewart, of Lovedale.' By James Wells. Fleming H. Revell Co.

Stewart's indomitable perserverance carried him through obstacles in the face of which many a man would perhaps have turned his back forever on the mission field. He was expecting to accompany Mrs. Livingstone from Durban to the Zambesi on a brig chartered to carry another mission party to a neighboring field, but strenuous efforts were made to persuade him that he was not wanted by Livingstone and that he would better return to England. When Mrs. Livingstone assured him that her husband would welcome him and declared to the captain that she would not sail unless Mr. Stewart was permitted to accompany her, he paid no further attention to the protests of those who would detain him.

For five weeks the delay, the efforts to persuade him that he was on a fool's errand, and the assaults on his character continued. The time was spent in conducting gospel meetings and gathering information that might be of value to him later. Always his comfort was gained in reading the Bible and in prayer. Once he wrote in his journal:

'Make me patient under calumny, whether it be at home or abroad. Give me patience to labor at details as much as if they were the highest work. Let me not get disappointed with the opposition that may be thrown in the way. If it shal prove not to be thy call to labor here, help me to take the lesson thou givest for my good. Help me to be content with thy work in me if not by me, and out of all vexation and trial it has brought, only let my heart be brought nearer thee.'

Consecrated perseverance conquered. At last he reached Livingstone and received a welcome that repaid him for all he had suffered. After a season with the great explorer, he pushed on into the forests on his own account, supporting his party by his rifl, frequently nearly dying from fever, and in constant danger of a violent death. The 'Scotsman,' in 1899, insisted that this expedition should be recognized as sharing with Livingstoine the honor of opening the way for the abolition of the slave-trade in Central Africa.

On his return to Scotland after two and a half years of wandering, Stewart reported that the misison project was possible. Livingston himself wrote to the Foreign Mission Committee of the Free Church, 'for such a man as Dr. Stewart there are no insuperable obstacles in the way.'

During the brief stay at home he completed his medical course and gained some valuable experience in work in the churches. Then he was sent by the Free Church to the missionary institute in Lovedale, Cape Colony, and there for three years—until 1870—he labored under Dr. Govan, the principal. When he was free to work out his own plans the wonderful development of the institution began. His aim—which was thought visionary by most people—was to uplift the native by touching him at every point, instructing him in all the arts orf civilized life and sitting him for all Christian duties.'

One of the first steps was to discontinue the teaching of Latin and Greek, the study of English as the classic being substituted. Another innovation was that the native pay tuition fees. Many prophesied failure, but the fees were soon paid without complaint. Little by little the opportunity for industrial education was presented. Dr. Stewart's idea being to give 'a practical training for brain, eye, hand and heart' Business men of the colony and relatives and friends at home furnished the funds required for new buildings, which were erected by artisans brought from Scotland.

The fame of Lovedale spread. In 1873 the Fingoes, living one hundred miles to the north-east, appealed to Dr. Stewart to give them a similar school, promising to raise a thousand pounds if he would do as much. The promise was more than kept, five-shilling contributions being received from each Fingo until £1,450 was heaped up before the missionary. 'There are the stones; Dr. Stewart set them the example by working with his own hands at the tasks they dreaded most. It was a common thing to see him throw off his coat and show a Kafir how to make a straight furrow. It was his ambition to show the natives—whose highest achievement was to build a beehive hut, and that was the work of the women!'—thow to do any work required of them, and this as a necessary part of training them in Christian character. Most missionaries would have thought the school was enough of a burden for one man, but Dr. Stewart preached regularly, built a hospital, did a vast amount of medical missionary work, wrote brooks, edited a newspaper, and was busy at various other things.

No wonder he was the man chosen to establish a new mission in what is now the East African Protectorate. He was at home on his first real furlough in twenty-four years when the bequest came in 1891; long before the end of the year he was in Africa once more, leading an expedition through a difficult country to the River Kibwesi, near Kilimanjaro. There the new station was opened.

With the exception of the months taken for a visit to Scotland in 1898 in order to perform his duties as moderator of the Free Church General Assembly, Dr. Stewart spent the remaining twelve years of his life at Lovedale, placing the school on a still better basis, erecting new buildings, establishing new industries and sending out hundreds of men and women to teach others how to work with the hands and how to live for Christ.

Not only was the school an influence for good, but Dr. Stewart's home was a centre from which radiated a helpful Christian influence throughout all that region. Guests were enterained there freely; it came to be unusual to have a day or even a meal go by without at least one visitor. One guest wrote. 'It was Mrs Stewart's kindness and winsome graciousness which made the principal's house the most hospitable in South Africa.'

His life won to the cause of missions many who had been indifferent and even scoffers. He would not argue with them, but they could not resist the argument of his life. One man to whom Dr. Stewart sold a horse—soon afterward returning the price when he learned of the animal's death—offered to be of any service to the mission, though he had before declared he had no use for missions.

Thus, in active, earnest service, the years passed until December 21, 1905, when, at the age of 76, the worker was called home. He was buried in Sandill Kop, overlooking Lovedale. The simple inscription over his grave reads:

James Stewart
Missionary.

There is no more significant comment on Dr. Stewart's life than his own words, spoken in a meeting at Lovedale, when he heard something said about the sacrifices made by missionaries.

'Sacrifice! What man or woman can speak of sacrifice in the face of Salvary? What happiness or ambition or refinement has any one given up in the service of humanity to compare with the sacrifice of him who 'emptied himself and took upon himself the form of a servant'?

'It made some of us feel rather ashamed of our heroics,' said one who heard him, 'for we knew that, if ever a man since Livingstone had a right to speak like that, it was Dr. Stewart.'

A LETTER FROM SYRIA.

Hitherto Mohammedans only have been privileged to serve in the Turkish army, and all others have been scornfully rejected, but were made to pay money instead of personal service. The new regime, however, proposes to change the old state of things and to receive Christians into the militia. Consequently the other day an unprecedented scene was witnessed in Beyrout (Mediterranean port of Damascus), a company of Christians, with a great show of rejoicing, flying Ottoman flags, and led by a band of music, came and presented themselves at the government offices (the Sarajah) and announced their desire to be enlisted in accordance with the new law. The Governor-General (Walie) and other high officials, civil and military, went forth and met the Christian would-be soldiers and gave them a most gracious reception. This scene is all the more remarkable because in the past the history of conscription in Syria is a history of the very saddest and most lamentable incidents in Syrian life. The Mahommedans regarded military service with fear and hate; they dreaded it as they would earthquakes, famine and pestilence. Mothers, sisters and wives of those who by lot were taken to be soldiers appeared on the streets and other places as they would appear in a noisy Oriental funeral. (Mark v., 38-40.) With dishevelled hair and frantic gestures, screamed hard and loud, and shed tears copiously. 'Kadijeh wept for her children and would not be comforted, for they were taken to be soldiers.' This strange conduct of Moslems could not be accounted for by fear of war and possible wounds or death, but because the life of a Turkish soldier was a proverb, and a by word, he was badly fed and worse clothed, and very seldom, if ever, received his pay in time or in full. Under the new constitution it is intended that the lot of the soldier and his treatment should be worthy of him and of the Ottoman state. For this reason some long-headed Turks say that the government is premature in proposing to take Christians as soldiers, it should have waited until the intended better treatment should have reduced somewhat the horrors usually associated with a Turkish soldier's life, for, notwithstanding the scene in Beyrout, Christians and Jews who are possible soldiers are stealthily leaving the country for America and the British colonies, and Canada is sure to have a large share of them.

For thirty years past Syrians, men, women and children, emigrated to seek an easier way of making a living, but now the new constitution has added a new motive (in so-far as non-Moslems are concerned.) I hear that a Christian may buy himself off from military service by paying $150 in cash, or two horses worth that amount. It is said that the parents and families of such deserters as leave the country without settling up shall be held responsible, and will be fined to the amount of $40 or more. The native press, Christian and otherwise is counselling Christians to enlist, but the kind of treatment which soldiers shall receive will probably weigh more with the prospective soldiers than any newspaper counsel. G. HOWIE.

Showier, Beyrout, Syria.

THE INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

Gold and Silver Medals, Bibles and Books.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB

(Copyrighted, 1908, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

January 30, 1910.

Some Laws of the Kingdom.—Matt. v., 17-26, 38-48.

Golden Text.—Be ye therefore perfect even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect.—Matt. v., 48.

Verses 17-20.—In what sense did Jesus fulfil 'the law and the prophets?

How many persons can you recall, from the scriptures or otherwise who did the perfect will of God, other than Jesus?

There are those who teach that it is impossible for any man o keep all the commandments of God, what reason is there to suppose that these are among the number whom Jesus calls, 'the least in the kingdom of heaven?'

What was the 'righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees?'

What are the reasons which lead us to believe, that all God's commandments are reasonable, and keepable by all Christians, and that those who do not keep them are verily culpable?

Verses 21, 22.—Recall the prominent outward sins, and then say if any, or all of them can be committed, in God's sight, without the culminating or outward not being committed?

Why is a man who, out of an angry revengeful heart, calls his brother a fool, and would like to consign him to the worst of suffering, in danger of suffering himself that to which he would consign another?

Verses 23-26.—Why cannot a man truly worship God, or enjoy the love and favor of God, while he has bitterness in his heart to another?

According to the teaching of Jesus, what is our duty toward a person who is angry with us, either with or without just cause?

Verses 38-41.—Are these precepts to be taken literally and if not, then what do they mean?

See Ex. xxi., 24-25; Lev. xxiv., 20; Deut. xix., 21, and say if these laws are in harmony with the teaching of Jesus?

Are these precepts of Jesus given as rules of conduct, or as underlying principles, and what is the difference in the two ideas?

Can you mention supposed cases where it would be wise to literally carry out these precepts of Jesus, and other cases where it would violate the spirit of Jesus' teaching to do so?

What motives would compel a child of God to literally carry out these precepts of Jesus, when, and as often as, The Holy Spirit should indicate?

Verse 42.—What attitude should the Christian always take, in the matter of giving or loaning money to those in need?

Verses 43-44.—What are the advantages of loving our enemies, and the disadvantages of hating them?

What does it imply, practically, to love our enemies, and is it possible of performance by every Christian?

Verse 45.—Why does God treat the evil as well as he does the good, in the matter of sunshine and rain, and the similar common blessings of life?

Verses 46-47.—Which gets the greater good out of life and why, the generous and forgiving, or the harsh and those that render evil for evil?

Verse 48.—WHAT DOES JESUS MEAN BY THIS COMMANDMENT, TO BE PERFECT AS GOD IS PERFECT?

(This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Lesson for Sunday, February 6th, 1910.

Almsgiving and Prayer.—Matt. vi., 1-15.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

January 30th.

SOME LAWS OF THE KINGDOM.

(Matt. v., 17-26, 38-48.

Golden Text.—Be ye therefore perfect even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect.—Matt. v., 48.

(Davis W. Clark.)

The traditions, glosses, and refinements of the official interpreters of the law were strung like gilded, but empty, beads upon God's Word. The young reforming rabbi, Jesus, of set purpose, shattered these baubles of the scribes and Pharisees. He did so both in action and in speech. But in this he was the friend and not the enemy of the law. His purpose was to sweep it clean of human inventions which had been superimposed upon it. In breaking the traditions he did not break the law. On the contrary he revealed and preserved it. The object of his coming was not to destroy, as his enemies affirmed, but to show in his own life and word how the law could best be kept and fulfilled. Human speech could not in stronger terms affirm the sanctity and persistent survival of the law than did the language which Jesus used. The material universe might dissolve, as he affirmed, but the most insignificant particle of the moral law would still survive.

The law which enunciates the duties of life is the boundary of the kingdom of heaven. Those whose lofty purpose is to teach that law to others and keep it faithfully themselves—such are within the boundary, and are citizens of the kingdom whose essence is righteousness. Spiritual citizenship arises from a moral quality in the soul. It does not consist in meat or drink, or mere external ceremonial. And, as in the stellar world, so in this kingdom of heaven there are degrees of brightness. He whose knowledge and obedience is imperfect and whose teaching, both in example and precept, is consequently erroneous, shall be called least in the kingdom. On the contrary, there are others who, for the opposite reason, shall be called great. But this is no arbitrary matter. Neither are there any favorites in it.

Now appears the uniqueness and glory of the teaching of Jesus. He carries his prohibition back of the literal deed to the evil spirit out of which the deed springs, and of which it is the expression. The righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees was a veneer. It consisted in externalities in which there was no moral quality whatever. As that in which they dealt was outside of themselves, so they in turn and of necessity were outside of that kingdom, which in its substance is wholly subjective.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

Jesus took strongest issue with a spirit-destroying literalism.

The technism of piety reached its completest development under the hair-splitting genius of the Pharisees.

They enumerated 365 prohibitions (number of days in the year), 248 commands (number of bones in the body), 613 precepts (number of letters in the Decalogue).

Their dialectical skill was especially busy in framing the casuistry of the Sabbath. There was a serious as well as ludicrous side to this excessive legalism. Hebrew pilots dropped the helm on the approach of the Sabbath. Hebrew soldiers allowed themselves to be butchered rather than fight on that day. Jesus crushed these hollow traditions, and showed how the very end sought by the law was lost in them.

Jesus made himself 'Lord of the Sabbath' in the sense of ridding it of the barnacles of tradition, elevating it, and filling it with life and sanctity.

That is a strong picture in which John Fox, jr., portrays the circuit-rider describing the crucifixion. A gaunt mountaineer rises and interrupts the sermon with the question 'Did he say that "Father forgive 'em,' and his mammy a-standin' there an' cryin'.' The preacher answered, 'He said that.' With long strides the questioner approached the pulpit on which he laid his gun, and then extended his hand to his mortal enemy. So ended the mountain feud. 'Be reconciled to thy brother' fell with peculiar power from Jesus' lips. He exemplified what he taught.

Tolstoi takes Jesus' words literally, and builds upon them his theory of non-residence.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Jan. 24.—Matt. v., 17-26.
Tuesday, Jan. 25.—Matt. v., 38-48.
Wednesday, Jan. 26.—Psa. lxix., 33-48.
Thursday, Jan. 27.—Rom. xiii., 1-10.
Friday, Jan. 28.—I. Sam. xxiv., 1-19.
Saturday, Jan. 29.—Rom. xii., 9-21.
Sunday, Jan. 30.—I. John iii., 16-24.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the launch:

A. T. B., Westminster	$ 5.00
Miss Callander's class in the Union S. S., Gowland Lake, Sask.	3.00
Hannah Sykes, Fredericton, N.B.	2.00
John Taking, Campbellville, Ont.	2.00
James Hood, Ellengowan	5.00
Mrs. R. Spence, Niagara Falls South, Ont.	2.00
Mrs. E. J. Law, Niagara Falls South, Ont.	10.00
Mrs. D. Meredith, Vernonville, Ont.	1.65
Mrs. D. Taylor, Burnstown, Ont	1.00
Mrs. J. Montgomery, Stonewall, Man.	1.00
Received for the new hall at Harrington:	
'Message Bearers' Mission Band, Stanley Bridge, P.E.I., per Margaret Ross	10.00
S. and M. Fero, Lynedoch	5.00
A Helping Sister, Otter, B.C.	1.00
J. Stanley Card, Lynedoch	5.00
Previously acknowledged	658.52
Total on hand Jan. 11	$712.17

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.

HOW NEGRO BABIES CHANGE COLOR.

At birth a negro child is of a reddish nut-brown color, which turns to a slaty-grey in the first week of the child's existence. The black color is not fully developed for a period varying from one to three years, according to the nature of the locality and the influences of climate. Darwin says that the children of Australians, immediately after birth, are yellowish-brown, and become darker at a later age. Those of the Guaranys of Paraguay are whitish yellow, but they acquire in the course of a few weeks the yellowish brown tint of their parents. It is curious to notice that the eyes of a negro child are blue at birth, and his hair of a dark chestnut color, being curled at the ends.—Bristol 'Times.'

TIMES WHEN GOD SEEMED NEARER TO ME.

(By Wilfrid T. Grenfell, M.D., in the 'Christian Endeavor World.')

When the editor asked me to write an article on 'Times When God Seemed Nearest to Me,' I must confess that at first I found it very hard to think when he seemed really nearest, for I am much attached to David's idea that 'Thou art near, O Lord,' at all times, and it had never occurred to me to analyze my feelings to find when he seemed nearer than usual.

At first I searched my memory to see whether in times of physical danger God had seemed nearer than at other times; but I could not honestly feel that had been the case, except once when, for twenty-four hours I thought death was inevitable, as I was utterly impotent myself to do anything to avert it. Then, I think, there being nothing below me but the bottomless Atlantic, and nothing above but the heavens, and only a few inches of frozen snow on which I was drifting, betwixt me and eternity, I should not have slept quite so peacefully as I did, had I not felt that God was just as near and perhaps nearer than usual.

I remembered well at that time the words of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, first governor of Newfoundland, who, when sailing home to England in the small pinnace 'Squirrel,' a vessel of only ten tons' burden, that is, about thirty-five feet long, was overtaken by a fearful cyclone. His men in the larger ship, 'Golden Hinde,' came near, and begged him to save his own life by leaving the crew of the Squirrel to take care of the frailer craft during the storm. The last words the brave Sir Humphrey was heard to utter were that he would not desert his post, for 'God is as near by sea as by land.'

Nor could I honestly relate here that God has seemed more near to me in the mystic rites of the church to which I belong, or even in the simple gatherings on the decks of our schooners, or on the rocks where our men meet so often to ask God's blessing and God's protection that they feel so dependent on amid the vicissitudes of their somewhat perilous calling.

But here I ought perhaps to make one exception.

One Sunday evening—it was calm and warm—we were some three hundred miles north of the Straits of Belle Isle amongst a large group of off-lying islands. A big fleet of schooners had come to anchor on a Saturday evening in hopes that our mission vessel would be in for Sunday.

Our seafaring folk are a God-fearing people naturally, for all that 'go down to the sea in ships and do business in great waters see the works of the Lord.' However, as they are themselves intolerant of shams and hypocrisy, they do not actually call themselves Christians unless they mean that they are willing to try to do what the Christ would approve of.

My own vessel came in early on the day in question, and after a most delightful afternoon of opportunities for relieving pain, and helping some of the sick, and giving out good literature, and personal conversations with many old friends, we sent the flag ashore to be hoisted on a long spar as a call to prayers.

We were ourselves ashore early; and, as I sat on those everlasting rocks, the oldest known in the crust of this our earth, and as I looked down on the lake formed by the islands, dotted with the fishing craft from which boatloads of fishermen were rowing to the land, as I heard from some of the boats the strains of familiar hymns rising in stentorian tones and echoing back from the steep hillsides, as I looked out over the boundless and restless sea and upward into the infinity above, there came over my soul first with absolutely new force the thought, 'O God, what is man that thou art mindful of him?' and then the thought of the old lake in Galilee where Jesus so many years ago loved to walk among fishermen, and where he gathered them in crowds around him on its rocky shores.

Then irresistibly was borne in upon all our minds, as we sat and talked of Him, that he was very, very near. Here was the Master right amongst us again, just as visible, though no longer pictured on our human retina, but just as visible to us ourselves, that is, to our spirits, our own true selves.

We read the words he spoke on just such an occasion. 'Blessed are the gentle, the pure, those that hunger for righteousness; and, as we read, heard him utter them again. If ever I heard him speak, I heard him then.

Of all that crowd in blue jerseys and duffel trousers, bronze of face, sturdy of limb, open of heart, unlearned in academic training, unsoiled by superfluity of wealth, there could not be one but felt surely he was himself present amongst us on those wild rocks and was again calling to the men he loved so well to follow him and become fishers of men.

And surely I know he was near, for he entered men's hearts that night; and, as our brothers, men of the sea, who followed our same calling, answered of old, 'I will,' there went out to him that night in Labrador also the same reply. For we had no question that we heard him speaking to us.

But not even in these gatherings for worship has God seemed nearest to me, even were he really nearer then.

I think God has seemed near when I have been forced to face a task that I had not sought, and that seemed to me to be one I was utterly unable to fulfil; and, as I write, my memory says, 'That has not been, either, when you were facing physical danger.

Late one fall I was bringing my little steamer home. It was all-important we should go quickly south. The times of fair weather, in which alone in my then tiny boat I could venture along the coast in November, were few. To delay a single night for shelter might mean no chance again for days for travelling along. For the portion of coast I was then navigating was beset by off-lying shoals; and, having no local pilot on board, we dared not attempt the inside passage. So we were forced to go up outside far from the shelter of the land.

It was mid-afternoon as I passed the last harbor of safety for seventy long miles, and I decided to risk it and go on.

Almost half-way there lay a whole series of shoals and rocks, unlighted and unmarked; and it would be necessary in the dark to pass between two, on which more than one good ship had met her doom, which lay only a mile apart, and yet which marked the safest way for us to take.

There is a light which by keeping dead astern till it dips below the horizon should guide you towards the rocks; and, when you near the danger, far away in the distance looms up another, a mere twinkle, and for this you steer.

Under the circumstances the miles seemed interminable, and the engines seemed almost to be standing still.

In those days, as I was less familiar with such an environment, the hours at the wheel (I was steering myself) so impressed on my mind the utter insignificance of our own powers that I never forgot them, though many a time since then our vessel has been closer to her end.

It seemed then so allowable to ask God to direct the ship right; he seemed naturally to be aboard and to take charge. I never ask him to do what I can do myself with the talents he has given me.

When at last we judged by the rais-

Get this FREE Book, before you build. Tells why fireproof metal material is cheaper from first to last—tells why one kind is the cheapest it's safe to buy. No matter what you mean to erect or repair, indoors or out, send for book. Ask nearest office
PEDLAR People of Oshawa
Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Vancouver

ing and brightening of the southern light, which we had safely picked up, that we were really past those submerged shoals, I felt as if, indeed, there were an extra hand aboard our ship, to whom we were indebted for our guidance, and to whom we ought to say, and did at once say, 'Thank you.'

But nearer than that the Master has seemed to me, odd though it may seem, when I have been forced to face an audience and speak for the Christ.

To speak for God, and to speak in public at all except concerning facts from my experience, had always appeared to me an insuperable task. Yet one day, many years ago now, it so happened that on my travels I was asked to 'preach' at a club meeting gathered in a Government house before a governor-general. It seemed to me then a task I simply could not face, and I was restless and anxious.

My host and friend, a doctor of medicine in general practice, noticed my uneasiness, and asked me, 'What's the matter?'

'I can't get off preaching at Government house to-night,' I replied, 'and I'm sure I can't do it.'

'Why, what's the matter?' he said. 'When I speak for God, the only person I care to please is Jesus himself. He says himself he is present always when men gather in his name; and, if you just fix your eyes on him in the first seat, and talk so as to please him, a few extra governor-generals don't matter.'

Well, I have never ceased to benefit by that man's brief course in preaching, and I remember the gratitude to God in my heart as I walked home late that evening, for it seemed to me very, very evident that Jesus had himself been very near, sitting in those front benches, and moving among the people also, I believed.

But still it is in victory that really God has seemed to me nearest. In physical circumstances over which we have no control it seems to me natural to think of God as 'in charge' that I must confess I realize no special sentimental conviction of His being nearer than at other times.

We were wrecked once on the island of Heligoland in the German Ocean; and, as we were trying to beat home to England against strong breezes in our vessel, after getting off the holes through our planking leaked so badly that there was at times doubt whether, even with the double pumps going continuously, we could hope to live to the land. But besides the normal feeling of God's every-day nearness it left no other special impression on my mind. This has been so in many similar circumstances since.

Once, however, when standing by the bank of a river in Norfolk, England, I heard the shouting of many voices along the river-bank, and, looking up I perceived out in the river a little black thing bob up and disturb the surface as it floated down with the current. It flashed across my mind that it was somebody being drowned, and here was a chance for me.

It was only a matter of a few minutes before I had hauled out of the river a boy of about fourteen years, who had been bathing. I laid him out on the grassy bank.

As I looked at the beautiful naked body of the boy, and as I saw life coming back, suddenly God seemed very near to me. He had given to me the opportunity of saving a human life. If ever joy has entered my soul or ever gratitude to God and a sense of his gracious nearness have been realized in my life, it was then, that I should be called to do something for him.

Many a time since has the gracious master permitted me in other ways to realize that he had a use for such insignificant talents as mine and each time God seems so near, nearer than at any other time.

Once I had been operating during the day on the only child of a poor fisherman. The case had not done well; and, owing to being short of help, I felt obliged to spend the first night sitting up with the child.

I knew the child's mother was waiting sleepless all night for the verdict that meant so much to her. I knew the clumsy hand that had held the knife had been mine. The long hours of darkness and anxiety made me fretful and resentful that I should be chosen for so much responsibility when suddenly the thought seized me of how much the Master of life loved children, and how much he loved to be just where he was needed. The comforting thought came at once: 'Surely he is in this room. If you have done your best, that is all you are responsible for.' Till daylight God seemed very near to me; and, when the mother tapped at the door outside, and I told her, 'All is well,' I had no doubt about it.

God seemed farthest from Jesus when he realized on the cross that the sin of the world hung on his shoulders and separated him from God. So God seems farthest from me when I am idle and selfish and gossiping, and he seems nearest to me whenever he permits me to believe that for the body, the soul, or the spirit of the least of his brethren he has allowed me to do anything for his sake.

THE LAST YEW FOREST.

Plan to Preserve Primeval Woodland in Bavaria.

(United States 'Consular and Trade Reports.')

A bit of primeval yew forest is still to be found in the Bavarian highlands of Germany. This tree, whose wood was so eagerly sought in the days when the cross-bow was still a dangerous weapon of warfare, was in the Middle Ages widely distributed over Germany, but is to-day almost extinct, and even most German foresters know it only as a very rare tree, individual specimens of which are here and there preserved. There is, however, a tiny yew woodland still in existence in the Bavarian mountains near the village of Paterzell, and not far from the royal city of Munich itself. It covers an area of not much more than half a mile square. Here along the peaty shores of the dried out lake of Zell grow the last of the yew trees.

It is primeval forest land, and according to a recent count comprises 845 large and 1,456 small trees. The larger trees are at least 200 to 500 years old, and perhaps hundreds of years more. The smaller trees are all under 50 years. The largest of the trees at a height of four feet from the ground has a circumference of eight feet eight inches, and quite a number of them are more than six feet in circumference and have heights varying from fifty to sixty feet. The larger trees are much damaged by storm and still more through the cutting away of the young sprouts in the spring. These dark green needled branches are much sought for wreaths and for decoration.

Fortunately, if it may be so put, the old trees are all more or less rotted and their wood thus rendered useless, for to this fact undoubtedly is due their preservation. A small part of the yew woodland belongs to the community of Paterzell, but by far the greater part is included in the State forest reserve. There is at present a movement on foot looking to the preservation of these rare trees.

LITERARY REVIEW

A BATCH OF POLITICAL NOVELS.

The social questions at issue in the approaching British elections afford a large field for the novelist. A terribly realistic story, 'Jenny Peters,' by C. H. Dudley Ward (T. Fisher Unwin), deals with the unsavory conditions of slum life in the small towns of England and the contrast, of which we are hearing so much, between the lordly mansions and magnificent pleasure grounds of the rich and great, side by side with the festering alleys and tenements of the very poor and degraded. It is a pitiful tale on both sides, the empty, pleasure-pursuing, unintelligent life on the exquisitely kept estate, and the animal-like, indifferent, equally unintelligent product of 'Kershaw's Rents.' The ghastly life-likeness of the Peters' family portraits is terribly suggestive to anyone with the slightest experience of 'hopeless cases' even in this more favored country. No detail is too sordid or commonplace to be admitted. It suggests Tolstoi at times in its outspoken realism, though neither subject nor writer can afford quite such scenes as some in 'Resurrection.' The book leaves a bad taste in the mouth, but that is evidently what the author intends it to do. He wishes to wake up the nation to the terrible conditions that inevitably degrade many of its people, that these may be set right. His cure is Christian Socialism.' The earnest, high-church vicar begins his career by offering his pitiable congregation a ritualistic service and soon has his church crowded. Then the deplorable case of Jenny Peters leads him to inquire into the housing conditions of his people. He begins a crusade and soon finds himself in bad odor with the wealthier people of the town, with his bishop, and eventually with the very people he has given his life to help. They hear the insinuation that he has Romish tendencies and turn upon him with scorn and coldness. His crusade seems to have had absolutely no permanent value, his years of self-giving and toil to be utterly wasted.

IN RUSSIA.

A story of Russian intrigue is always sure of an audience. That vast, half-civilised country has all the charm of the undefined, and there is boundless scope for ingenuity in the plots and counterplots made possible by the strange political and civil system that is slowly but surely yielding to the pressure of progress. 'A Black Inheritance,' by John McEnery (Greening & Co.), differs from most of its fellows in its justification not only of the Czar, but of the highest officials as well. The beautiful heroine and her father are the victims of a plot that condemns the father to Siberia and the daughter to imprisonment in a cruel Russian fortress. The motive is less political than personal. The arch plotter is chief of police at St. Petersburg, who employs subordinate police agents to carry out the details of the plot and forces a prominent society woman to play into his hands and take an active part in persecuting her own friends. Throughout all her troubles Fedora is satisfied that if she can only reach the ear of the Minister of the Interior her wrongs will be set right. When, through the interest of a French officer, attache at St. Petersburg, and the indefatigable and marvellous labors of a Paris detective, the plot is at last unravelled in the presence of that great authority, her faith is justified. The minister places the case before the Czar, and immediately pardon is granted and the family estates restored from confiscation. In the meantime, the father has escaped from Siberia by the aid of an English traveller, and is happily reunited to his daughter. The Chief of Police and his accomplice, the governor of the prison, are themselves punished for their evil deeds by exile in Siberia. The plot is a most complicated piece of intrigue only surpassed by the cleverness of the detective work which sometimes can give pointers to Sherlock Holmes himself. The element of hope introduced by the lofty character of one of the most powerful bureaucrats of the country as well as of the head of the state, is a redeeming feature of what might otherwise be a commonplace story, as it is the redeeming feature of the outlook for the Russian people. The story contrasts with 'Jenny Peters' in its optimistic tone.

IN FRANCE.

A sketch of the effervescent Parisian mob in one of its excited moods is given in 'The Marquis Catilia,' by Rowland Strong (Greening & Co.). The Marquis is a perfect specimen of the aristocrat, handsome to a degree, faultlessly dressed, possessed of immense physical strength in his graceful person, and with the perfect manner of the 'Tribune of the People.' He is exactly the right man to take the Parisian fancy, and takes advantage of his universal popularity to exalt himself to the seats of the mighty. He founds a new school of political economy, the 'Exterminists,' the one principle instilled being the pleasure of the individual. The Socialists, when in power, are as tyrannical as their predecessors, so the only remedy for existing evils is to exterminate every form of government and every one who would limit the quest for pleasure—except the Marquis Catilini. To himself he is the Cause. His admirers provide funds for an elaborate campaign till dissension arises in the ranks of the leaders. The plans of Catilini involve the very uncertain elements of women and gambling. One of his great admirers is an American woman, a morphine subject, who dies just when she is to make over a million dollars to the cause. When he seeks to force her private desk he is hindered by her maid, who adores him and fears he will get into trouble. She gives him a 'tip' for the Chantilly races, but this is discovered by her jealous jockey lover, who loses the race rather than gratify the hated 'Dago.' So the 'Exterminist' cause evaporates and leaves no trace behind. There is a very amusing description of the little British community of jockeys, trainers and their henchmen at Chantilly. They are as insular in the heart of France as when within the sound of Bow Bells. But the chief point of interest in the book is the diagnosis of political disorder, especially in Paris.

It has always been personality which has changed the face of the world. Nothing else counts. Theories are all very well, but they are the mere dressing up of personality, and they last until the next personality arises which destroys them or does without them. All that human beings really ask of life is to have a good time under the guidance of a good fellow. . . . No actor on the stage could have been more admirably made up for the part he had to play than was the Marquis Catilini. His London-made clothes were perfect in taste and cut, his silk hat of the shiniest, his long frock coat of a delicate shade of light grey, tending towards lavender. He wore the lightest of yellow gloves, and a spray of yellow orchids in his buttonhole. Perfectly groomed, his beard so artistically trimmed that every one of its silky hairs seemed to be in an appointed place, his whole figure and expression beamed health, confidence and power. . . . The salvoes of clapping resembled the uproar of waves upon shingle; the thundering of heavy-shod feet was like the roll of thousands of drums. Then the entire tudience sang the famous 'Catilini march.'

ANOTHER CAUSE.

Still another recent novel, 'Petrovich's Revenge,' by C. de Leon (Greening & Co.), is the story of a society of anarchists in their relations to one another. A young English mechanic, hearing agitators in Hyde Park speak, decides to join the society. He wins the lasting illwill of the head of the society, Petrovich, because he wins the favor of the pretty French damsel on whom Petrovich had set his heart. Bolton is decoyed to Paris and made to work in a catacomb chamber beneath the city. He finds that the anarchists, though nominally working in the interests of mankind, are as selfish, as unsympathetic, as unjust as any of the task-masters they denounce. He has too much conscience left to enter into the murderous Nihilist plans and repeatedly falls into severe trouble, till he is rescued by the quick wit and resourcefulness of La Rose, his French fiancee. Like the Marquis Catilini, Petrovich is the personality that hypnotizes and dominates his followers. Retribution overtakes him and his accomplices, when after the murder of Bolton, La Rose destroys their underground workshop and its inmates by means of one of their own bombs. The object of the story evidently is to warn the unsophisticated against the protestations of Anarchist agitators. Those whose business in life is public destruction and cruelty are not likely to have in private life the sympathy for the oppressed which they loudly proclaim.

ANNALS OF AN IRISH PARISH.

In the jumbling of the political kaleidoscope in Britain, Ireland has once more taken her accustomed prominent place in the public gaze. There is nothing more regrettable than the seemingly inevitable misunderstanding between Teuton and Celt in the two islands. The lack of sympathy between them, which has its seat in difference of nature, and of their ways of seeing things, has been greatly accentuated by separation and estrangement. Consequently, no better service can be rendered in the Imperial interest than the establishing of a more sympathetic understanding between the two peoples. The great increase in the literature, especially the fiction, of Ireland during the last few years, has accomplished something in this direction and no one has contributed more to this end than Canon Sheehan, with his intense character studies, such as Luke D imege. The popularity of his work is likely to be increased by his latest publication, a thoroughly Irish story, 'The Blindness of Dr. Gray, or the Final Law,' by P. A. Sheehan, D.D. ((Longmans, Green and Company, London; Renouf Company, Montreal) has for its theme the relations between an Irish priest and his flock in a country district near Cork. Dr. Gray is a scholar and theologian of the sternest type, devoted to duty and ruling his people with a rod of iron. He believes thoroughly in the doctrine and policy of his church and scouts artistic and literary culture as beneath the dignity of one of its clergy. He is a strong upholder of 'the law,' a lover of righteousness. A feud arises in the parish over the tenancy of a farm from which its former holders have been evicted. It is sold to a man who has returned from America to settle in his old home, much to the disgust of the next neighbors, who covet it for themselves. A succession of violent acts involve a defiance of the priestly authority. The old priest is at heart devoted to his people, and helps them in many ways, but he hides his feeling under the stern manner of the legalist and denounces the lawless and unruly members of his flock, publicly and privately. His curate is a trial to him, because of his delettante tastes and indulgence in the luxuries of life. The latter is hurt at the old pastor's plain speaking, but learns to appreciate his worth in spite of his roughness. An orphaned niece is sent home from the United States to his unwilling care. She turns out to be a treasure to him when his powers begin to fail, and lives with him till she reaches womanhood, when she devotes herself to nursing. During the disaffection of the parishioners, both Dr. Gray and his niece are brought into friendly contact with a Protestant family of the neighborhood. Thus, the element of romance enters. The Wycherley family live beside a cove on the coast close by an old castle, where a family of gypsies are allowed to encamp. The eldest son comes home from sea and forms an alliance with the gypsies as smugglers. The Irish faith in ghosts is taken advantage of to secure privacy in their operations, and the gypsies obtain an evil influence over the more reckless of the peasants and use it to widen the breach with their priest. Feeling is strong when one of the Wycherley boys is injured and develops serious lung trouble. No one can soothe him so well as his old friend, the capable nurse, Annie. In spite of the opposition of her uncle, who has no sympathy with the modern professional nurse's point of view, Annie goes to nurse her old friend, and, at last, decides to take him to South Africa, as the only chance for his life. The old priest is so scandalized that he disowns her, but cannot, at first, bring himself to denounce her from the altar as he has done in the case of other evil-doers. The sneers and brutal attack of the most reckless of his people so enrage him that he flings him from his door, so that he falls senseless on the gravel walk, and is badly cut and bruised. Just about the same hour, there is a mysterious murder, the victim being 'the grabber,' whose sin of occupying the farm coveted by his neighbor has been heightened by his marrying the sweetheart with whom it was to have been shared. Suspicion at once points to the unfortunate Duggan, and is increased by the condition in which the police find him, covered with blood and with torn clothing. He refuses to tell what happened at the rectory, being overcome with true Irish horror at having 'struck a priest.' He is tried and is just about to be sentenced as a murderer, when Dr. Gray arrives on the scene, and explains what had happened, thus proving Duggan's innocence of the murder charge. A very striking scene is that in the church, when the priest confessing his weakness, does denounce his niece from the altar and resigns his charge. He then finds that under the temporary disaffection he has the real heart love of his people, and begins to understand that love is 'creation's final law.' He gradually becomes blind, but with loss of physical sight gains spiritual vision.

The niece takes young Wycherley to South Africa, but it is too late to save him. They find, however, a long-lost younger brother comfortably established there and he takes them to his home The dying youth desires to see Annie his brother's wife. She objects on account of the difference in religion, but both boys are ready to believe anything she believes and duly become Roman Catholics. Annie and Dion are married and the brother dies happily. The young people return to Ireland and at last receive Dr. Gray's forgiveness and comfort his declining years. The most remarkable thing about the book is the description of religious ecstasy on the part of a humble household, a little relic of the 'Holy Ireland' now fast disappearing under the pressure of material interests. As Ireland increases in prosperity, if we are to believe Dr. Sheehan, she loses in religious fervor, and simplicity of faith and character. There is no controversial element whatever in the book, it breathes the spirit of absolute confidence in the ancient faith of Ireland and pride in the history of the church that reigns with undisputed away over a large section of her people. The favorite ideal of Roman Catholic romance is embodied in the sister of the curate, a charming girl, who take the veil in one of the most ascetic conventual orders that she may spend her time in 'prayers for smitten humanity.' It is well to have glimpses of the ideals that move the hearts of men, even though they may not always commend themselves to those who see differently. It should tend to make us 'kindlier with our kind,' and help to close the breach between different sections of Christendom as well as of the Empire.

VOICE PRODUCTION.

It is paradoxical to note that while singers have a special training in voice culture, so many aspirants to callings dependent on public speaking seem to have neglected this most essential part of their education, or it would be more correct to say had it neglected for them to the detriment not only of their efficiency, but sometimes of their health. In answer to repeated requests by students, past and present, 'Voice Production and the Phonetics of Declamation' has been designed and arranged by Prof. J. C. Newlands, of Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh (Hodder & Stoughton, London, 2s. 6d. net). The author's notes are drawn from personal observation and experience. The exercises deal with the mechanism of the voice as used in public speaking. Much attention is paid to breathing and to position, but all the exercises and methods are planned with a view to simplicity. There is no waste of words in the short systematic directions.

THE HISTORY OF THE FLAGS OF THE EMPIRE.

If the story of the flag is the history of the Empire, those who wish to compass both will find a helpful volume in 'The History of the Union Jack and Flags of the Empire,' by Barlow Cumberland (William Briggs, Toronto, $1.50). This issue is the third edition of the book, with added information especially as to the designing and creation of the flags. The first two chapters deal with the general question of flags and of national flags. Then follow the stories of the English, Scottish and Irish Jacks and their union into our present Jack. The story of the flag in the thirteen American colonies and in Canada forms the topic of other chapters. There are nine colored plates and sixty-nine illustrations.

LITERARY NOTES

REMINISCENCES.

The 'Reminiscences of a K. C.,' by Thomas Edward Crispe, of the Middle Temple, is another one of those books that have come so frequently from the press of late, full of anecdote, friendly in manner, but not of over-much importance. Whether in calling to mind an old joke, or telling a little story of a big man few men have a bigger fund upon which to draw than a London lawyer of long experience. That old butt of the joke-maker, the briefless young barrister, comes in in the story Mr. Crispe tells of a bright boy:

His master, a young 'briefless,' was perambulating the courts with an air of scarcely being able to find time to do anything—when his boy tracked him down in one of the corridors. 'Oh, sir!' said the boy, 'there's a man at chambers waiting with a brief, sir!' 'What! a brief! Great heavens!' And the young fellow began to run through the passages as fast as he could for fear the prey should escape him. 'Stop, sir! stop!' cried the boy, who could scarcely keep pace. 'You needn't hurry, sir. I've locked him in!'

The very human and lovable Thackeray is the centre of one story in connection with Mr. Crispe's membership in the Marylebone Literary Society. The novelist was engaged to deliver a lecture before the society, and in deference to a known wish of Thackeray's, the announcement omitted the customary Esq. at the end of his name:

The lecture was a brilliant success. After it, in the committee-room, we expected to find Thackeray as gratified as we were, but he was as sulky as a bear and as glum as an owl. 'What's the matter?' at last said Bell. 'What's amiss?' 'Well,' returned Thackeray, 'I don't think your people have treated me with common courtesy. When I write a book I put on the vignette page "Vanity Fair, by W. M. Thackeray," but when I deliver a lecture——' He stopped. 'Oh,' rejoined the wily Quaker, 'we should not think of saying Mr. William Shakespeare!' The great man swallowed the gilt pill, and, thus flattered, at once became his own genial self.

AN AUTHOR AT FAULT.

Rather a strong accusation of darkening counsel by words without knowledge,' or even of wilfully sinning against the light for his story's sake, is brought by the New York 'Post' against Mr. Hilaire Belloc on the score of his 'Marie Antoinette' (Doubleday, Page & Co.) The sum of the criticism is that Mr. Belloc has produced a clever story, but falsified history. Mr. Belloc, says the 'Post,' is a master of style:

His rhetoric is graphic. His thought is direct and incisive, his virile and masterful presentation of men and events is a triumph of literature. Yet his book is just so much more dangerous. . . . : he is a deliberate apologist who chooses to pervert history in order to arrange his 'mise en scene.' His book is about as untrustworthy a performance as ever came from the pen of a master of rhetoric—which is saying a good deal. . . . And yet Mr. Belloc is a most brilliant writer, and capable of thought: and one enjoys his bad book—as a romance.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The work of Judge D. W. Prowse in preparing 'The Newfoundland Guide Book' (London: Bradbury, Agnew & Co., Limited), was undertaken at the request of the Newfoundland Government, and its authority as a guide book is vouched for both by the editor's name and by those of the other contributors, among whom are J. Giulie Millais, H. Hesketh Prichard, F. C. Selous, Admiral Sir W. R. Kennedy, K.C.B., Sir Bryan Leighton, Dr. W. T. Grenfell, C.M.G., and the late Governor of Newfoundland, Sir William Macgregor. An honorable history is reviewed by the editor, and the country's great possibilities of development are proven, while there is unanimity of opinion as to the abundance of game for all sorts of sportsmen. The book is well and fully illustrated and contains a good-sized map. Statistics as to trade, railways, etc., are full and carefully compiled.

THE CONGO.

In the fresh crop of hopes for the Congo that have grown up in the mind of the public in the accession of King Albert to the throne of Belgium there is some danger of forgetting to what rankness the growths of oppression and maladministration had reached. The true state of affairs is set forth in some recent publications in connection with the Congo Reform Association, 'The Congo Question,' the speech of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury at the Royal Albert Hall, 'A Reply to the Belgian Manifestos,' by Lord Monkswell and E. D. Morel, and a more extended study of 'The Future of the Congo,' by E. D. Morel. This last is a close examination of the reform scheme proposed by the Belgian Government, and to say that it won't hold water is to state Mr. Morel's judgment mildly. The second on the list is a pamphlet, the title of which explains its nature. The Archbishop of Canterbury's speech delivered on the occasion of a great public meeting of protest against the Congo misrule brings the question home to the British sense of responsibility through the action of the Berlin Convention of 1884. It was at this time that the late King Leopold undertook 'to watch over the preservation of the Native Tribes, and to care for the improvement of the conditions of their moral and material well-being.' Without Britain 'no such convention could have been made. Except upon that understanding we could never have been party to it.' Are the British people content at the best to be accessory after the fact?

BRIEFLY.

The mystery that surrounded the authorship of the recent novel, 'Margherita's Soul' is dissolved by the admission of Josephine Daskam Dodge Bacon that she is the author. The novel, which has received generally favorable criticism and created no little speculation as to its authorship, is Mrs. Bacon's first attempt at a serious novel, although her name is well known from her success as a short story writer.

B. L. Putnam Weale, who has just written a novel of life in China, is the author of a number of books on the Far East, says the New York 'Times.' He is the son of the London publisher and author, John Weale, and entered the Chinese customs service in 1896. He went through the siege of Pekin in 1900, and received a medal for distinguished services. He speaks five languages, and has made a special study of diplomatic relations in connection with the Chinese Government. His headquarters are at Pekin, but he has travelled considerably through China.

A successful Canadian writer on the Far East is John Stuart Thomson, a Montrealer born and bred. His book on 'The Chinese' has been most widely and favorably reviewed. The author is a strong supporter of Protestant missions in China, and it is evident that he speaks from no mere hearsay.

In the January number of the 'Western Home Monthly,' Winnipeg, is a two-column New Year's greeting to the Canadian West from Lord Strathcona. The message, which takes a most optimistic view of the future, contains much sound advice and encouragement. His Lordship's long experience and great interest in all matters affecting the Dominion make him the pre-eminent authority on the Canada of to-day and its possibilities for the future.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I read your article on 'The British People,' in issue of the 8th inst., with some surprise, for the reason that, only a few days before, I had been given a quite different view of the same subject. Your article was based on the impressions made on Dr. Macdonald, of the Toronto 'Globe,' by the appearance of the 'common people' during a recent visit of his to England. By the 'common people' he means, I presume, the so-called lower classes. He speaks of them as presenting 'bloodless, mirthless, hopeless faces,' and follows in a strain so gruesome as to suggest Dore's pictures of Dante's Inferno. His description of the people of Sheffield is especially blood-curdling, and possibly not so pessimistic as his view of the 'common people, the small cutlery manufacturing being very unhealthy.

The reason of my surprise is this: The business of a relative has, for the last three years, taken him to England, especially to some of the textile manufacturing towns. He is a man keenly observant of men rather than of things. Nothing so interests him as the passing crowd with its varying types.

His impressions of the English people, related to me, and fresh in my mind, when I read your article, are so opposed to Dr. Macdonald's that I was surprised at how differently things present themselves to different people.

My relative's impressions of the English, physically, are, briefly, as follows: The so-called upper classes are the best looking and most thoroughbred folk he ever saw. The middle classes he considered more robust than here. Clerks showed less the ill-effects of a sedentary life. Not nearly so many aids to sight were in evidence as on this side, and in Germany; and both men and women seemed to bear their ages better. The working people were more rugged and stronger-looking than corresponding classes here and in the United States.

The operatives of Leicester and Nottingham, compared with those of Canada and the United States, struck him as of a firmer type physically.

He attributed the better color and hardier look to the fondness of exercise, and disregard for the inclemencies of the weather. The necessaries of life, also, are cheaper, thanks to free trade. Only the other day a British Labor delegate, speaking in Chicago, expressed surprise that bread should be thrice as dear there as in London.

Of course, there is in England, as in all countries, a 'submerged 'class, the despair of all but the most heroic philanthropists, and it is naturally in evidence in proportion to the density of population. Even in this new country we have it, Chicago proportionately with London. The papers of our Canadian cities tell dreadful tales daily.

My friend was in Portsmouth when the town was overrun by several thousand sailors from the fleet, on shore-leave. There was a bitter east wind, with gusts of icy rain, mixed with hail. These men and lads, sleeves rolled up above the elbow, and chests bare to the mid-breast-bone; superbly indifferent to, and, apparently, unconscious of, weather conditions, tramped round the town, gay but civil, and with no signs of drink. He, himself, was chilled, under a heavy overcoat.

He had seen the splendid armies of Germany and France, but they seemed 'tailor-made' and artificial compared to that display of iron endurance and rugged health.

A.

Montreal, Jan. 13.

OCEAN RATES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am reluctantly obliged to ask you for space in your valuable paper to deal with the many misleading statements that have lately appeared in the press in reference to the increase in ocean rates. On several occasions the name of Mr. Richard Griggs, the British Trade Commissioner, has been used as inferring that any increase in ocean freight rates would interfere with the Canadian British preference. Whether deliberately stated, or merely due to ignorance of the conditions prevailing in maritime matters, these statements demand the placing of plain facts before the public.

In fairness to Mr. Griggs, I may say that he is on record as having stated before the Royal Commission on Shipping Rings in 1908, 'that he did not possess the intimate acquaintance with shipping which would enable him to do more than state the results of inquiries embodied in his report.' Mr. Griggs also stated that 'It is surprising how indifferent and ignorant the Canadians appear to be on this subject.'

If the Canadians were so ignorant in 1908 they have evidently become considerably enlightened through 'the agitation stirred up by Mr. Griggs.' Whether that enlightenment is real or only apparent the following concrete cases will allow your readers to judge:

Case 1.—One case scarves—Value, $225; measurement, 5 ft.; freight at 17s. 6d. per 40 cubic feet, 2s. 2d. increase at advance rate 22s. 6d., 7 1-2d., 1-7 of 1 percent value of goods, or 1-7 of one cent on each dollar value.

The British preference duty on above would amount to $22.50, the increase freight to 15c. An infinitesimal amount.

Case 2.—1 case fine linen—Value, $800; measurement, 30 ft.; freight at 17s. 6d., 13s. 2d., increase at advance rate of 22s. 6d., 8s. 9d., 1-9 of 1 percent, or one-ninth of one cent on dollar value.

The British preference duty on above would amount to $80, the increase freight to 90c.

Case 3.—1 case gloves—Value, $600; measurement, 15 ft.; freight at 17s. 6d., 6s. 8d., increase at advance rate of 22s. 6d., 8s. 4d., 1-14 of 1 percent. The British preference duty on above would amount to $75, increased freight to $2.

If Mr. Griggs has allowed his name to be used in this connection it will be interesting in view of the foregoing facts to hear his reply. If his name has been used without his authority, his position surely demands some explanation from those doing so.

THOMAS ROBB,

Agent for the Canadian Conference.

Montreal, Jan. 12, 1910.

FREE TRADE IN IMPLEMENTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The farmers of Manitoba, by their persistent efforts, have at last got the government to concede the principle of government ownership of elevators. The lesson is obvious. They can get what they demand if they are in earnest about it. But government ownership of elevators is not everything. It is one point gained, but only one, and there are other points of almost equal importance. For example, free trade in agricultural implements with the United States would be a great boon to farmers. The United States Government have a standing offer of reciprocity in agricultural implements with any country on earth. So why should not Canada accept this offer. It can no longer be maintained that our Canadian manufacturers of implements need protection from the manufacturers of the United States. For is it not a fact that our Canadian manufacturers sell in foreign markets in competition with those of the United States? And is it not a fact that some of our manufacturers, the Cockshutts, of Brantford, for example, ship implements into the United States and pay the duty and compete with the American manufacturers right at their own doors? So that, in view of these facts, it is folly to contend that our manufacturers need a tariff to enable them to exist.

Cream separators and binder twine have been on the free list for years, so why not have all implements on the free list?

Farmers sell their produce in the open markets of the world, so why should they not be allowed to buy implements in the open markets of the world? The duty on implements is now 17 1-2 percent. But why not have the duty reduced to 15 percent the first year, to 10 percent the next year, to 5 percent the next year, and no duty at all thereafter? Or better still, why not have implements put on the free list at once?

It seems to any thinking person that if the grain growers would put forth efforts in this direction, agitate, petition the Ottawa Government, that it would not be long before the tariff graft on implements would be a thing of the past. And if one big hole is once knocked in our tariff wall it won't be long before the rest of the wall will come a tumbling down to common sense levels.

The grain growers, with their associations, could soon get up a petition of thousands of names, and then there would soon be something a doing. But nothing will be secured without vigorous and persistent efforts, and the time is now, now, now.

IMPLEMENTS.

'FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.'

After many months of careful, historical research, the full list of scenes for the Great Pageant of London: 'Heart of the Empire,' has been completed.

The Pageant in which no fewer than 15,000 persons will take part, is to be the central feature of the 'Festival of Empire,' at the Crystal Palace next summer—the Chairman of the Council is the Earl of Plymouth and associated with his Lordship are the Duke of Fife, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal and other eminent gentlemen.

The Master of the Pageant is Mr. Frank Lascelles, who produced so successfully, the Canadian pageant for the Quebec tercentenary celebrations. The Pageant to be produced at the Crystal Palace will be in twenty-four scenes, arranged in a cycle of three series after the Wagnerian method. A cloud or steam curtain will be used to close each scene, this idea, again being taken from Wagner. An historical committee, under the presidency of Mr. G. Laurence Gomme, F.S.A., have selected the scenes, handling them over, as it were, in a rough form, to Mr. Lascelles, who arranges them for the Pageant. In each scene the Pageant Master will have two historians to guide him in the details.

The fence that's strong all through

Every wire in our heavy farm fence is No. 9 hard steel, with uniform strength and lasting qualities in each strand. A fence with any small or soft wire in it is short lived. A chain is no stronger than the weakest link. Then PEERLESS Fence made from English wire is rust-proof—that withstands more than double the endurance of other makes.

Peerless the fence that saves expense

The PEERLESS does not cost anything to keep—there are no repair bills—it is not affected by changes of temperature. The horizontal wires being crimped makes ample provision for all contraction and expansion. PEERLESS Fence, once well stretched, is always tight—no shock affects it. We are manufacturers of high grade farm, poultry, ornamental fencing and gates. Write for Free Book, a sample of PEERLESS Fence and a simple method of testing any make of fence.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD., DEPT. J, HAMILTON, ONT., WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Quickest Way to Wash Clothes

Use the Connor High Speed Washer. The hand and foot power on the High Speed Washer is the easiest movement known. It is

made doubly easy by the large fly-wheel under the tub, which acts as a balance wheel on an engine. It keeps the machine going with very little assistance from the operator. Runs on double Ball Bearings. All cog gearing fully protected. Made of select Cypress lumber. There is no substitute for a Connor High Speed Washer. We can supply you direct to any address in Canada.

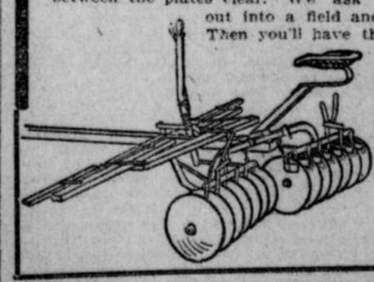
J. H. Connor & Son Limited
OTTAWA, Ont.

We are always looking for good agents in unrepresented districts.

HARD LAND WON'T STICK

The "Bissell"

Do the gangs on your harrow crowd together and rise out of the ground if it is hard? They don't do this on the "Bissell." The "Bissell" is so designed that the gangs cannot crowd or bump together no matter how hard the ground may be. Tough soil won't stick the "Bissell." It stays right down to its work and pulverizes the ground thoroughly. Wet, sticky soil doesn't clog it up either. The "Bissell" scrapers meet the plates "chisel fashion" and keep the cutting edges clean. Movable clod irons—an exclusive "Bissell" feature—keep the spaces between the plates clear. We ask you to take the "Bissell" out into a field and test it beside other harrows. Then you'll have the proof that hard land won't stick it — that it pulverizes the best—that it is the lightest draft. Ask your local dealer to show you the "Bissell" or write to Dept. D for catalogue.



T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, LIMITED,
ELORA, ONT.

ECZEMA CURED THROUGH THE BLOOD

By the Aid of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—That Wonderful Tonic Medicine.

Eczema or salt rheum is a disease of the skin which shows itself in small, red, watery blisters—these blisters break and leave a scale which may be rubbed off by the hand. The affected parts are intensely itchy and the victim cannot bear the touch of any article of clothing over the parts.

The disease is caused by bad blood and must be cured through the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured many cases of eczema simply because they are the one medicine that acts wholly on the blood—the seat of the trouble. Among those cured by these pills is Mrs. Chas. Davidson, of Amherst, N.S., who says:—"I suffered greatly from salt rheum or eczema and my hands were badly cracked. I tried several ointments but they did me no good whatever. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and had only used them for a few weeks when the trouble disappeared and my hands were entirely healed. I am very grateful for what the Pills have done for me and would advise other sufferers from this trouble to try them."

What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for Mrs. Davidson they have done for many others—not only in cases of eczema and salt rheum but for eruptions and pimples, chronic erysipelas, scrofula and all other maladies which arise from poor blood. They banish these troubles simply because they clear the blood of its impurities and leave it rich, red and health-giving. The Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or direct by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BOYS WANTED!

TO SELL THE

'CANADIAN PICTORIAL' Official Carnival Souvenir.

The ONLY Souvenir

Authorized by the Carnival Committee,

Handsome Colored Supplement.

Great value at 15 cents a copy.

Big Profits for easy work.

Write or call for full particulars.

DO IT TO-DAY.

* * *

THE 'PICTORIAL' PUBLISHING CO.,

'Witness' Building, Montreal.

THE BRIDGE BUILDERS

....By....

ANNA CHAPIN RAY

Author of 'Quickened,' 'Hearts and Creeds,' 'By the Good Sainte Anne,' etc.

Copyright, 1909, by Little, Brown and Company. — All rights reserved.

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. Among her callers are the Misses Bidwell, distant relatives of Mrs. Asquith.

CHAPTER XI. Continued.

'Mamma's pretty devoted,' Jessica shook her head thoughtfully; 'but not so much as that would come to. That would be a case of vicarious atonement with a vengeance: my ducking, and her getting sick in consequence.'

'But didn't she get wet, too?'

Jessica surveyed her with dancing eyes.

'The room doesn't leak,' she said composedly. 'It was Monsieur de la Haye and I who got the ducking. Mamma was high and dry, upstairs.'

The eldest Bidwell had found her balance. Now—

'O—oh—h?' she said gently.

The second Bidwell girl sought to lead the talk into safer paths.

'Has any one thought to put you down at the Library yet?' she queried.

Jessica turned to her with eagerness.

'I didn't know there was one. Does it have Mr. Dorrance's books?'

'I—Really, I don't know. It has most of our best classics, however, and I should be glad—'

Jessica interrupted.

'It's his books I want. I sent for some; but apparently they are stalled in the custom house, and I am losing patience. I want to see what sort of things he writes. Have you read any of them?'

'None at all. I read almost no novels,' the second Bidwell made uncompromising answer.

Her elder sister offered swift correction.

'My dear, you read 'Marcella' and 'Fenwick's Career.''

The second Miss Bidwell accepted the amendment.

'Oh, yes,' she admitted; 'but those are different.'

Jessica hastened to her support.

'I should say they were. We had 'Robert Elsmere' read aloud to us at school, read aloud evenings; and, if it hadn't been for the short sleeves and lights and fancy work, and the general feeling of its being after dinner, it would have seemed just like morning prayers. If Mr. Dorrance writes such things as that, I'm sure I don't want to read him.'

'I am told that Kay Dorrance is extremely modern in his literary methods.' The second Miss Bidwell spoke with a disapproval which was quite impersonal.

Again Jessica flew to the rescue.

'Why not? I like it. So am I modern, for the matter of that. Aren't you?' The next instant, as her gaze fell upon her trio of guests, she went off into a fit of irrepressible laughter.

Providentially, the three Miss Bidwells were not prone to self-consideration. They merely set down Jessica's ill-timed mirth to her embarrassment, and smiled indulgently. Indulgently, too, the eldest Miss Bidwell took the burden of conversation upon herself, fearful lest their hostess be swamped in the rising tide of her sister's literary criticism.

'I certainly thought, the night we met him at Cousin Louisa Asquith's, that Mr. Dorrance appeared extremely clever,' she observed.

Jessica dabbed a bit of embroidery against her tear-hung lashes, and her voice steadied itself.

'O, do you think so?' she protested. 'To me, the most fascinating thing about him is the way he never strikes you as knowing anything in particular.'

The eldest Miss Bidwell, forgetful of her missing caster, dropped back in her chair.

'O—oh—h?' she queried gently; and then, in quite another key, she added, 'Oh, my!'

Jessica became portentously grave.

'Is anything the matter?' she inquired.

And the eldest Miss Bidwell, heedful of her manners, made mendacious answer—

'Thank you, Miss West; nothing. It was merely a passing twinge.'

The call had reached this climax when a maid appeared, bringing in the tray. While the eldest Bidwell girl occupied herself in once more seeking to regain her balance, Jessica was busy with cups and spoons and with the slices of lemon which, despite the resulting discomfiture of her guests, she still persisted in dropping into every cup. With the advent of the cakes for which Quebec is justly famous, the youngest Miss Bidwell once more assumed direction of the talk.

'Our cousin, Mr. Asquith, is growing very fond of Mr. Dorrance,' she observed, between her bites of cake.

Jessica spoke through hers.

'Yes, so he told me.'

'You have seen him lately, then?'

'Oh, yes. He pops in here, almost every day.' Jessica's eyes belied the nonchalance of her voice. 'That is, if you can use so lively a word of him. The fact is, he always reminds me of a trundle-bed, and I expect to hear the casters squeak under his weight.'

'A trundle-bed?'

Jessica nodded, while she swallowed the last of her tea, lemon and all.

'Sure. I call his mother the four-poster,' she added irrelevantly.

The pause was long. Jessica employed it by filling all the cups, while she left her guests to choose the next subject of conversation. The youngest Miss Bidwell chose it.

'I wonder what makes Mr. Dorrance so very lame,' she said.

Jessica flushed scarlet, and set down the teapot with a bump. Three weeks before that day, she had asked the same question in the same careless fashion. Now, for some reason wholly unaccountable, she resented it as no fit subject for discussion above a cup of tea.

'Probably because one leg is a good inch shorter than the other,' she answered badly.

'Oh!' It would be hard to say whether the second Miss Bidwell took more care in giving birth to the shocked exclamation, or in smothering it in its infancy.

'Well, what's the matter?' Jessica still spoke shortly; the color still lingered in her cheeks.

The eldest Miss Bidwell felt that it volved upon her to explain, albeit the explanation took the form of chiding. Even the gentleness of tone and smile was full of rebuke, as she said softly,—

'Here in Canada, dear Miss West, persons of the other sex are not supposed to have legs.'

Jessica's frown vanished.

'What do they do? Sit down and hitch?' she queried flippantly. Then, before the eldest Miss Bidwell could rally and reply, she had sprung up with a suddenness that came near demolishing the tray. Heavenly Betsy, I believe it's dad!' she was exclaiming, as the last flutter of her skirts vanished from the doorway.

Left to themselves, the trio of guests lifted their brows, and smiled, and coughed a little behind their fingers. Then they emptied their cooling cups. Then they rubbed the bridges of their noses with unoccupied hands. Then they began to talk, low and about subjects which would admit of interruption. No interruption came, and they fell into silence, a silence which was the echo of the silence following the clamour that had filled the hall outside. Ten minutes passed away, fifteen, twenty. Then the eldest Miss Bidwell arose, tiptoed to the tray and sat down her empty cup. The others followed her example. Then,—

'I think, perhaps, we might be excused, if—' the eldest Miss Bidwell whispered, nodding towards the door.

An instant later, clasping their parasols within their folded handkerchiefs and still on tiptoe, as if fugitives from tardy justice, the three Bidwell girls crept out to the street. When they were safely past the side of the Cathedral close, and had rounded the corner into quiet Garden street, the second Miss Bidwell spoke.

'How extraordinary!' she said. And again, 'Really, how very American that young person is!'

But the youngest Miss Bidwell was more lenient.

'Poor thing!' she said. 'How very disconcerting it will be for her when she returns to find us gone!'

Dorrance, meanwhile, was settled in the Asquith drawing-room, Tottykins on his knee and a teacup in his hand. The three weeks which had gone by since the Asquith dinner had made him a familiar sight inside that drawing-room, a good friend of his redoubtable hostess. In his cheery presence, Mrs. Asquith lost much of her austerity, lost all of her frown. Under her cold exterior, she was very much a woman, much a mother. Adoring her son absolutely, albeit she never could seem to realize that he had grown to man's estate, and passed the need for discipline, she had greeted his chosen friend with a cordiality shown by her to few. The cordiality had promptly warmed to liking, then to something closely akin to the mother love she bestowed upon her own grown-up boy. There was something curiously boyish, to her mind, in Dorrance's sturdy figure, simple manners and clean, mirthful eyes. His deference to her was boyish, too, and so was his frank way of confiding to her the story of his day's doings, his next day's plans, of asking her advice as one who knew the local customs, of listening to her talk. It was a new experience to her, this fearless meeting her on even ground, yet with the deference due to her age and womanhood. Most men and all strangers greeted her as the Honorable Mrs. Asquith. To Dorrance, she was Willis Asquith's mother, and he talked to her as if she might have been his own. Her latent womanhood responded to the call, and Kay Dorrance's Mrs. Asquith and the Mrs. Asquith who customarily ruled society were two quite different persons.

Dorrance sought her tea-table often, far too often, in fact, to taint his calls with any hint of formal need. Sometimes he found Willis there, sometimes not; but he lingered just as long in one case as in the other, lingered and chatted, or, dropping his social chatter, spoke with an earnestness which annulled the difference in their ages and sent Mrs. Asquith to her room to dress for dinner, filled with a vague consciousness that once again she had looked on life with eyes of young maturity. On such nights, her manner at dinner was more considerate to her husband and son, less dictatorial to her guests, less overbearing to her servants.

It was so long since any one, even Willis, had dared forget her majesty and her haughtiness, and treat her as pure woman!

On this particular afternoon, Asquith came in late for tea. At his step in the hall outside, his mother's face lighted; but she merely sent the maid to bring fresh water, and then asked casually,—

'Were you at the bridge again, to-day, Willis?'

He nodded, while he gave his hand to Dorrance. Then, crossing to a chair, he sat down with a heaviness which matched that written on his brow, a heaviness as little characteristic of him as was the dust which still lay thick upon his riding clothes.

Mrs. Asquith took the kettle from the hand of her maid, hung it above the lamp, then opened her tea caddy.

'The old story?' she queried then, for, in the Asquith family, the rule was share and share alike in all things, worriments as well as honors, and she would have counted herself no worthy wife and mother, had she failed to inform herself of her son's concerns.

'The old argument, rather.' He took his cup and fell to stirring the tea with a gloomy abstraction which rendered him quite heedless of the presence of the guest.

The guest put down Tottykins. Then he put down his cup.

'What's the row, Asquith?' he inquired.

Asquith gulped down a good half of his tea, before he spoke. Then—

'I'm fighting to get the traveller moved back,' he said. 'It's too great a load for the suspended span they're beginning to work on now; it's more than the cantilever, even, should have carried. Moreover, it's not needed. They can use the little one now, and ship this over to the other end. It's safe enough, on the anchor arm. I don't believe in risking—' He checked himself abruptly.

Dorrance, limping forward to the rug, faced about.

'You think there's risk?' he queried.

'Risk, yes. Danger, no.' Asquith stirred his tea once more.

Dorrance laughed.

'In my profession, we call that splitting hairs,' he said.

Asquith set down his cup, rose and walked to the open window.

'Split them, then,' he said impatiently. 'There is a difference, though. With such men back of it and managed with care, there can't be any danger, even in such a bridge as this. Mind you, Dorrance,' he faced about sharply; 'it's no easy matter to design this sort of bridge. The very conditions of the case force a man into using stresses he never dreamed of trying until now. The best men in the world are on it; but they have frankly stated that they've put to sea in the unknown, the untried. That doesn't for a minute, imply that they're in danger. It does imply though, that they're facing certain risks.'

'And?' Dorrance urged him, as he paused.

'And on that account, the risks should be minimized as much as possible. Because Providence is kind, there's no especial sense in tempting it beyond its limit of endurance. That's just what they are doing now, with the large traveller. Anybody can see that, with half an eye. Besides, there's no use in making the men get panicky, every now and then.'

'They do get panicky?'

'Rather! They're an excitable race at best; and they all know that this is the largest bridge in existence, largest and, to look at, the lightest. They work, all day, driving ten-foot pins with a two-ton hammer; but, once they are on the ground again, they forget everything but the cobwebby look of the thing against the sky, and they talk about it, nights, as if it were a cobweb.'

'Why don't you talk it out of them?'

'Me?' Asquith laughed shortly. 'I'm nothing in it, except a mere spectator.'

'All you engineering chaps, I mean?' Dorrance persisted.

But Asquith shook his head.

'They don't talk to the chiefs; they talk and smoke it out together. It's in the air, that's all. Now and then a fellow chucks his place, and then we get a glimpse down through the hole he leaves that tells us what is brewing underside. Last May, we had another glimpse, when one of the painters thought he'd found a crack in a ten-inch plate. For one day, there was chaos.'

'The chief did hear of it, that time?' Dorrance asked, while he stooped to pick up Tottykins, now whimpering and digging at his knees.

The bitterness came back to Asquith's voice.

'Chiefs, not chief,' he corrected Dorrance. 'That's the keynote of the trouble, whether it's a question of hunting down a crack or moving the gauntry. It always is the next man's business. There isn't any head at all, only a lot of tails that go on wagging out of time with each other.'

'Asquith,' with Tottykins upon his arm, Dorrance turned his steady eyes upon his friend; 'do you ever realize what this risk may mean?'

'In science, or in steel?' Asquith questioned, as once more he flung himself into his chair.

'Both. More than that, in human life?' Dorrance's voice was very grave; but Asquith's was even graver, as he answered slowly,—

'Dorrance, God knows I do. He knows, too, that I'm powerless to do anything but stand and prate.' And he buried his face in his hands, as if to shut out all thought of his own futile responsibility.

Dorrance stood for a moment, watching him in silence. Then gently he put Tottykins down and took his leave. For the hour, he was thankful that he was a mere novelist, dealing with crises only of his own creation.

Late that same evening, the second Miss Bidwell went to the telephone in answer to an insistent call.

'I'm so sorry, dear Miss Bidwell,' a penitent voice was saying. 'Dad's coming made me forget all about your being there, and I never thought of it again till this very identical minute. I rang you up, to ask you how you ever tore yourselves away. And I'm going to bring dad to tea, in a day or two, so you can see that I had good reason to forget you. You know I didn't expect him for another week. But I'm sorry I forgot you. Good night, Mr. Bidwell.' And, after its ancient custom, the telephone rang off.

Asquith's mood of the day before still lay heavy on him, the next morning, as he sat in the drawing-room of the Maple Leaf, waiting for Jessica to appear. It was three days now since he had seen her, and he felt a sudden imperative need of her buoyant presence. He had supposed he knew that presence in its every phase. Nevertheless, now, he drew back, dazzled, by the new light in the girl's face, as she crossed the floor to meet him.

'You look as if you had heard good news,' he told her, while he took her hand.

'I have.' Her voice thrilled with her content. 'Dad has come.' And, in the thought of her content, she took no heed of the fact that Asquith's fingers had remained shut over hers a fraction of a moment longer than was essential for his greeting.

'Your father?'

'Yes. Late yesterday afternoon, and looking so well and brown. But then, he always is well,' she added inconsequently. 'That is one of his chief charms, that and the fact that he has never remembered to grow old.' She sighed, with a sudden renewed realization of her own happiness. 'I feel as if I had begun to live again.'

'You missed him so very much?' For all his careful self-control, a little note of envy came into Asquith's voice.

Her gesture was superb in its pride. So was her tone, as she answered tersely,—

'Wait till you see him. Then you'll understand.'

'Must I wait long?' Asquith, still standing, looked down into the girl's eyes with no trace of his former heaviness. What a child she was, he told himself, and yet how much a woman! And what a gift it was, her absolute adoration of this unknown father! Was the father worthy of it all, he wondered, and did he appreciate it as another, a younger man might do? It was to answer these two questions that Asquith added, 'Is your father too busy to see me now?'

'Sit down.' Jessica hastily recalled her manners. 'Really and truly, I think I quite forgot to tell you I was glad to see you. Still, you ought to know all about that by this time. Besides,' she laughed at the recollection; 'you aren't the only one to be forgotten. Yesterday, when dad came walking in, I entirely forgot that the three Bidwells were calling on me, and I went off and left them in a row, like three ten-penny nails stuck up in the floor. Goodness knows how they pulled themselves out and got away; but I never missed them till almost bedtime. Do you suppose they will be wrathy at me till the end of ever?'

Asquith laughed.

'They may forgive; but they aren't prone to forget,' he reassured her. 'When I was in pinafores, I refused to kiss the oldest one, on the ground that she was too ugly. She still reminds me of it periodically, and always when there are people about.'

Jessica pursed up her own red lips.

'Do you mind?' she queried. 'For my part, I think it is rather nice to get the credit of having had good judgment at such an early age. But do sit down. I want to bring down dad.'

She went running up the stairs to make good her intention. Half way up the flight, Asquith heard her step lag a little, pause, go on, then stop entirely. A moment later, she came slowly back again, her head drooping a little, her cheeks scarlet.

'Do you mind very much, if I don't call him now?' she asked contritely, as she slid into her seat with an humility quite at variance with her usual dashing manner.

'Not at all. Not at all,' Asquith reassured her hurriedly. Truth to tell, he was quite resigned at the delay. The Colonel was still an unknown quantity. Jessica was known, and it was by reason of his knowledge that he had come in search of her, this sunny July morning. An hour of her gay irresponsibility was due to him, he felt, after his two long afternoons upon the bridge, his two wholly sleepless nights. Now and then, when past work and anxiety crowd on the heels of future, one needs to take a tonic. Asquith took Jessica. 'Your father must be very busy, this first morning,' he added, as a sop to convention.

'That just shows you don't know dad,' Jessica assured him, with a gayety which only half downed her unwonted perturbation. 'He's never busy, never was busy in his life.'

'But I thought he was—' Asquith hesitated for the proper word.

Jessica never stopped to supply it.

'So he is,' she answered swiftly. 'That doesn't make him busy, though. He just wanders around, his hands in his pockets and smiling from ear to ear; and, first thing you know about it, everything is done. Now and then, when things are very messy, he does whistle a little bit; but that's as busy as he ever gets. To see him, you'd think he never would arrive; but he does manage to get around, a little bit ahead of time. When you go there to meet him, you find him ready, waiting for you. This morning, though—'

'This morning?' Asquith helped out her embarrassed pause.

'This morning,' Jessica went scarlet, though she faced him bravely; 'he is busy, as you'd call it, with mamma. She has so many things to say to him, things she wants to say to him at once and all alone, and I—I think they'd better get it over. You see,' she cast down her eyes; but, as they fell, Asquith could make out a gleam of fun in their gray depths; 'last night after supper, dad and I ran up to the terrace for just a minute. We got to talking, and it was ten o'clock when we came in. Mamma didn't like it a bit, and—and—well, if you don't mind, I think I'd a little rather not call him down just now.'

And the Colonel, just then, was in a mood to echo her choice. Gregarious by nature, predisposed to like the Asquiths, he yet was filled with a distinct preference for his wife's room and his wife's society. He had inadvertently stumbled into the edge of a situation, and now he was determined to explore it to the bottom.

'What about this young Dorrance?' he had queried idly, after his better half had emptied her mind of her own grievances and filled it with hard-extracted facts concerning his long absence.

'Mr. Dorrance? What about him?'

'Nothing especial. He seems a good sort of fellow, and rather a friend of yours; that's all.' As he spoke, the Colonel sauntered to the window and stood staring out across the sunny street with an intentness which brought a gesticulating carter within his field of vision.

'He is a friend. A good one.' Mrs. West spoke in two crispy sentences.

The Colonel shook his head at the carter. Then—

'Where did you pick him up?' he asked.

'He was here, when we came. He has been very kind indeed,' Mrs. West added hastily.

'Hm! An eye on Jessica?' the Colonel asked, with swift suspicion.

'Oh, no. Mr. Dorrance never has much to say to her. In fact, he is more my friend than hers.'

The Colonel chuckled unfeelingly.

'Not from the way he stares at her now and then. But,' he glanced at his wife with a careless unconsciousness of the color in her face; 'but he looks a good fellow. What does he do with himself—that is, besides watching Jessica?'

'Mr. Dorrance is a novelist,' Mrs. West made brief reply.

'Oh, he is; is he?' The Colonel's dropping accent showed his disappointment. 'And I rather liked his looks! He might have had brains and push. Anyway, he does have manners. The real thing, I mean; not the sort of tinsel stuff that sticks out on that French baboon you introduced to me, last night.'

'Monsieur de la Haye?'

'Yes, if that's his name. Grass would go better, he's so almighty fresh. What a fool he is!' The Colonel cast himself down into a willow chair which creaked and groaned beneath his weight. 'Really, Julia, I don't see why you should be having anything to do with a fellow like that.'

Mrs. West's color mounted from her cheeks to her forehead, and the lines between her brows deepened.

'Why not?' she asked, with an unwonted spirit which her husband was swift to note. 'He is a stranger here.'

'So were you,' her husband interpolated briefly.

'A stranger, and lonely, and speaking very little English.'

'And you spoke French?' The question was prompted by sheer boyish fun. None the less, it hurt.

'I used to,' she answered, with a sudden dignity. 'It was only in our days of drudgery that I forgot it all.'

CHAPTER XII.

The answer also hurt. The laugh left the Colonel's lips, and his eyes were appealing.

'Julia,' he said; 'God knows I was sorry for it all, all the hard times and the drudgery I brought on you. But—I worked, too.'

'Yes,' she made bitter answer; 'but the scars were all left on me.'

For a time, there was silence. Mrs. West broke it.

'Monsieur de la Haye has been very kind to me,' she said defensively.

For the life of him, the Colonel could not keep a note of sarcasm out of his hearty, honest voice.

'And you were a candidate for kindness, Julia?'

Again came the dignity.

'We all are. And two women, strangers, left here alone.' The last word held a distinct flavor of rebuke.

The Colonel started to his feet.

'I couldn't help it, Julia. I had to go. I can't be at the head of such a plant as mine, and totally disregard the beckoning of the hands. Else, where would the business be? And where would you be then, you and Jessica?' He controled himself with an effort, and returned to a semblance of the jovial calm from which he was so rarely stirred. 'You were saying about this Frenchman—' he inquired.

'That he has been very good to me,' she iterated, totally unconscious of the way his fingers were gripping fast the cloth of the bottoms of his pockets.

'And Jessica?' he asked quietly.

'Jessica? Yes, of course, in a way. They laugh and talk together. Now and then they go to walk. Still, I must confess—' The wrinkles left her brow at the confession; 'Monsieur de la Haye has been more my friend than he was hers.'

The Colonel laughed.

'Upon my soul, Julia, you appear to have been cutting a wide swath up here,' he offered comment.

This time, she winced, before she could control herself. A blow directly in the face would have hurt her far less than did this frank amusement at her poor little claims. For an instant, her washed-out eyes snapped ominously. Then she said, with a certain still deliberation—

'No. It is only that Monsieur de la Haye can understand some things that other people fail to see.'

Her tension was completely wasted on her hsuband who had come back to his own jovial mood.

'What sort of things?' he asked. Then, without waiting for an answer, 'You say he has been out with Jessica?' he queried jealously.

'Yes.'

'Often?'

'Now and then.'

'How often?'

'Realy, I can't say. Sometimes for just a few minutes, every noon. Sometimes not for days. I really haven't kept account.'

'Does she care for him?'

'How should I know? I haven't the least idea.'

'I intend to have.' The Colonel spoke low, slowly. 'Moreover, I do not intend to have her go out with him any more. Remember, Julia, it must stop right now.'

'But why?'

Turning on his heel, the Colonel looked at her steadily.

'Because I neither like nor trust the man,' he answered.

'I don't see why.'

'Perhaps you don't. I do.'

'But what will Monsieur de la Haye think?' she demanded.

'It makes no difference to me what he thinks,' he told her.

'But it does to me.'

'You are at liberty to explain the matter to him fully.'

'I—can't.'

'Why not?'

'He has done too much for me.'

'What?' The Colonel faced her sharply. 'What, besides understanding things, that is?'

Once more she flushed, partly at his accent, partly at the phrasing of the question, partly in self-consciousness over her own answer.

'He has sent me flowers now and then, and he has taken me to drive.'

'Julia- Are you quite a fool?' And the Colonel's manifest regret took all the sharpness from his form of speech.

'No,' she made answer, with sudden spirit. 'I am only a little grateful at being taken down from my shelf and dusted now and then.'

He let her words fall, unanswered, into silence. Then, when they no longer echoed in his brain—

'What about Jessica?' he asked shrewdly.

'I don't see how she enters into the matter at all.' The reply was sharp, nipping.

'Possibly not. However, with a starveling Frenchman, a girl as pretty as she is likely to enter, especially when her prettiness is overlaid with a good bank account' he responded callously. 'However, I'll see that—Come in! Oh, come in!' he added as a knock sounded on the door.

A maid put her head in at the crack.

'Is Miss West here? Mr. Asquith is downstairs.'

The Colonel sat himself down hard.

'Good Lord!' he said. 'Asquith! How many more?'

Prudently Mrs. West waited until the door was closed upon the maid.

'At least, Peter, even you can't object to Mr. Asquith,' she said then.

Once more the Colonel started to his feet. Once more he thrust his hands into his pockets.

'Object!' he burst out. 'I object to 'em all, Julia.'

'But you must expect—'

'Expect nothing! The girl is mine. I'm not going to have a pack of puppies nosing around her like this. Why, Julia,' he faced her with round and startled eyes; 'she may be getting married, if ye don't look out.'

'Certainly. Why not?'

'Why—not! She's ours, I tell you; mine. I haven't brought her up, just to hand her over to the first fellow for the asking. And what could we ever do without her, I'd like to know?'

A new flush, paler and infinitely more becoming, succeeded the angry red on Mrs. West's thin cheeks.

'What did we do before she came, Peter?' she asked, and her voice thrilled appealingly.

But the Colonel, man-like, was all engrossed with this new peril which confronted him.

'How should I know?' he answered bluntly. 'Existed till she did come,. I suppose. It seems to me I can't remember back of the days when she used to ride me "piggy-back," and go to sleep on my knees, after supper.'

But Mrs. West both could and did remember. Moreover, she looked forward. While she looked, it seemed to her that past and future met. Meanwhile,—

'Do you intend to say that you think this fellow Asquith means business?' the Colonel was asking bluntly.

'I think he comes here pretty often,' his wife made guarded answer.

'How often?'

'Two or three times a week.'

The Colonel shook his head heavily, as one who expects the worst.

'Does Jessica care for him?'

'How should I know?' The old grievance smouldered up once more. 'Jessica never tells me things, any more than—'

He cut off her phrase, half-spoken.

'But you must know, from seeing them together. Women always do know such things, know them before they happen.' he insisted.

'Sometimes. But Jessica isn't like me, you know,' she reminded him a little recklessly.

Her punishment for her recklessness came in the accent of his answer, as he said,—

'No, Julia. She isn't.'

'Mr. Asquith is quite a gentleman,' she said, after an interval; 'and he seems very kind and intelligent. They say he is good in his profession, too. She really couldn't expect to do much better.'

The Colonel turned on her with sudden fierceness.

'Julia!' he said. 'To hear you talk, one would think your whole end and aim of life was to see Jessica get married.' And, without waiting for another word, he went out and banged the door behind him.

Jessica's light laugh met him on the stairs, followed by a phrase or two of her gay chatter. The Colonel's face cleared, as he approached the open door of the drawing-room. Then it clouded again. Jessica was sitting with her back towards the door; she was too much engrossed in her companion to hear and recognize her father's step. Her companion could not be expected to know who was the stranger man who halted an instant on the threshold, then went his way. But the Colonel, going on his way, had an instantaneous vision of the loneliness which would await him upon his daughter's wedding morning. Up to that hour, he had looked forward to an unending future of holding her as his very own. Now doubt had come, and, with it, a foreboding. And Jessica was very dear. For her sake, everything else in life, hard work included, had been worth the while. And, now that everything was his for the asking, his to lay before her, was he to be confronted all at once with the bitter prospect of her loss? The Colonel's step rang heavy on the plank sidewalk running up the Court House hill. If he could have had his way, he would have kicked the planking into fragments. That denied him, he merely stamped along with a vigor which caught Jessica's attention, as she sat facing the open window of the drawing-room. She glanced up carelessly. Then her face lighted, and ruthlessly she broke in upon Asquith's uncompleted sentence.

'I do believe it's dad. But how did he get out, without our seeing him? And what an awful rumpus he is making with himself!' Then, after one wishful look towards the figure just vanishing around the Court House corner, she once more steadied to the subject in hand. 'You really do feel uneasy?' she demanded.

'Yes, and no.'

She frowned.

'That's no answer at all. Either you do, or else you don't. It is my impression that you do. What makes you uneasy?'

He smiled, but mirthlessly.

'They tell me it's my over caution,' he answered.

'That's plain nonsense. What is it you're afraid of?'

'Of too much weight on the outside end of the arm.'

'And then?'

'Of pulling the arm over into the river.'

'What should do it? I mean, what makes you think there's too much weight?'

Had Dorrance been present, he would instantly have been reminded of that first conversation he had overheard, long weeks before. Asquith, though, had nothing with which to make comparison. His past experience with women had brought him no such swift sequence of question and reply. It was as man to man, and yet it held a note of deference to his man's opinion; it was starred here and there by flashes of a woman's keener intuition.

'I think the traveller—'

'What's that?' she interrupted.

'The great, square frame that holds the lifting engines.'

She nodded.

'Yes, I know. Dad showed me from the boat. And you think that's too heavy, heavier than railroad trains, and snow and things?'

'Too heavy for the bridge, as it stands now. The rivets aren't all in. And if—'

She shook her fluffy head in disapproval.

'Let's not put it into words, that if; it's too terrible. Think of the broken rivets, and the broken hearts of all those women, and—and of the man who planned it! It makes me crawl, the thinking of it, even.' Suddenly her voice rang harder, more incisive. 'But, if you really think there's danger, Mr. Asquith, what in the world are you sitting here for, doing nothing?'

'What can I do?' he asked, with the impotence developed by the past two days of futile argument.

'Get up! Get a move of some sort! Find the men and order them to take the what-you-call-it down. Tell them you think there's danger.'

'I did, two days ago.'

'And will they move it?'

'They said they must wait for orders.'

'Orders!' Her tone was scornful. 'Why don't you order it, yourself?'

'You forget I haven't any real connection with the staff,' he reminded her.

'I don't forget you are a man, and responsible,' she returned crisply. 'Besides, your father—'

'Resigned from the company, last year.'

'What of that?' she demanded impatiently. 'Everybody says that he was one of the main causes of having the bridge at all, and everybody says that you—' She checked herself. Then she added more slowly, 'What do you propose to do about it all, then?'

Bending forward, his eyes upon the floor, he let his hands drop between his knees.

'Nothing,' he said. 'My hands are tied.'

'Then I'd break the string,' she flashed back at him hotly. 'If need be, I'd shout the matter on the corners of the streets. Then, if that didn't do any good, I'd take the first train to New York, and have the matter settled there. You wouldn't catch me sitting down and mourning for fear there might be danger. I'd have the question settled, one way or the other, before to-morrow night.'

'But professional etiquette—' he was starting to say; but she interrupted him.

'Professional lollypops! I never thought you'd sneak away and hide behind that flimsy little screen.'

'Miss West,' Asquith looked up, after the pause had lasted long; 'what is the reason you seem to—to feel this thing so strongly?'

Rising, she walked the length of the room, turned, walked back to his side as he remained there, still seated, to await her answer. When at length she spoke, her face had lost its fire and grown gentle, full of womanhood.

'Because,' she answered him, with a slow directness which brought the color to his cheeks; 'because, ever since I have known you, I've thought you one of the manniest men I've ever known, and I don't want to get disappointed in you, the first time I watch you face to face with a big responsibility.' And gravely, as he rose, she held out her hand to him in farewell.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Bidwell girls were not the only things feminine that made up Jessica's social world just then. There were other girls, younger and vastly more to her liking, gay, dainty young things of pretty clothes and careful manners and cordial, hospitable hearts. There were a round dozen of them in all. One or two among them had claimed to discover in the young person from Lone Wolf something more than an exotic assortment of jewels and of slang, of astounding clothes and of unconventional manners. The one or two had been omnipotent among the dozen, and, before she had been quite aware what was happening to her, Jessica had been caught up within at least the edge of the local summer gaiety.

It was a gaiety which had won her heart completely. It concerned all manner of out-door summer interests; it was always dainty and well-bred, always full of girlish enthusiasm for the sport of the passing hour. If her young hostesses were critical, Jessica gained no inkling of the fact. If they had their reservations, these were concealed with a care so scrupulous that she gained no suspicion of even their existence. And Jessica enjoyed it all immensely. Curiously enough, she almost ceased to be aware of any ingrained difference between herself and her Canadian comrades. Almost. Now and then, however, the differing viewpoints crossed at unexpected angles. For a time, after such crossing, Jessica was much absorbed inside her father's plans. She only emerged from them again upon the repeated invitations of her former hostesses.

Even in the winter, the English population of the city is so small that one is reasonably sure of meeting Everybody Everywhere. In summer, with two-thirds of society away, the chance of meeting becomes even stronger. Even if some play tennis and some play only golf, if some ride and a few others drive a motor, there are always a remaining few who do all those things in turn, and those few are the ones who bind all the different sets into one whole. Among those few was Willis Asquith, and Jessica met him everywhere, the one steady, unchanging human fact in her Quebec experience. From the hour of her first beholding him, she had never been conscious of any alteration. There was always the same quiet, the same restful dignity, the same heed given to her slightest whim. Always, that is, until that July morning ten days since, the morning which had preceded his abrupt journey to New York. Since then, in some indefinable fashion, his manner to her had been just a little unlike his manner to the other girls around her. She could not have analyzed the change, even had she wished to do so. She felt it, wondered at it a little now and then, and ended by accepting it as a matter of no especial importance. Willis Asquith, by reason of his bald head and his imperturbable quiet, seemed to her a man approaching middle years, a man whom one might treat as one treats one's mother's younger cousins. For the rest, even with one's mother younger cousins, there is a certain pleasure in being singled out for especial care and liking. Jessica felt neither reason nor desire to draw back before the steady advances of Willis Asquith.

The two mothers, however, watched the situation with better understanding, although with feelings which were totally unlike. Each one was well aware that she was facing a crisis in the life of her only child. The one was resolved to help it on at any cost; the other, although the more devoted, would have given anything, short of her very life, to prevent it.

Long days before the return of the Colonel, Mrs. West had weighed the matter in her own brain, had come to certain radical decisions. Some of these decisions she did not frame in words, not even in clear-cut thoughts. She left them vaguely drifting, formless and indistinct, in the rear recesses of her brain. Others she worked out with a mathematical precision. Jessica was pretty, lovable; one day she would be rich, rich past the dreams of Canadian avarice. As a natural consequence, she was bound, some day, to be asked in marriage. Asked, she was bound to marry. Granted so much, what better husband could there be for her than such a man as Willis Stone Asquith, junior? He had family, brains, position and some money. He had a perfect arsenal of good points morally, and, try as she would, Mrs. West could not discover the trail of any vices. Furthermore, he was obviously on the brink of falling in love with Jessica, unless, perchance, the brink was already passed. Mrs. West pondered the situation well, and she rejoiced at the Colonel's lengthening absence, even while she pondered. Under his watchful eyes, it would have been infinitely more difficult to test the truth of her decisions.

For the last two or three weeks, Mrs. West had busied herself in systematic efforts to shove Jessica into Asquith's society. She did this with an adroitness of which her daughter had never before suspected her; for Mrs. West, in those days, was learning daily lessons in social craft, lessons which she did not discover wholly for herself, but which she adapted to uses never dreamed of by her clever teacher. It took adroitness, too. Let Jessica once suspect that she was being driven, she would have balked without delay. It was a new experience for Mrs. West, this careful study of her daughter's wishes, this careful bending them, ever so little, to fit into the groove that led her to her own ends. Long years before, Mrs. West had been called a clever woman. She never had laid such stress upon her cleverness as now, in this new study of her daughter's character and heart. Perchance, too, some lessons from the study would react upon herself. As yet, however, these were not manifest.

As for Mrs. Asquith, she groaned, often in spirit and sometimes aloud, over her son's increasing infatuation for the young American. To the mind of Mrs. Asquith, no more moderate word could apply to Willis's desire for Jessica's society, to his quiet championship of Jessica against the maternal attacks. A devoted wife and a loving one, Mrs. Asquith's world was summed up, after all, in this one son. He was everything to her; she desired to be everything to him. She could not have looked on with equanimity while he paid court to Venus and Dorcas and Queen Alexandra, all rolled into one; and Jessica West, to a most remarkable extent, was lacking in all the essential attributes of the three. Deaf and uncomprehending before Jessica's real wit, blind to her girlish efforts to be friendly, Mrs. Asquith merely straightened her glasses and stiffened her spine and stared blankly before her, never so much the Honorable as in Jessica's gay, girlish presence.

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER

A TRUE STORY OF BRUCE.

Esther was cross. She had the toothache, but mother thought it did not ache very much.

The truth was that the little girl was considering Aunt Ann's last remarks and they did not make her happy.

'Seven dolls!' that critical individual had ejaculated. 'I do think you pamper that child, Marion. Why, the little girl who lives next door to me hasn't even one doll, and she doesn't get the sulks, either.'

Esther did get the sulks. She knew it and mother knew it; but somehow they both hated to be reminded of the unpleasant truth.

Aunt Lou saw and heard the whole thing, but she did not say anything—not then. When Aunt Ann had fairly gone, she beckoned to the forlorn little figure.

'Esther,' she said, 'do you want me to tell you another true story about Bruce?'

She dearly loved to hear about the big dog Bruce, which had been her grandmother's pet before she died, and was now cherished by Aunt Lou as though he had been a child. Why, he knew so much that he could fairly talk—at least, Aunt Lou could understand his whinings and tail-waggings and barkings and dog motions as though they were words.

'Well,' said Aunt Lou, 'you know Bruce will not steal. He will not take a piece of meat that is laid right down beside him unless he is made to understand it is for him. But our neighbor's dog across the way, whose name is Nep, is not so good. Nep will steal whenever he gets a chance.

'Now the butcher will not let Nep into his shop, but drives him away whenever he appears at the door. I'm sure that poor Nep doesn't have as many bones as a dog would like, and I think Bruce thinks so, too, for listen to what he did one day:

'The butcher had just given him a fine large juicy bone. Bruce walked out of the shop with the bone in his mouth. I saw him come down the walk, and watched to see him turn in at our gate. But he didn't bring it in at our gate. Instead, he carried it solemnly across the street to the place where Nep was chained up in our neighbor's yard. He put the big bone down at Nep's feet, and barked in such a way that meant, I am sure: 'Here, Nep, here is a bone that I have brought for you. Eat it for me.'

'Then he stood off and watched Nep gnaw the bone and if ever a dog smiled I'm sure that Bruce smiled then. Don't you think my Bruce is an unselfish dog?'

'Yes, I do,' said Esther. Then she thanked Aunt Lou for the story, as her mother had taught her, and trotted off to play. But that very afternoon she went over to Aunt Ann's house with one of her prettiest dollies. 'Aunt Ann,' she said, 'please take this dolly to the little girl who hasn't any.'

Aunt Ann took the doll without a word, but her face wore the prettiest smile.—'Morning Star.'

NATURAL
ENO'S
HEALTH-GIVING
FRUIT
REFRESHING
SALT
INVIGORATING

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 can 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.

HOW THE SWISS ENJOY LIFE AMONG THE SNOWS OF WINTER.

SOME WINTER SPORTS IN SWITZERLAND.

WOMEN'S RACE, SKATING INSIDE BASKETS.

ZIGZAGGING UP A SLOPE ON SKIS.

START OF A "SHOVE RACE."

CURLING MATCH IN FULL SWING

ANOTHER WAY TO SKI UP A SLOPE

These pictures of outdoor winter sports in Switzerland really tell their own stories. They show that the women have their full share in the pleasures of the people. It must give a lot of pleasure to their men folk, too, to see them, for example, taking part in such a laughable performance as racing on skates when inside of big baskets. It takes quite as much skill as the old-fashioned sack race, and is even more amusing to the onlookers. The 'shove race,' also pictured, is another sport in which the women take a prominent part, and though the race depends largely on the prowess of their men champions, the woman who shows the greatest skill in keeping her seat is most apt to win the prize. Ski-ing is familiar in all countries where heavy snow is met with. The illustrations show two methods used in Switzerland when difficult slopes are to be climbed.

THE OASIS OF JUPITER AMMON.

(London 'Chronicle.')

Siwa, or Seewah, with which the Egyptian Government has fresh trouble, is our old classical acquaintance the oasis of Jupiter Ammon, whose oracle was a formidable rival to Delphi. The oracle grew dumb about the time that the whisper ran round the world 'Pan is dead'; but this oasis is still a stronghold of religious fanaticism.

Most of the inhabitants, who rather resemble the Chinese in feature, and wear a perpetual scowl on their countenances being to the Se[illegible] a peculiarly sour variety of puritanism of Mohammedanism, and profession. When not murdering Egyptian officials for demanding taxes they amuse themselves by outing' the minority who refuse to join their denomination.

The oasis of Siwa is seldom visited by Europeans, because the journey involves a three weeks camel ride across the desert in which Cambyses lost his army, with a good chance of getting knocked on the head at the finish. Among themselves the Siwese talk a dying Libyan dialect.

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.

LADIES' SHIRTWAIST.

Paris Pattern No. 3166.

The charming adaptability of this design is shown in the large view where the removable chemisette is made of fancy net, while the rest of the garment is made of old rose silk cashmere. Soutache of a deeper shade and a satin girdle supply the garniture. The tapering arrangement of the side tucks back and front give a graceful slenderness to the figure, and the close-fitting sleeves may be made with an opening at the hand. Satin, tricot, net, lightweight cloth, nun's-veiling, voile, linen, madras, French waistings, chambray or Scotch gingham may be used for the development of this design. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from 32 to 42 inches, bust measur. For 36 bust, the shirtwaist requires 2 1-2 yards of material 36 inches wide. As illustrated 5-8 yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide was used for the removable chemisette.

LADIES' PRINCESS DRESS.

Paris Pattern No. 3132.

New forms of the fashionable princess dress are being brought forward every now and then, the very latest being the design which shows a panel back and front and pointed side gores extended by a plaited flounce. The pictured model is arranged to close at the left side-front seam, and a small shawl collar is provided as in the front view, where the garment is shown made of old rose silk-finished cashmere and trimmed with Persian braid. The portion of the waist showing above the shawl collar is faced with tucked net. The pattern is cut in five sizes—from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch bust size requires 9 1-2 yards of material 24 inches wide, 8 1-2 yards 27 inches wide, 6 1-4 yards 36 inches wide, 5 yards 42 inches wide, or 3 3-8 yards 54 inches wide. As illustrated, 1-2 yard of 18-inch tucked net and 3 -12 yards of braid are used. Width of lower edge in medium size is about 4 yards.

CHILD'S DRESS WITH GUIMPE.

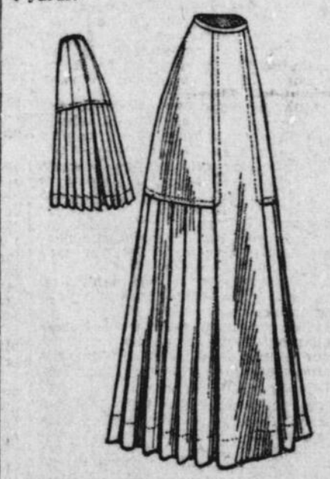
Paris Pattern No. 3171.

The pinafore dress to be worn over a guimpe is shown in one of its prettiest forms in this design. The dress has a deep rounded neck and large armholes, and the long waist and short skirt make it a very stylish little garment. Becoming fulness is supplied by the underlaid box plait at the centre front and back, and the closing is effected under each arm. The guimpe is back closing and finished at the waistline by a casing and drawing strings. In the front view the dress is shown made of Scotch plaid serge, plain material facing the neck and armholes and is also used for the belt. Polished horn buttons supply the decoration, also the blosing. The guimpe is made of white lawn and the neck and wrist bands are trimmed with insertion. The pattern is cut in four sizes, from 3 to 9 years. For a child of 7 years the dress requires 1 7-8 yards of material 36 inches wide, with as in the front view 1-2 yard of contrasting material 24 inches wide. The guimpe requires 1 1-8 yards of material 36 inches wide, and 7-8 yards of insertion.

LADIES' SHIRTWAIST.

Paris Pattern No. 3079.

Made in satin, taffeta, linen, madras or any of the heavy washable materials, this shirtwaist would be very smart. The model is cut and made upon the most simple lines, and yet is exceedingly stylish in effect. Two tucks adorn the back and each side of the front, the tuck on each shoulder in the front being stitched only to the bustline and giving a most becoming fulness below. The chic closing is effected with buttons and buttonholes at the left side of the front, and the rever lends a touch of individuality to the model. The pattern is in 6 sizes —32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the waist will require 4 yards of material 20 inches wide, 3 1-2 yards 24 inches wide, 3 1-8 yards 27 inches wide, 2 1-4 yards 36 inches wide or 2 yards 42 inches wide.



LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT.

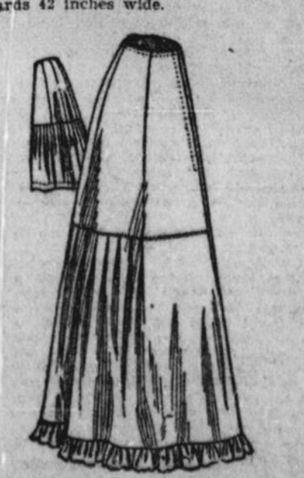
Paris Pattern, No. 3133.

The woman who wishes to look taller should select a skirt in panel effect, such as is here shown, and which has the very fashionable kilted flounce as well. The upper part, which fits the figure smoothly, is five-gored and the closing is made at the back. The design may be successfully developed in broadcloth, Venetian cloth, cheviot, homespun, mohair or serge, or in taffeta, satin, silk serge or velvet. In the present instance it is made of dark blue silk-finished cashmere. The pattern is in five sizes—from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. The 26-inch size requires 7 5-8 yards of material 24 inches wide, 5 1-8 lards 36 inches wide, 4 7-8 yards 42 inches wide, or 3 5-8 yards 54 inches wide. The width at the lower edge in the medium size is about four and a half yards.

LADIES' CIRCULAR CLOSED DRAWERS.

Paris Pattern No. 3143.

Any of the sheer white materials or Canton flannel are adaptable to this model. It fits snugly around the waist, the closing being at each side. It may be made with or without the ruffle as desired, and is most simple in construction for the home dressmaker. The pattern is in five sizes, 22 to 30 inches waist measure. For 26 waist the drawers with ruffle will require 1 3-8 yard of material 36 inches wide, or 1 1-4 yards 42 inches wide, with 3 yards of edging 4 1-2 inches wide, for the ruffles. If ruffles are to be made of the material 1-2 yard 36 or 42 inches wide will be required for them. The drawers without ruffles require 1 5-8 yards of material 36 inches wide or 1 1-2 yard 42 inches wide.



LADIES' SHIRTWAIST.

Paris Pattern No. 3079.

Made in satin, taffeta, linen, madras or any of the heavy washable materials, this shirtwaist would be very smart. The model is cut and made upon the most simple lines, and yet is exceedingly stylish in effect. Two tucks adorn the back and each side of the front, the tuck on each shoulder in the front being stitched only to the bustline and giving a most becoming fulness below. The chic closing is effected with buttons and buttonholes at the left side of the front, and the rever lends a touch of individuality to the model. The pattern is in 6 sizes —32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the waist will require 4 yards of material 20 inches wide, 3 1-2 yards 24 inches wide, 3 1-8 yards 27 inches wide, 2 1-4 yards 36 inches wide or 2 yards 42 inches wide.

LADIES' PETTICOAT SKIRT.

Paris Pattern No. 3071.

All women realize the importance of well-designed underwear, especially the fit and adjustment of the petticoat. This one is made with seven-gored upper part and plaited flounce lower part. The back is in habit style. Muslin, cambric, silk, satin and pongee may all be used for the making. The pattern is in seven sizes—22 to 34 inches, waist measure. For 26-inch the skirt will require 6 5-8 yards of material 20 inches wide, 4 3-4 yards 27 inches wide, 3 3-4 yards 36 inches wide or 3 1-8 yards 42 inches wide, with 1 1-4 yard 20 inches wide, 1 yard 27 inches wide, 3-4 yard 36 inches wide or 5-8 yard 42 inches wide extra for bias ruffle. Width of lower edge of flounce in medium size, about 3 yards.

LADIES' DRESSING SACK.

Paris Pattern No. 1849.

A new style of dressing sack is something that women hail with delight, and especially where the model expresses such suitability and style as this one in ciel-blue French flannel. A fitted band which lies flat encircles the neck and continues down the front. In the back a box-plait is laid from top to bottom. A curved belt which fits the figure snugly is attached to hold the fulness in place, back and front, and French knots are added decoratively all around both edges of the fitted band and also on the belt. The pattern is in seven sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the sack requires 4 1-2 yards of material 20 inches wide, 2 1-2 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 1-4 yards 42 inches wide, with 1 yard of edging to trim.

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.

WOMAN'S POSITION IN CHINA.

Success of Doctors of Their Own Sex—Missionary's Breach of Etiquette.

(Lady Florence Cecil, in 'Woman's Magazine.')

In China, as in other Eastern countries, it is imperatively necessary if women are to be reached to reach them by women. Though not absolutely secluded as in Indian zenanas, a Chinese woman is practically unapproachable to men who are not near relatives; she does not, it is true, turn her back and avert her face when a stranger appears, as a Corean woman does, neither does she veil her face as a Mohammedan woman would do; but nevertheless she is kept apart from intercourse with men, and to listen freely to male teachers, though far more possible in these later days of emancipation than it ever was before, is still a difficulty and an impropriety.

A Chinaman's best friend never thinks of asking after his wife or daughters; they do not appear if he entertains guests; the higher class women are seldom seen driving out, much less walking about the streets. A missionary of many years experience told me of a breach of etiquette he once made in bowing to a lady whose husband he knew intimately; she hurried by, blushing deeply, and returning no sign of recognition to so unmannerly a salutation; he never attempted such a thing again, henceforth ignoring any Chinese lady he might happen to meet.

Medical work among them can best be undertaken by women. In point of fact the Chinese women flock by thousands to the women's hospitals carried on by lady doctors and nurses. One lady doctor told me she had dealt with as many as 5,000 out patient cases in a month; another lady doctor worked with her, as well as a staff of Chinese nurses under her, entirely trained by herself. As their shyness of foreign men and distrust of the motives of missionaries wear off the women do indeed freely attend hospitals staffed by male doctors, but undoubtedly this particular field of women's work will always continue to need many laborers.

Much, too, has been done in the way of training and teaching young Chinese women both as doctors and nurses; they are teachable creatures, very docile and eager to learn, deft fingered, neat and soft-voiced—all excellent qualities in nurse or woman—but no Oriental can entirely believe in the absolute necessity for rigid cleanliness, and for antiseptic precaptions. A surgeon told me that one of his most onerous duties was to insist on his students obeying the ordinary regulations of an operating room or to make them understand that they must wash their hands again if they stroked their heads or touched their queues, or again that they must not open a note in the middle of an operation; consequently the lady in charge of a hospital has arduous work in perpetual supervision of everything, even to the smallest details.

PAYING TO WORK.

(From the 'Caterer.')

There is no city on earth where the tip system is more deeply rooted than in Paris; and yet, if we are to believe M. Jabouynat, secretary of the Chambre Syndicale Ouvriere des Limonadiers, the cafe and restaurant waiters desire nothing better than to see the abolition of the pourboire. 'When that day arrives,' he says, 'our comrades will realize the necessity of grouping themselves together for the purpose of obtaining a fixed salary from their employers. To-day we receive no salary, only the pourboire, and not always that. Some employers, finding that we make too much, deduct as much as 40, 50 and even 60 percent of our tips. I could tell you of one cafe where eighteen employees hand over to the house over £2,400 a year. Most employees are paid for working; we others pay for the privilege.'

CABDRIVER'S ROMANCE.

Proved to be Descendant of Man Who Saved Charles V.—His Right to a Pension.

(From 'Lloyd's Weekly,' London.)

After two years' search a poor London cabman has proved to be the missing heir to a perpetual annuity granted to the family of Richard Pendrell by Charles II. in 1675.

The grant was for aiding the Merry Monarch to escape after his defeat by Cromwell at Worcester in 1651, and on Thursday Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady, sitting in the Court of Chancery, was asked to confirm the claim by Robert M'Laren as a direct descendant. Mr. M'Laren, said counsel, was a cabman, seventy-six years of age, and he was in very bad health. He was living in one room, with his wife, and had only a pension of 5s. a week and such money as his wife could earn at charing.

The pension of 1675 consisted of certain rents which were granted to Sir Walter Wrottesley, Richard Congrave, and John Giffard, in trust, to pay certain pensions, and among them was one of £100 per annum for the use and benefit of Mary Prendrell, relict of Richard Pendrell, for her life, and from and after her decease for the use and benefit of the heirs of the body of the said Richard Pendrell begotten.

That pension came down to two sisters, one of whom was Winifred Withington and the other Mary M'Laren, they being the then heirs of the body of Richard Pendrell. Winifred Withington died, leaving James Withington, her son, who became entitled to the pension. The present trustee was still a Giffard, and he had the rents of certain lands, from which he had paid the pension until quite recently. The trustee was perfectly satisfied that the applicant must get a moiety of the pension.

James Withington became entitled after Winifred died. Mary also died, leaving Robert M'Laren, the present applicant. Each became entitled to £50 a year, and both went through the process of barring their entails and conveying the whole of the pensions to George Robinson. He had been in receipt of the pension up to 1900.

The question arose whether the pensions could be barred as being grants for services rendered to the Crown, and the case came before Mr. Justice Farwell, who held that each owner of the pension could bar it during his lifetime, but could not bar his issue. The result of this was that so long as Robert M'Laren and James Withington lived those pensions were payable to the Robinsons.

Mr. Justice Farwell directed an inquiry whether James Withington was alive, and, if dead, what issue survived him. James had entirely disappeared, and, though they searched Somerset House and all over the country, it was not till the Press had taken up the case that evidence was obtained from a half-sister of James that he was found drowned in 1874. He survived his first wife, but he left several children, who had since all died without leaving issue. They also discovered that a person who gave evidence at the inquest on James Withington was his second wife.

Evidence was also obtained which disposed of the second wife and her child. They had also disposed of the entire issue of Winifred Withington, and now the child of her sister Mary M'Laren—Robert—came in for the pension. Robinson being still entitled to the other half of the annuity.

Mr. Langley (instructed by Messrs. Miller and Smiths), representing the trustee, said he was satisfied that Robert M'Laren was entitled.

His Lordship said the only order he could make was to direct the costs which had been incurred to be taxed and to stay all further proceedings, and that would enable the trustee to pay the balance of the annuity to the old gentleman.

SHAKESPEARE'S POISONS.

It is one of the penalties of Shakespeare's position as a great poet that his words are taken seriously, says the 'Globe' (London.) A learned doctor in a foreign scientific review has been holding an inquisition into the poisons mentioned by him.

He cinpts out that the 'juice of cursed hebenon,' which Claudius is said to have poured into the ear of Hamlet's father, is incapable of piercing the tympanum of the ear, and therefore, could not have penetrated the body and poisoned the blood as the 'Globe' alleges.

Again, the narcotic which Friar Laurence administered to Juliet was probably either ratura stramonium or mandragora root. The first is used by the convicts in New Caledonia when they wish to rob their companions, but its effects do not last 42 hours, nor anything like that time. A scientist who experimented on himself with mandragora found that intense sickness is caused on waking, and this did not happen to Juliet.

As for the poison which was given Romeo, it was probably aconite, or one of those mixed poisons of the Borgias which seem to have been composed of vegetable alkaloide and ptomaine, since it was so remarkably rapid in its effects.

But that is the fault of too serious people; they will take everything too seriously. Shakespeare probably knew nothing at all of poisons, or of narcotics. He was a poet and not a chemist, and might, therefore, be allowed the usual poetic license.

HIS TOKENS OF FAREWELL.

(From the 'Westminster Gazette.')

Among the legends that have gathered around Sir Alfred Jones's name is one to the effect that he was in the habit of signifying to an office visitor, by offering him a banana, that he desired to end the interview. If the banana was accepted and the call prolonged Sir Alfred rose and presented his visitor with a fine flower from one of the glass stands in his office. But supposing his visitor stayed after the flower. Well, the legend continues, Sir Alfred then offered a pass to the West Indies on one of his mail steamers, with a free holiday for six weeks at his hotel.

It is told, however, that on one occasion Sir Alfred got the worst of the banana trick. A young reporter called on him to learn, on behalf of his newspaper, something about the shipping conflict. When, after a ten seconds conversation regarding the weather, Sir Alfred's hand was straying toward the banana plate, the reporter hooked a couple of banas out of his own pocket. In the sweetest tone of innocence he said: 'Will you have a banana, Sir Alfred?'

TO TUNNEL MONT BLANC.

(From the 'Lokal-Anzeiger.')

Negotiations are proceeding between Italy and France with regard to a proposed tunnel through Mont Blanc. The tunnel is to run under the Sorret Pass and will be the longest in Europe. It will be more than double the length of the Simplon tunnel which is 19,803 meters long.

OLD IRISH PROVERBS.

('Catholic Standard and Times.')

The ancient Kings, Brehons and Fileas of the Milesian Irish were men of great intelligence and wisdow, and the sayings of 'Aliamh foehla,' Fethil the Wise, Moran and Cormac MacArt were so many terse lessons of human wisdom, but it may be information to the majority of the Irish public of the present day to state that many of our proverbs in present use are merely paraphrases of the old Milesian sayings. Annexed we gave a list of genuine Irish proverbs, principally translated, and literally, from Hardman's Irish Ministrelsy, which show the similarity between them and modern English proverbs:

A blind man is no judge of colors.
When the cat is out the mice will dance.
Even a fool has luck.
Fierceness is often hidden under beauty.
There is often anger in a laugh.
A good dress often hides a deceiver.
Fame is more lasting than life.
A foolish word is folly.
Mild to the meek.
Cat after kind.
Hope consoles the persecuted.
The satisfied forget the hungry.
Long sleep renders a child inert.
Hurry without waste.
Drunkenness is the brother of robbery.
Hope is the physician of each misery.
It is difficult to tame the proud.
Idleness is the desire of a fool.
Look before you leap.
The end of a feast is better than the beginning of a quarrel.
A wren in the hand is better than a crane out of it.
He who is out, his supper cools.
The memory of an old child is long.
Everything is revealed by time.
A cat can look at a king.
Learning is the desire of the wise.
Character is better than wealth.
Without treasure, without friends.
A hungry man is angry.
No man is wise at all times.
Every dear article is woman's desire.
Wisdom exceeds strength.
Wine is sweet; to pay for it bitter.
Sleep is the image of death.
Enough is a feast.
Death is the physician of the poor.
Not every flatterer is a friend.

LOCAL TREATMENT FOR WOMEN'S DISORDERS

The health we enjoy depends very largely upon how the blood circulates in our bodies; in other words, if we have perfect circulation we will have perfect health.

There is a constant wearing out of the tissues in every part of the body. The blood flowing through the veins carries off this waste or dead matter, while the blood coming from the heart through the arteries brings the fresh new living tissue, the essence of the food we have digested, to replace what has been carried off. This constant wearing out and expelling of the dead matter and the replacing of it with new matter, atom by atom, goes on day and night, until in about 7 years a complete change has been effected. Thus every man and woman has an entirely different body in every particle of it from what he or she had 7 years before.

It sometimes happens, however, from a variety of causes, that the blood becomes congested in certain portions of the body. This means that the blood vessels in these parts become weakened, and the circulation in that section of the body becomes sluggish and stagnant. The consequence is that the dead matter in that part of the body is only partially carried away, and that but little of the new, vital matter is introduced there to build up and strengthen the tissues and nerves.

This condition invariably exists in all cases of female disorders. The dead matter retained in the circulation, which should have been expelled, causes irritation and inflammation of the delicate membrane, and oppresses the nerve centres. This condition is the cause of the grievous physical and mental suffering which accompanies female troubles.

To obtain relief it is evident that the first thing to be done is to get rid of the dead matter which is being held in the circulation. If this dead matter is allowed to remain there a species of blood poisoning will result and nature will endeavor to get rid of it by forming ulcers, tumors, etc.

The above explanation will also show why ORANGE LILY is so successful in curing this condition. It is a local treatment, and is applied direct to the affected organs. Its curative elements are absorbed into the congested tissue, and from the very start the dead matter begins to be discharged. A feeling of immense relief, both mental and physical, accompanies it, and the improvement is constant and positive. This feature of the expelling of the dead matter is always present to a greater or less extent, and in some cases it is so marked as to be amazing. The case described in the following letter is not exceptional:

Dr. Cooney—I am thankful to Mrs. F. E. Currah, your Canadian representative, for my health restored by your wonderful remedy. I have suffered for 17 years, but not so bad until 3 years ago. Then I had a doctor, who told me I had a tumor, and could live no more than a year. If I went through an operation I would not live through it. A year later I sent for him again, and he gave me up to die. My husband then sent for another doctor, who performed an operation, and it did me much good. I doctored with him 3 or 4 months, but became so bad again that I thought I could live no longer, and I began to long to die. One day my husband came home and threw a slip of paper to me with Mrs. Currah's address and told me a lady had advised him to write to her for a treatment that would cure me. I said it was too late, that I would die anyway. I could not lift a teacup without hurting me. Then the first doctor told me I was worse than ever. However, my husband sent for ORANGE LILY, and the third treatment brought away one tumor. Others followed, until 7 tumors had been expelled, 3 large ones and 4 small ones. I know if it had not been for ORANGE LILY I would have died, for I could not live much longer. I would have thought it cheap at one hundred dollars for a month's treatment, instead of one dollar. It is worth its weight in gold.—MRS. GEO. LEWIS, Huntsville, Ont.

The above letter is published with Mrs. Lewis' permission. All letters received are treated as being sacredly confidential, but occasionally some patient feels so grateful for being cured that she is willing to make the matter known for the benefit and encouragement of her suffering sisters.

ORANGE LILY is a positive, scientific remedy for all disorders of the female functions. As explained above these troubles are of local origin, and require local treatment. It is just as sensible to take medicine internally for female troubles as it would be to take medicine internally for a bruise, a boil or an ulcerated tooth. In all these cases some dead matter is being retained, and the cure is effected by employing local methods for expelling the dead matter. ORANGE LILY has antiseptic, soothing and healing properties, and also tones up and invigorates blood vessels and nerves. I am so anxious that every suffering woman may satisfy herself, without cost to her, that ORANGE LILY will cure her, that I hereby make the following

FREE TRIAL OFFER

I will send, without charge, to every reader of this notice who suffers in any way from any of the troubles peculiar to women, if she will send me her address, enough of the ORANGE LILY treatment to last her ten days. In many cases this trial treatment is all that is necessary to effect a complete cure, and in every instance it will give very noticeable relief. If you are a sufferer, you owe it to yourself, to your family and to your friends to take advantage of this offer and get cured in the privacy of your home, without doctors' bills or expense of any kind. Address MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

JANUARY SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers whose address labels are marked **JAN.** 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.

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 village municipality, with special powers, under the corporate name of 'Village 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.

Montreal, January 5, 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 c ourses, 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 present donne qu'une demande Sera adressee au parlement du Canada, a sa presente session, afin d'obtenir un Acte constituant en corporation une compagnie sous le nom de 'Compagnie de Transmission, Montreal et Ottawa, Limitee, avec pouvoir de poser, acquerir et gerer des pouvoirs hydrauliques par toutes les methodes et appareils necessaires, et pour la production de l'electricite, ou autre force ou energie; pour louer ou autrement acquerir, utiliser, vendre ou disposer de telle force, et pour accumuler, produire, transmettre et distribuer l'electricite et autre force et energie pour la lumiere, 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 electricite ou autre force a tout endroit, a travers, au-dessus de, le long de ou par-dessus tout chemin public, pont, viaduc, voie ferree, cours d'eau, ou au-dessus ou sous l'eau; pour construire, acquerir et exploiter des lignes de telegraphe et de telephone pour l'usage et les fins de la compagnie; pour penetrer sur et acquerir, par voie d'expropriation si necessaire, tous terrains la ou ils pourront etre requis pour droit de passage de ses lignes de transmission, mais plus specialement dans le voisinage de la rive nord de la Riviere Ottawa, dans les limites ou pres des limites des Comtes de Pontiac, Wright, Labelle, Argenteuil, Deux-Montagnes, Laval, Jacques Cartier et Hochelaga, jusqu'a Mont .al ou ses environs, avec le privilege de traverser la Riviere 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 a ou de nature a atteindre les fins sidessus mentionnees; pour faire les operations de la Compagnie par tout le Canada.

CHRISTIE, GREENE & HILL, 110 rue Wellington, Ottawa, Solliciteurs des Requerants.

Date a Ottawa, le 7ieme jour de janvier, A.D., 1910.

BOSTON ELECTION.

Mr. Fitzgerald Remains Mayor.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 11.—Boston today, in the first partyless election held under her new charter, elected former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald to fill the mayor's chair again, this time for a four-year term, giving him 46,968 votes and a plurality of 1,225 over his nearest opponent, James J. Storrow. A remarkable feature was the small vote of 1,783 given the present mayor, George A. Hibbard, who received 38,000 votes two years ago, being elected on a 'reform' ticket over Fitzgerald. The fourth mayoralty aspirant, Nathaniel H. Taylor, found only 629 supporters.

A record vote of 95,125, more than 84 percent of the total registered number, was cast.

Mr. Fitzgerald won in spite of the fact that not one of the daily newspapers advocated his election. He based his campaign on a plea for vindication, his previous term in office having been conspicuous for the exposure by the finance commission of graft among a number of his subordinates in the City Hall. Like Mr. Storrow, he is a Democrat in national politics, and has been a Democrat heretofore also in local politics.

Under the new charter the ballots to-day bore no party designations, but only the candidates' names and street addresses, even the ward numbers being omitted.

M. Storrow made a strong fight, promising a progressive business administration, but he was unable to overcome the powerful personal following of Mr. Fitzgerald.

Davis A. Ellis endorsed by the Public School Association, was re-elected to the school committee, defeating Mrs. Julia Duff, of Charlestown, a former member of the committe, by 13,105 votes.

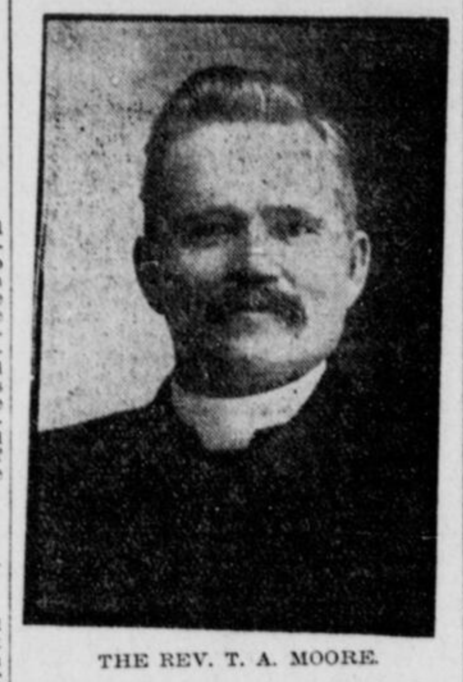
The city went for license by a majority of 27,122, the vote being:—Yes, 54,094; no, 26,972. Last year the majority for license was 11,988.

KEEPING THE SABBATH

Secretary of Lord's Day Alliance Tells of its Progress, Aims and Methods.

While the different conditions in the different provinces render comparison of Montreal with other cities difficult, I may say that there are forms of desecration of the Sabbath practiced in some Canadian cities not even known to Montreal, which is by no means the worst city in the world, or even in Canada in that respect.

'It was the Rev. T. Albert Moore, the



THE REV. T. A. MOORE.

general secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance for the Dominion, who gave this assurance to a 'Witness' reporter in the course of an interview Thursday. He was passing through Montreal on his way to Quebec, where he had arranged for an interview with Sir Lomer Gouin, in which he proposed to ask for the enforcement of the Lord's Day Act in the province, especially in the matter moving picture shows, which now remain open to so great an extent on Sundays. While in the city he attended a meeting of the legal committee of the Provincial Lord's Day Alliance.

Mr. Moore gave a brief sketch of his prospective itinerary during the next few weeks, which illustrated the active nature of the duties of his office: Next Sunday he will be in Sydney, N.S.; on Sunday, Jan. 23, in St. John, N.B.; on Feb. 6, in Montreal again; on Feb. 13, in Toronto; on Feb. 20, in Winnipek; and on Feb. 27 in Vancouver.

'We have every reason to be gratified with the success of our last year's work, he said in response to the reporter's inquiry. We are gaining ground in the Dominion with every move we make.'

'Before you visit a certain place do you make sure in all cases that there is some condition requiring your investigation.'

'In the majority of cases I am informed beforehand of what conditions are, and make a programme for my tour from place to place, to which I adhere as far as possible. Circumstances often arise, however, which make it necessary for me to stop over at one place for a longer time than I had intended.'

Mr. Moore told of a recent case of a visit to a city during the course of which he learned that a certain printer had kept five men employed all through Sunday getting out bill posters regarding an election to take place the following day. 'I called and saw him, and after a brief discussion, convinced him that I was perfectly aware of his working on Sunday on this as well as a number of previous occasions, and that it would be unwise for him to do so again.'

'Do you stand ready at all times to take legal action, in case of unwillingness to yield to the act on the part of those you approach,' was asked.

'Conciliation rather than coercion, persuasion rather than prosecution has always been the method of the Alliance,' Dr. Moore answered. 'We would greatly prefer that violations of the law should cease through moral suasion and kindly remonstrance, than by court procedure, and the infliction of heavy penalties. Where prosecutions have to be made, we leave it in the hands of the authorities.'

'Is there any special object in your visit to Sydney,' asked the reporter.

'We have problems of far-reaching influence at Sydney,' he replied. 'Reports have been received which show that in connection with the extensive Dominion Iron and Steel Works, almost seventy-five percent of the employees are required to work on Sundays as on other days.'

Mr. Moore gave out the eighth annual report of the Alliance for the year ending November 30, 1909. In regard to the Province of Quebec, the report says:

'The conditions peculiar to Quebec make the work of the Alliance exceedingly difficult. Yet there has been growth and success. In Montreal the authorities continue their battle against such infractions of the Lord's Day laws as the opening of moving picture shows, the selling of intoxicating liquors, groceries, etc., carting and the delivery of goods, baking bread, and many other forms of business and labor. Recently the City Council has enacted a by-law which when enforced, must result in the discontinuance of newspaper selling on the streets on Sundays.

Throughout the province there has been activitly. Efforts are being made at Aylmer to stop the business of Sunday amusements at a park controlled by the Hull Electric Railway Company; Sunday horse racing has been discontinued at various centres; in Quebec city, a by-law has been enacted which will prevent the opening of moving picture shows, theatres, and other amusements on Sundays; and over the whole province there have been many evidences of a strengthening of the public sentiment in favor of the prevention of all sorts of labor and business which would interfere with the quiet restfulness, the ennobling liberties, and the enjoyment of the much appreciated privileges of religious worship on the Lord's Day.

In the report on work in Ontario, reference is made to some judgments given out during the year as follows: 'There have been some judgments rendered during the year by certain magistrates and judges which may have been influenced by personal considerations. Police Magistrate Denison, in the Toronto Police Court, stated that the Liquor License Act, gave a hotelkeeper the right to sell cigars on Sunday, but failed to cite the clause giving this privilege. Judge Marson, a junior judge of York county, decided that a cigar is a drug, and that druggists have a right to sell them on Sunday for the relief of sickness and suffering; Judge Monck, a junior judge of Wentworth county, held that ice cream being a food, could be sold by restaurant-keepers on Sundays, whether as part of a meal or not. Many other magistrates and judges have held exactly contrary to these views, and happily they cannot be considered interpretations of the application of the law beyond the city or county in which the decision was rendered.

Progress is reported in the matter of securing the closing of all postoffices on Sunday. The financial report shows that the Alliance has on hand a balance of $317.85, the receipts for the year having been $17,3[illegible]. Gratitude for the increased attention from the press, daily and weekly secular and religious, is expressed.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Work has begun again in earnest and already many of us are very conscious of the fact that April is only three months distant. But with stout hearts we set ourselves to add a little to our present meagre store of knowledge, and incidentally prepare to tackle that bundle of question marks which our beloved professors delight to throw at us in the spring.

The registrar has recently issued a most interesting statement of the total registration of students at Queen's during the year 1909-10 as compared with the total of last year. The statement is as follows:—

	1908-9.	1909-10.
Undergraduates in Arts in atendance	439	475
Postgraduates in Arts in attendance	19	30
Undergraduates in Arts, extra-mural	318	410
Postgraduates in Arts, extra-mural	21	28
Candidates for degree of B. Paed and D. Paed.	25	14
Students in Theology..	29	25
Students in Practical Science .. ..,	292	310
Students in Medicine..	210	218
Students in Education..	56	43
Total	1409	1553
Registered in two faculties	58	36
Total registration....	1351	1517
Increase over previous years	100	166

We rejoice in the progress of our university. Year by year she sees an increase in the number of students who find within her walls the satisfaction of their desire for a first rate equipment for their life work.

It will be noticed that there is a marked increase in the number of extra-mural students registered this year. This is due to the fact that this is the last year in which a student registering extra-murally can obtain his degree without attending any classes at the university. Hereafter all extra-mural students shall be required to attend at least one session of the university.

Queen's is the only university in Canada which has taken up the method of extra-mural tuition, i. e., tuition by correspondence. The students who take this method are in direct communication with the professors, and cover as nearly as possible the same work as intra-mural students. The benefits of such a course will be very manifest if we consider the vastness of our Dominion, and the many difficulties which prevent teachers and students residing in out-of-the-way places from attending upon lectures within the university. The fact that there are this year over four hundred extra-mural students shows how much this system is appreciated. We notice that there are quite a number of new students attending classes since college opened for its second term. Many of these men were taking up the work of the first term extra-murally.

Another interesting statement from the registrar's office shows the great diversity of religious persuasion of Queen's students. Almost all the important religious denominations under the sun are represented in the following group: Presbyterian, 712; Methodist, 373; Anglican, 162; Roman Catholic, 175; Baptist, 41; Congregational, 16; Jewish, 17; Lutheran, 5. Mennonite, 2; Disciples, 3; Plymouth Brethren, 3; Church of Christ, 1; Christian Scientists, 3; Friends, 1; Christian Brethren, 1; Universalist, 1; Latter Day Saints, 1; Hindu, 1; Buddhist, 1; unclassified, 7; total, 1,517.

We all join in heartily congratulating Mr. M. J. Patton, M.A., on his appointment to the position of editor and assistant secretary to the commission on the Conservation of Natural Resources. Mr. Patton is last year's gold medallist in political science, and at present holds the position of lecturer in Canadian history at Queen's. Mr. Patton is a Norfolk County boy, and is a graduate of Tilsonburg High School and Woodstock Collegiate Institute.

Last session the preliminary debates under the Intercollegiate Debating Union resulted in a victory for Ottawa over McGill and Queen's over Toronto. The final debate between Queen's and Ottawa will take place at Ottawa on January 21st. The subject of debate is as follows: 'Resolved, that the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors should be carried on exclusively by the government.' Queen's will uphold the negative and will be represented by Mr. Norman Macdonald and Mr. R. B. Mills.

Our hockey team have profited by their visit to New York. They are hard at work on the ice and we are looking to them to retain the intercollegiate championship and the Allan cup, both of which came to Queen's last year.

On Monday night the Philosophical Society was addressed by Professor Dyde. His subject was 'The Philosophy of Shakespeare.' We wish we could pass along the good things we got there. No one who listened to Prof. Dyde can read Shakespeare again without recognizing a new illumination of that master's work, which he can trace to the professor's address. We hope there are many such feasts in store on the programme of the Philosophical Society.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

United States Suggestion of Permanent Court Favored by Several Powers.

Washington, Jan. 12.—State Department officials have received with much satisfaction during the past few days tidings, leading them to believe that several of the principal powers of Europe are considering favorably Secretary Knox's proposal to the nations looking to the establishment of a permanent international court of arbitral justice. Diplomats here and abroad recognize the great importance of the proposition from an international peace standpoint. The proposal is simply to enlarge the scope and character of the present international prize court. Secretary Knox considers its composition satisfactory, if not ideal, and he proposes to invest it with the jurisdiction and functions of a court of arbitral justice, thus securing the adoption of the court as a chamber of the prize court by a single negotiation.

HUDSON'S BAY ROUTE

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Objects to it for the C.P.R.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 15.—In an interview on the practicability of the Hudson's Bay route, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy said he did not favor the extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway to that region because of the weather risks. Continuing, Sir Thomas said it was absolutely impossible to set a term to Canada's possibilities of grain production. She would produce enough to sell to Great Britain and the United States for a longer period than any one now could see ahead.

WHERE IS COOK?

Mr. Charles Wake, of New York, Says the Explorer is in Europe.

'Dr. Cook is in Europe.' That has been the guess of many during the past two months, but never was there any degree of reliable evidence behind the statement. But when Mr. Charles Wake, New York, said so Wednesday, to a 'Witness' reporter it was taken as final, for if any one knows where the one-time famous explorer is, it is this same Charles Wake. Mr. Wake

MR. CHARLES WAKE.

says that he was the last man to see the near-discoverer of the North Pole before he left for Europe. He has not heard from him lately, but seems to have a fairly good idea of his latest address across the water.

'Dr. Cook and I have been friends for a long time,' said Mr. Wake. 'In fact we had planned to make a dash for the North or South pole together. I had just returned from the big wolf hunt that was organized in Northern Ontario two years ago, and I was unable to get away.'

Asked what he thought now regarding Cook's claim, Mr. Wake replied that it had not been proven that Cook was not at the North Pole. His opinion is, however, that there must have been some mistake in the observations taken. 'In my opinion Cook thinks that he got there. He certainly has been sincere in all his statements.'

'Why did Cook disappear?'

'He had a severe case of overwrought nerves. The reporters gave him no rest whatever, and he had to get away to recuperate.'

'Was he in Canada during his wanderings?'

Mr. Wake replied that Cook had come north, and that most of his time was spent on this side of the line until the end of November, when he sailed for Europe.

'Did he sail from New York or Montreal?'

'Well, he may have,' was the somewhat ambiguous answer, and it at once became apparent that Mr. Wake would not give any hint as to the location of the much-sought-for man.

'Do you consider Cook insane?'

'I think all men are insane to a certain extent. Some Canadian newspapers stated that I had said that I considered Cook a monomaniac. I want that corrected. I never made any such statement.'

'Do you think that Dr. Cook will try for the Pole again?'

'Never again. I think he's had enough, and it seems that he plans a long rest.'

'Have you heard from Dr. Cook since the finding of the Copenhagen committee was published?'

Mr. Wake intimated that he had not.

JUDGMENT CONFIRMED

Editor of the 'Nationaliste' to Go to Prison.

Quebec, January 11.—The Court of Appeal yesterday confirmed the judgment of the Superior Court rendered last spring condemning Jules Fournier, the editor of the 'Nationaliste,' to imprisonment for the article which had been published in his paper under the heading of the 'Prostitution of Justice.'

It will be remembered that Fournier was sent to jail, but was subsequently released on a writ of habeas corpus, pending the decision of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Alleyn Taschereau, counsel for Mr. Fournier, made a motion to appeal to the Supreme Court and an extension of bail was granted to Mr. Fournier.

LORD ROBERTS.

The Kind of Englishman He Knows Canada Wants.

London, Jan. 14.—At yesterday's session of the annual Conference of Head Masters of English Public Schools, which is being held in this city, a resolution was introduced welcoming the establishment of the 'Public Schools League for Imperial Settlement.' The resolution goes on to say that the League is welcomed be-

LORD ROBERTS.

cause its purposes offer English youths careers in the oversea dominions of the Empire.

The Rev. Branston Grey, head master of Bradfield College, Berks, in speaking to the resolution, said that owing to lack of organization some of England's worst boys had gone out and made the name of Englishmen one of rather ill omen in Canada.

A letter was read from Lord Roberts in which he cordially commended the scheme. He said, among other things, that while in Canada in 1908 he was surprised to find that there were young Englishmen in that country who were not always viewed with unalloyed satisfaction. There were grand careers open for Englishmen in Canada, Lord Roberts said, but it must be remembered that Canadians would not tolerate airs of arrogance.

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.

BROWN—On Jan. 7, 1910, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Baylis Brown, of 362 Prince Albert avenue, Westmount.

COTTINGHAM—At Ormstown, on Jan. 7, 1910, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Cottingham.

CRANSTON—On Jan. 9, 1910, at the Manse, Collingwood, Ont., to the Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Cranston, a daughter.

HORSFALL—At St. Lambert, on Jan. 10, 1910, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Horsfall.

HOWES—At College Heights, Guelph, Ont., on Jan. 12, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Howes, a daughter.

McGIBBON—At 'Island View,' Hawkesbury, Ont., on Jan. 12, 1910, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. McGibbon.

NEWTON—On Jan. 14, 1910, at 96 Marlborough avenue, Ottawa, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Newton, a son.

O'MEARA—On Jan. 13, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. M. J. O'Meara, 216½ Nepean st., Ottawa, a son.

RYCKMAN—At Maxwell, Ont., on Jan. 8, 1910, to Dr. and Mrs. Warren C. Ryckman, a son, Alan Crosby.

TAYLOR—At Bury, Que., on Jan. 8, 1910, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Taylor.

WEST—At 73A Convent avenue, St. Henry, on Jan. 14, 1910, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. James West.
Vankleek Hill papers please copy.

WINSLOW—At Eaton Corner, Que., on Jan. 8, 1910, a son to Mr. and Mrs. John Winslow.

MARRIED.

ANNIS—ARNOTT—In Lindsay, Ont., on Jan. 12, 1910, at the residence of the bride's mother, 9 Albert street, the marriage of Miss E. E. Arnott, to Dr. M. B. Annis, both of Lindsay, was solemnized by the Rev. James Wallace, pastor of St. Andrew's Church.

BAYNE—FYSHE—On Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1910, at Keewaydin, Pointe Claire, by the Rev. Dr. Symonds, Olive Mary Primrose Bayne, daughter of Mrs. J. W. Stirling, to Mr. T. Maxwell Fyshe, of Montreal.

BRADEN—EATON—In the Presbyterian Church, Orillia, Ont., on Jan. 11, 1910, by the Rev. D. C. MacGregor, B.A., assisted by the Rev. John Gray, M.A., D.D., and the Rev. F. S. Dowling, B.A., Michael Henry Braden, Fort William, Ont., to Mary Moderwell Eaton, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Eaton, Orillia, Ont.

BUCHANAN—RIDDLE—On Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1910, at Danville, Que., by the Rev. E. Carruthers Woodley, M.A., B.D., Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Riddle, to James Buchanan, of Trail, B.C.

COGLAN—HOLLAND—In Kingston, Ontario, on Jan. 12, 1910, at the residence of the bride's parents, 6 Cherry st., by the Rev. T. E. Burke, Lydia Holland, of Kingston, to Isaac Israel Coglan, of Coutts, Alberta.

GIBSON—SCOTT—On Wednesday, Jan 12, 1910, by the Rev. H. J. McDiarmid, at the residence of the mother of the bride, John M. Gibson, Saltcoats, Sask., to Jean H., daughter of Mrs. Wm. A. Scott, 3 Line, Bathurst.

DIED.

ALEXANDER — At 40 Dumbiedykes Road, Edinburgh, Scotland, on Dec. 27, 1909, suddenly, Elsie Murdoch, beloved wife of George Alexander.

BURGOYNE—At St. John, N.B., on Jan. 10, 1910, Mary Ann, wife of John H. B. Burgoyne, aged 36 years, leaving her husband, one son and two daughters to mourn.

BURTON—At 184 Alfred street, Kingston, Ont., on Jan. 12, 1910, Sarah Ellen, beloved wife of the Rev. W. W. Burton.

BUSTEED—At his late residence, 207 Mutual street, Toronto, on Jan. 10, 1910, John Henry Busteed, late of Cork, Ireland, in his 76th year.

CLARK—Entered into rest, in Jan. 10, 1910, Miranda Haskell, wife of the late E. Clark, Inspector of Weights and Measures, Sherbrooke, Que., aged 97 years and 7 months.

COMMON—Suddenly, on Jan. 11, 1910, at the residence of her son, 4883 Sherbrooke street, Annie Borland, widow of the late John B. Common, in her 90th year.
'She is not, for God took her.'

CORNER—Accidentally killed at Park Toboggan Slide, on Monday, Jan. 10, Annie Christina Brown, wife of A. J. Corner, aged 45 years.

CROWE—At the home of his son, in Vancouver, B.C., on Nov. 13, 1909, John S. Crowe, formerly of Nova Scotia, aged 81.

CUNNINGHAM—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on Jan. 15, 1910, John Cunningham, aged 42 years.
Glasgow papers please copy.

DOUGLAS—On Jan. 15, 1910, at Spuyten Duyvil, New York, Naomi Elenor, second daughter of Charles Douglas, New York, and grand-daughter of the late Dr James Douglas, Quebec.
Quebec papers please copy.

FEATHERSTONE —In Kingston, Ont., on Jan. 8, 1910, Thomas A. Featherstone, formerly of Brandon, Man., aged 67 years.

FERGUSON — At Toronto, on Jan. 10, 1910, Helen Main, relict of the late James Ferguson, Edinburgh, Scotland and mother of the late Mrs. James C. Ranken and Mrs. J. H. McBrine, aged 87 years.

GORDON—In Kingston, Ont., on Jan. 14, 1910, Eliza S., wife of Principal Gordon, Queen's University.

GRAHAM—On Jan. 3, 1910, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Graham, 331 Fourth avenue, Viauville, city.

GRAY—In this city, at St. Margaret's Home, on Jan. 14, 1910, Mary Ann Gray, widow of the late John Gray, of Quebec, and beloved nurse in the family of John R. Meeker.
Interment at Quebec.
Quebec papers please copy.

HALL—At Bishop's Crossing, Que., on Jan. 9, 1910, Martha Blodgett, relict of the late J. N. Hall, aged 74 years, one month and eighteen days.

HAMILTON—At Winnipeg, on Jan. 11, 1910, Wesley Hamilton, eldest son of the late Rev. Christopher Hamilton, in his 45th year.

HAWKINS—On Monday, Jan. 10, 1910, at the Alexandra Hospital, Alexander Archibald (Archie), eldest beloved son of Thomas and Annie Hawkins, of 223 Labelle street.

HENDERSON—At 736 St. Joseph Boulevard, on Sunday, Jan. 16, 1910, Shirley Isabel, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Henderson, aged 19 years and 11 months.

HENDERSON—Suddenly, at 44 Shuter street, on Jan. 16, 1910, Annie Jean, second daughter of the late David Henderson.

HICKSON—In Winnipeg, on Jan. 10, 1910, Henry Hickson, manager of the Hudson's Bay store at Battleford, in his 64th year.

HODGINS—At his late residence, 23 Bloor street west, Toronto, on Jan. 14, 1910, Thomas Hodgins, K.C., judge in Admiralty and Master-in-Ordinary, aged 81 years.

HOLMES—At 55 Maitland street, Toronto, on Jan. 9, 1910, Annie Carswell, widow of the late Norman Holmes, in her 90th year.

JONES—At Williamsville, Ont., on Jan. 9, 1910, Margaret Tremere, wife of the late John Jones, Esq., aged 94 years and seven months.

KELLY—Entered into rest, at his late residence, 63 Bell street, Ottawa, on Jan. 9, 1910.

KENNEDY—At Owen Sound, Ont., on Dec. 31, 1909, Mrs. Agnes S. Kennedy, widow of the late Wm. Kennedy, sr., aged 88 years.

DON'T MISS THE JANUARY CANADIAN PICTORIAL

Canada's Popular National Illustrated Monthly.

News By Views.

SEASONABLE PICTURES.
GOOD STORIES.
GOOD MUSIC
WELL EDITED DEPTS.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Unsurpassed on the market for QUALITY and PRICE combined.

Must be seen to be appreciated.

32 Pages .. .. ONLY 10 CENTS.
A Year's Subscription $1 00
(Montreal and Suburbs, $1.25.)

THE PICTORIAL PUBLISHING CO.,
142 St. Peter St., Montreal.

LETOURNEAU—At Laconia, N.H., on Jan. 13, 1910, aged 48 years and eight months, Dr. J. N. Letourneau, husband of Clarisse Valois.

MACLEAN—At Brockville, Ont., on Jan. 7, 1910, Martha (Mattie) Fulford, dearly beloved wife of Charles W. MacLean, of Brockville, and daughter of the late Hon. George T. Fulford, aged 26 years. Also on the same date, her infant son.

MAXWELL—In this city, on Jan. 12, 1910, Sarah M. Stanley, widow of the late James W. Maxwell.

McCAUL—At the home of her niece, Mrs. J. F. Morrison, 270 Reid street, Peterboro, on Jan. 12, 1910, Jane McCaul, sister of the late Rev. James McCaul, formerly of Stanley Street Presbyterian Church, Montreal, in the 82nd year of her age.

McCOLL—Suddenly, at 376 Roslyn ave. Westmount, Jennie Grier, wife of Alexander McColl, in her 54th year.

McGREGOR—At Ely, Nevada, on Dec. 30, 1909, Hugh McGregor, son of the late Peter McGregor, of North Lancaster, Ont., aged 44 years.

MEECH—At Barb, Ont., on Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1909, Bertha Stephens, beloved wife of John C. Meech, aged 32 years.

MORLEY—On Jan. 9, 1910, at the home of her father, Christopher Barker, 'Hillcrest,' Paris, Ont., Florence Lydia, dearly beloved wife of John W. Morley, of 179 Arthur street, Toronto.

NESBITT—At the residence of her son, Dr. F. L. Nesbitt, 177 Lee avenue, Toronto, on Jan. 11, 1910, Ann Jane, widow of the late F. L. Nesbitt, M.D., in her 72nd year.

NOLAN—Suddenly, at her late residence, Norton Creek, on Jan. 8, 1910, Margaret Hope, widow of the late William Nolan, aged 72 years.

PARKER—Suddenly, at her residence, 'Norwood,' Woodstock, Ont., on Jan. 12, 1910, Anne Drewet Hood, beloved wife of Thomas H. Parker, Esq.

SMITH—On Jan. 11, 1910, at the Typhoid Emergency Hospital, James William Smith, aged 27 years, the beloved husband of Marand Leggo, L'Anse a Brilliant, Gaspe, and son of George Smith
Gaspe papers please copy.

SMITH—Of pneumonia, on Jan. 16, 1910, Annie, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smith, 56 Simpson street.

STREET—On Jan. 9, 1910, at 81 McKay street, Ottawa, Frances Theresa (née Lynn), wife of C. F. Street, Esq., M.A., in her 62nd year.

TANNER—At Windsor Mills, Que., on Jan. 15, 1910, the Rev. C. A. Tanner, pastor Presbyterian Church, late Moderator Synods of Montreal and Ottawa.

WILSON—At the residence of her son-in-law, Duncan MacPherson, 548 Besserer street, Ottawa, Maria Elizabeth, widow of the late Rev. John Wilson, M.A., Vicar of St. James', Preston Lancs., England, in her 86th year.

IN MEMORIAM.

NICHOLSON—In loving remembrance of Parker Nicholson, who departed this life on Jan. 13, 1907.

WAY—In loving memory of our dear boy, Joseph William Way, who departed this life on Jan. 12, 1909. One year has passed; we miss him more. His memory fresh, our hearts still sore. His welcome smile and loving face. No one can fill his vacant place. Forget him, no, we never will. We loved him then, we love him still.

WHITEBEANS—In loving memory of Mrs. Thomas Whitebeans, who departed this life on Jan. 14, 1909. 'Gone, but not forgotten.'

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Fall Term
AT
British American Business College
Y.M.C.A. BUILDING, TORONTO,
Begins on
September 1st.
This School is the oldest and best of its kind in Canada, and intending students will do well to write for catalogue before selecting a school.
T. M. WATSON, Principal.

GET A PRACTICAL EDUCATION
BY ATTENDING THE FAMOUS
ELLIOTT Business College.
TORONTO, ONT.
It has paid others. It will pay you. Write TO-DAY for our handsome catalogue.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE TO GLASGOW
ONE CLASS CABIN SERVICE.
FROM ST. JOHN, N.B.
SS. LAKONIA (Cold Storage) .. Jan. 20
T.S.S. ATHENIA (Cold Storage). Feb. 3
SS. PARTHENIA (Cold Storage) Feb. 17
Passage Rates—Cabin (called Second) $45.00 and upwards; Third-Class, Eastbound, $27.75; Prepaid, Westbound, $28.75.

THOMSON LINE TO LONDON
FROM PORTLAND, ME.
SS. FREMONA .. .. Jan. 22
SS. CAIRNRONA .. .. Jan. 29
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
SS. CERVONA .. .. Feb. 12
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
Naples Direct.
FROM PORTLAND, Me
T.S.S. TORTONA .. .. April 6
Passage rates, $75.00 1st class, $35.00 3rd class.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited
Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Portland, Me.

FITS CURED.
APIOLEONE cures Epilepsy, Fits, St. Vitus Dance and all nervous diseases. It is not a relief only, but a guaranteed cure. Two weeks trial treatment and full information sent on request. The Mortimer Drug and Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR, a number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

FARM AND OTHER LANDS.

MANITOBA FARMS—I CAME TO Manitoba 30 years ago without capital or farming experience, wishing to retire from farming I now offer my six farms for sale. Write for photos, maps, descriptions, and terms, to N. LITTLE, Fork River, Man.

Virginia Farms and Homes
FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

FURS.

TRAPPERS — SHIP ME YOUR FURS, C.O.D., at your own price. I teach you 9 trapping methods, free, for stamp. Also, write for price-list. Furs, Scents, etc. Am paying best prices. E. W. DOUGLASS, Stanley, N.B.

BOOKS, POST CARDS, &c.

BOOKS ON POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABBITS, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables, etc. Book catalogue free. MORGAN'S PET STOCK SUPPLY HOUSE, London.

BARGAINS.

FOR SALE, SOUTH AFRICAN WARrants, good for two quarter sections in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. P.M., Middleville, Ontario.

HOIST, FOR SALE CHEAP—One double belted floor type freight hoist, with cage and wheels, in good condition; platform 5 x 5 feet; fully 1500 lbs capacity, Counter shafts, pulleys and splendid H.P. motor; 110 D.C., included if desired. Apply to 142 St. Peter st.

PRESSES FOR SALE — ONE LARGE two-revolution, tapeless delivery, Potter book press, and one small Porter Whitlock, for sale at a bargain, to prompt purchaser. Apply at 'Witness' Office, 140 St. Peter street.

SHAFTING AND PULLEYS, IN GREAT variety, for sale, cheap. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

TEACHERS WANTED.

NORMAL TRAINED TEACHERS Wanted. Principals for High and Public Schools. Specialists in Mathematics Science, Classics, Moderns. Teachers for Intermediate and Rural Schools. State qualifications. Send copies testimonials. WESTERN TEACHERS BUREAU, Scott Block, Winnipeg.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions; it is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

40 BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS and Pullets; one pen Columbian Wyandottes (winners); close prices to make room; also, White Fantail Pigeons. E. R. FRITH, Maxville, Ont.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED — RESIDENT FARMER TO work 80 acre farm at Upper Melbourne, Que., beginning April 1st. Fixed salary, free house, garden and fuel. Must be married man, experienced, reliable and well recommended. Write, stating age, number in family, experience and references. A. W. ROBINSON, 14 Phillips square, Montreal.

HELP WANTED We want a reliable man with rig, or capable of handling horses, in every locality in Canada on salary or commission—$[illegible] a week and expenses, with advancement, introducing and advertising our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics, putting up bill posters, 3 by 5 feet; selling goods to merchants and consumers. No experience needed. We lay out your work for you. A good position for farmer or the farmer's son, permanent, or for fall and winter months. Write for particulars.
The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at No. 140 St. Peter street, in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and all letters to the Editor, should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.'