

Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

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The Week's Outlook

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1914.

A very admirable example of British electoral standards was brought out the other day, in the House of Commons, when Mr. Gulland, one of the Government whips, was brought to book for a remark that he had made during an election speech. It was in Wick Burghs, where Mr. Munroe was seeking reelection on his appointment as Lord Advocate. It seems that during the speech in favor of Mr. Munroe, Mr. Gulland recommended him to the electors, on the ground that his advocacy of a harbor for the district would be irresistible to the Government. This statement aroused deep indignation, as it was held to have touched the honor of the House. Mr. Austen Chamberlain denounced it as "the calculated bribery of the Government by a member of the Government." Both Mr. Gulland, and the Prime Minister in his support, gave what were pitiful apologies and partial explanations to the House of Mr. Gulland's indiscretion.

Such "calculated bribery of the constituency, by a candidate and by ministers on behalf of a candidate for Parliament, is so common in Canada as to be almost universal. The members and opponents vie with each other as to which will promise the most in the way of public works in the constituency to secure its votes. The electors look for it, the taxes are levied to pay for it, with a result that there is much waste, that the people are taught graft, and that the issues on which the people are supposed to be voting, are lost sight of. It is impossible to make all kinds of wrong that can be possibly committed illegal and repress them by legislation, but the leaders in our Parliament could do very much to abate this immoral practice, were they to throw aside partisanship and act with as much dignity and straightforwardness as did Mr. Asquith in making the apology for his wife, and Mr. Bonar Law in accepting it.

It is said that January has been the smallest month for emigration from Great Britain that there has been for a long time. All the overseas Dominions received less of the long-

that they have a stake in the country, which by leaving it they will lose, just as one who has started to pay insurance premiums loses what he has put in, by failing to continue payments.

In a news item the "Times" asserts that Herr Bellin, Director General of the Hamburg Amerika Line, presided over a meeting at which the formation of a society called the "German Association for World Trade" was decided upon. The Association has the assurance of large funds, and is going to make it part of its business to cultivate "The much discussed better relations with the foreign press." The "Times" connects this with the plan to start a "Zeitung der Zeitungen," "Newspaper of the Newspapers," the paper which was described a few months ago, and which is to be started in Germany. The "Times" considers that the Society and the paper are going to be powerful agencies to put the news of the world, written from a point of view wholly favorable to Germany, into the hands of the press of other countries at rates so cheap as to tempt it to use it. There are to-day so many interests attempting at any cost to control the press, and succeeding in doing so by such lavish means as make them irresistible, that it is hard to get unprejudiced information. But in so far as this paper devotes itself to making other countries understand Germany and like her better, nothing but good will result.

The Channel Tunnel project is again being advocated in Britain, and Mr. Asquith was asked in the House of Commons if the present proposal differed in any material respect from that contemplated by military opinion many years ago. The person who asked the question expressed a hope that, unless there were some radical change in the conditions, a charter would not be granted. There is a continual fear in Great Britain, on the part of many people, that the opening of a tunnel across the channel would make England more vulnerable. There was an army in ancient times that chased another army across a channel, through the sea, and there is no modern army that would care to follow the experience of Pharaoh's troops. It would be the simplest thing in the world to put such pipes leading from

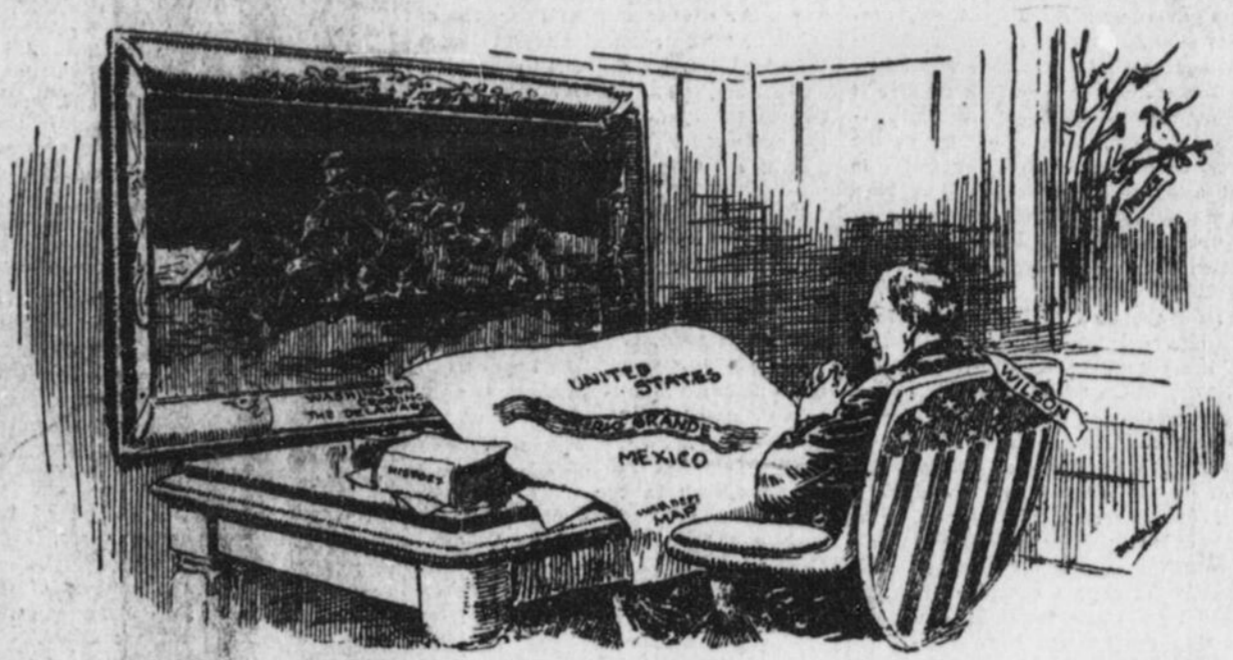
a conglomerate of the peoples of Europe.

The British Labor party, with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at their head, is trying to give the South African strike leaders a great ovation as martyrs to the cause of Labor. The difficulty with this line of action is that these deported labor leaders are out and out syndicalists of the most pronounced type. There is even more anarchism in their syndicalism than there is in that of the passionate Mr. Larkin. The Labor party and the Labor Unionists of Great Britain were not at all pleased with Larkin's strike at Belfast, both on account of the irresponsible way in which it was called and on account of the effort to throw all the workers of Great Britain idle in order to force the employers and the transport workers of Belfast to accede to their demand. But for its impulsive advocacy at Glasgow the Labor party would no doubt be glad to wash its hands of these men. But there is always the fear of losing control of their more unreasonable followers. There is the fear lest these leaders should go over to the Larkin section, both strengthening it in leadership and making it more numerous. On account of this apprehension they prefer, if permitted so to do by the principal actors in the drama, to stage the protest of the deported men in a friendly spirit, and so keep them from lending the enormous notoriety of their names to Larkinism.

At the first meeting held in honor of the nine deported labor leaders of South Africa in London, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was howled down by the disgruntled laborites and socialists. At the Sunday meeting in the Park, attended by some two or three hundred thousand people, according to accounts, the Labor leaders were absent, and the speakers could insult the King at their pleasure. This may be significant of much that is to come. Mr. MacDonald is chairman of the labor party, but the Socialist and Syndicalist wings of the party are openly calling him a traitor. Among laborites, he is what might be known as a conservative. He believes in maintaining a strictly constitutional path, and argues that the people have won little more by securing legislative enactment than they have won by turbulent strikes, a claim that is not at all agreeable to the lingoes of the labor party, who are always spoiling for a fight. It looks as if either the socialists who have in the past, been voted down at the annual meeting of trade unionism, would get the upper hand in the present crisis, or that there will result in an unbridgeable split between the two factions.

A lady of broad experience who has for some years superintended the work of the University settlement in Montreal, on retiring from this great service says that slum conditions in Montreal are appalling. Certain detectives, in following up a fight found a vivid illustration of this. They found their way into a cellar, reached only by a back door through six inches of water, in which thirty-six men and women lived in apartments separated to some extent from each other by wet carpets. In one of these, inhabited by four men and four women, they got some account of the assault from the wife of the assaulted man, when the latter was set upon, in the very face of the police, by the wife of the assailant, who had to be violently removed. These families kept their provisions under their pillows, and had to eat them in bed. In another place on the same day the police found a crowded boarding house whose mistress suppressed a fight with a bar of iron. It was the serious injury caused by this discipline that incited the police into the mysteries of her iron rule. In both cases the people were foreigners. Conditions in Toronto and Winnipeg are said to be similar. It is a condition that has come upon this country by surprise, and unknown to our people. It is little use making regulations against such a swinish life, to which these people would seem to have been accustomed where they came from, unless something is done for their elevation. Instead of one or two settlements among the needy, every congregation ought to have one such where its members can exercise real Christianity, not by almsgiving, in which they will be overreached, but by coming into personal touch with human souls. A very little of such effort would convince our well-meaning people that if there was no drink there would not be much of this pigging.

It has become a conviction with the churches in Montreal that our Christianity, owing to denominational divisions, has too long been willing to recede before the advancing tide of the uncared for foreign population. If it has a mission to the foreign world, it has surely ten times as great a mission to the stranger within our gates. It is widely felt that it is time the churches got together and had more spare energy and care for those who are outside of them, than this cannot be done by preaching and singing within closed walls, that we must return to the primitive way of winning, by doing good—by finding out men's needs and ministering to them. The churches are not waiting, however, for their prospective union before doing what is called social work, such as has in the past been largely left to the Salvation Army. Indeed here and there with no church connections sympathetic service is



President Wilson was a historian before he became President, and he does not have to take much of a retrospective view to conjure up the horrors of war as Washington experienced them in his many defeats and in the greed of the people to make money out of the war, as well as a long struggle with a Congress that would not provide for his troops.

being carried on for various forms of need, and the denominational bodies are acting the good Samaritan in various unostentatious ways. The occasion of this writing is the announcement of the three social centres in which the Methodist church is concentrating its social work. It may be desirable—indeed it is obviously necessary for many of these works to be done away from the churches that now are, if they are to reach many who need them most, but who shrink from notice or from the indifference of people not alive to their needs. But the time will surely come when every congregation of Christians will be a sanctuary, in the good old sense—a place toward which those in distress and peril will flee for safety, and aid—a place where the aid given will be not so much material, as that of sympathy and brotherly kindness. There is a Jew in Boston, a business man, who is more of a Christian than most of those who are so-called. To him the drunkard can go, and find healing. And the way Mr. Jacob does it is to introduce him to some other victim whom it will be his duty to save, and they go save each other. He has a drunkards' club and they all help each other. Miracles are wrought. It is this man who is a neighbor to him that fell among thieves.

The Archbishop of Montreal has forbidden the Tango and improprieties of women's costume in the strongest language that could be used, and has instructed his clergy to refuse the offices of the church to those guilty of these immoralities. He does not name the dance. He declares that to be unnecessary, and he wishes to include a number of modern dances by whatever names they may be called, which transgress propriety. A number of Protestant clergymen on being asked their opinion by a newspaper said they did not know the dance. It was not practised among their people. One of them had been invited to a private rehearsal of it, but had declined to go. He had no doubt that whatever would have been shown to him would be staged with the utmost propriety. But the tendency of these ministers was to uphold the Archbishop in his attitude. It is difficult to decide for people by regulation what they may and may not do. Specific regulations tend to a low standard not to a high, for people invariably interpret them as licensing everything not specifically forbidden, while the veto often covers innocent things. The Saviour indeed did things that scandalized the pious. At the best it is only a cleansing of the outside of the vessel. What is wanted is such a devotion of the inner being to the highest service of God and man as will make it unnecessary to discuss whether a thing which is on the verge of propriety should be done or should not. Still, for parents who are responsible for children or for the church which is responsible for the simple and thoughtless it seems necessary here and there to draw a line as to what may not be done. There would be no question about the propriety of a thing if there was not room for such question. Could there not be a return to the old innocent country dances?

An illustration of the difference between having a patrol of the British navy on our coasts and having our own naval coast defences is found in the telegram of the first Lord of the Admiralty, to the senior British officer of the British fleet cruising in New Zealand waters. "The common law," he says, "obliges you, if actually on the scene of a riot, to assist the civil authorities on receiving a formal demand. The Admiralty's policy is to avoid all interference in labor disputes. You should endeavor to avoid being in a position where you are likely to be called upon to intervene, unless you are personally satisfied that your presence is necessary." We have only to imagine this dispatch being received by the senior officer of a fleet on the Pacific Coast, at the time of the Nanaimo strike, to see how it might work. During the strike soldiers had to be immediately transported across the sea from Vancouver to Nanaimo. The first attempt to land forces at the scene of the disorder, was a failure, because of the threatening attitude of the mob, and only on the second venture,

was the landing achieved. It would have been an awkward position, for all parties, had a British fleet stationed on the coast at Esquimalt, set sail for Prince Rupert the day the strike was declared, so as to be out of call when needed. There would certainly have been hard things said about that runaway fleet. Had there been a Canadian cruiser on the coast at the time of the nucleus of a Canadian Navy) no mob would have prevented the landing of men sent by the government to keep the peace.

Ex-president Taft has shown the largeness of his nature by his unqualified approbation of the determination of President Wilson to keep out of interference in Mexico. He has drawn in strong colors what such interference would mean in an untold expense of life and a long drawn out derangement of business, and how entirely unsatisfactory the result would be. He does not, however, say anything, as it would not be in place for him to say anything, about the President's course in refusing to acknowledge the de facto government of Huerta, a course which was prompted by a conviction that Mexico would yet redeem herself by setting up a constitutional government. This hope has been stultified by the appearance of a murderous brigand chieftain at the head of the so called constitutionalists. Carranza is still the titular chief of that party, but seems to be entirely under the thumb of Villa. Whatever may have been hoped for under Carranza, one can hardly look for anything but ruffian dictation under Villa. If Huerta is unforgivable, surely Villa much more so. If the governments of Great Britain and the United States are satisfied as to the truth of the report that Benton was murdered by Villa, as the result of an old feud with the plundering outlaw, the natural course would be for the United States to send a force across the Rio Grande, big enough to apprehend Villa and bring him out and hang him and then let Mexico do what she thought best about it. She would, perhaps, be thankful. It would be a big business, however, to ferret a mountain outlaw out of his fastnesses and would involve sending a great many good lives after the one that cannot be recalled. It would seem that the governments, if the passions of the people will let them, propose to wait until they can, in an orderly manner, demand of Mexico all the reparation that it will be in her power to give.

The expense incurred by the Russians in the Japanese war, where the armies of each of the powers numbered over a million, where ships costing millions apiece were sunk or destroyed in a few months, where forts and harbor works, that had taken years to build, and cost millions of dollars were destroyed or changed hands, and where food had to be transported four or five thousand miles for the upkeep of the Russian army, was enormous. To meet this expenditure, some very fruitful form of taxation had to be levied. Count Witte was then Premier of Russia, and he decided to meet the obligation incurred by an increased tax on an increased sale of intoxicating liquors. The increased sale was pushed in all the government dram shops throughout the country, until the peasantry were soaked with vodka. As a result, drunkenness has become so prevalent, and so distressing a disease among the Russians, that even Count Witte cries out in the Duma:—"Correct the mistakes which Witte committed, and which are leading Russia to her ruin." Were he premier, he says, he would beg the emperor to limit the revenue from the monopoly by a ukase. The czar has not gone the length of utterly ignoring constitutional practice by issuing a ukase, but he has issued a receipt asking the Duma to act, as a result of the long continued endeavors of St. Krivoshein. The change in policy with regard to the sale of liquor, comes at the same time, as a change of Government. The new premier of the country is M. Goremykin, a name well known in the Russian history of the last fifty years. He was minister of justice under Alexander III, and was counted to have done good service in the repression of the Poles, after the revolution of 1881. He was minister of the interior, early in the reign of the present czar, he has never shown any friendliness

towards the Douma, he has, however, treated it with respect. The "Time" refers to him as "a man too progressive for the Reactionaries, and too cautious in his reform for the Liberals." He is a Bureaucrat, and not a constitutionalist.

A very serious matter for the late Liberal administration at Ottawa is the report of Mr. Ferguson, appointed by the present government to discover wrong-doing in connection with the previous canal administration. The whole staff at the head office of the Trent Navigation system at Peterborough, from the superintendent down to the handyman, has been, as a consequence of this report, summarily suspended. The report says that Superintendent McClellan has admitted the expenditure of canal funds for election and party expenses. One would think that this could not be done without the connivance of auditors and inspectors, revealing a general concurrence in fraud. But it is made to appear that the old trick was resorted to of putting fictitious names on the pay rolls, and paying out the sums plundered as wages. Still, even this could not very well be done in a corner. These stories and these suspicious acts of course altogether ex parte, and it will be time enough to believe them when the accused have failed to refute them. The worst of proving anything of this sort at one place is that people begin to generalize and to suspect, or even assume, the same conditions all through the department. Canadians have indeed at all times heard too much about this sort of thing not to lend an ear to almost any accusation. It is to be hoped that in this case the matter will be sifted to the bottom and that every clue will be followed up, so as to show what truth there may be in such general charges, and that wrong-doing, if proved, will be so punished that the public will get it into its tolerant mind that that unfaithfulness as to public funds is a crime and an infamy.

The besom of exposure has made another swing, and again it is a Liberal who is hit—this time an Ontario one. It does not appear that Mr. Evanturel received any bribe; but it does appear that he sought one—not to win him over to the cause of the bar-room; he was steadfast on that side; but for parliamentary services which he thought were worth ten thousand dollars to the liquor dealers,



It is understood that the Standard Oil Company is going to assist in the framing of the Government of Yuan-Shi-Kai, and that it is ready to return a concession to work the oil-bearing lands of China.



Russia is pleased at the prospect of an emigration bill that will allow the United States immigration officials to deport without resort to legal procedure, where there is far less need for it than there was in the case of the South African Syndicalists. —The "Call," New York.

continued flow than is their usual share, though Canada suffered least. It would not be at all surprising to learn by future experience that this is a result of Mr. Lloyd George's insurance act and his old age pension law. If so, it will increase as the years go on, until our immigration from the Mother Country, which we so much need to help us assimilate the foreign multitudes who are coming to us, is almost altogether cut off. The old age pension insures those who stay at home a certain small allowance every week after they become too old to work. The sick and out of work insurance provides for them an allowance when sick or out of a job. To this insurance fund they have to contribute. It is natural that after they have contributed for some years, and after they have paid taxes for some years on a basis that will provide for their old age, they will feel

the ocean to the tunnel at each end, as would make it impassable in five or ten minutes from the touching of an electric button that would open the valves. This argument, the one thing in which our great soldiers show themselves unaccountably timid, is possibly the poorest of the three arguments commonly advanced, though that is saying a great deal. The other two are, that so long as Great Britain is insular, all who travel must take to boats, and a larger proportion will learn a love of the sea, and her freight must all be brought in by boats, so supporting her merchant marine. The other is that if a tunnel were built, the travel between Great Britain and the Continent, and the movement of peoples from one to the other would be so great that the English race would lose more rapidly than it is losing its national characteristics, and the people of England would become

—The Brooklyn "Eagle."

THE WEEK AT OTTAWA

(Continued from page 3)

ties to certain branch lines within the system, are charged up by statisticians, casually referring to the blue-book, as against the constructed mileage of the Canadian Northern Railway system, so much for the origin of representations that have taken place. Now as to the facts:—

"The Canadian Northern Railway Company has under construction, and expects to have completed by the end of 1914, 9,943 miles of railway. There are completed 8,694 miles and under operation 7,152 miles. The completed and uncompleted mileage has cost for construction and equipment to December 31, 1913, \$303,319,232. From the Dominion and from Provincial governments and from municipalities, up to the same date, there have been received by the companies forming the Canadian Northern Railway system, whilst under control of Mackenzie, Mann and Company, \$20,992,366 in cash subventions or about six per cent. of the total cost of the railway mileage constructed. These figures are correct. They include all the cash subsidies received from public sources, as a set-off against the three hundred and three millions of cost before mentioned. When compared with the cash subventions given to either of the other transcontinental railways, or when compared with the total cost of the work and the great economic good which has been and is being accomplished by the Canadian Northern Railway system, these figures must disabuse the public mind of the idea that the Canadian Northern has been over-subsidized, its bonds over-guaranteed, or to put it mildly, there has been even an opportunity to re-visit the subsidies in outside ventures.

"The critic, at this point, naturally asks, 'What about the land grants?' Let me explain in a few words this almost homely misrepresentation of the case. Briefly, between 1882 and 1890 to three companies, The Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company, the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway Company and the Manitoba and Southwestern Company, for the construction of certain defined lines in Manitoba, and the then Northwest Territories. The lands at that time had little value, as by reasons of inadequate transportation facilities there was no eagerness to take up farming in Western Canada, and under the homestead regulations the settlers coming into the country obtained all the land they required for the discharge of homestead duties. The promoters, who had more confidence than finance, were anxious for western development and asked the charters from one end of Canada to the other, seeking in vain support from the financial interests. The promoter of the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway visited New York, London and Paris in a fruitless endeavor to arouse an interest in the undertaking. Years after the land grants were then authorized by Parliament, Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann bought the charters carrying the land grants, and built the railways. They did what the financiers of Canada, of the United States, of England and of the Continent, after careful scrutiny, refused to do. After the railways had been constructed and the statutory provisions for the grants discharged, Mackenzie and Mann owned the land exactly in the same way as the man on the street owns his watch. If they had then been retired from railway building, and retained the lands, they would be in an enviable position in to-day's world of finance. One would not need to go far back in Canadian history to find examples of men who have done this very thing.

"However, this was not the course of action. The lands were turned over to the Canadian Northern Railway Company and used for issuing land grant bonds. Lands were sold from time to time at market values and their proceeds applied in redemption of these bonds. Up to the 31st day of December, 1913, there was issued \$24,000,000 of land grant bonds. The land grant made to the companies, the charters and rights of which were secured by Mackenzie and Mann, total four million acres. The company got the benefit of these lands.

the Canadian Northern Railway system have been guaranteed by the Dominion and several provincial governments, and up to December 31, 1913, the companies have received the proceeds of bonds which are guaranteed up to the extent of \$131,322,660. There is no disposition on the part of the company to minimize the benefits of these guarantees, but it must be acknowledged by the company's bitterest opponents that these guarantees have in no sense been subsidies to the company's undertaking, and that the companies have faithfully discharged all of their interest obligations in connection with these guarantees. The only benefit intended by Parliament or received by the companies from the guarantees, was that of enabling the sale of bonds secured by first mortgages on better terms than would have been possible otherwise.

"Up to the 31st day of December, 1913, there also have been expended, for the purpose of the Dominion contribution, \$134,123,171, raised absolutely without Government assistance. When this amount is compared with the figures previously quoted as to cash subventions, moneys raised from land grants, and moneys raised by the guaranteed securities, it will be seen how little truth there is in the statement that the Canadian Northern has been built by public funds and presented by a gullible public to the Dominion and Mann for their private emolument.

"With the statistics that have been given it would appear almost unnecessary to deal with the statement that moneys voted to the Canadian Northern Railway have been diverted and invested by either Sir William Mackenzie or Sir Donald Mann in South America or elsewhere for their personal advantage. But, since the statement has been hinted at, by reputable journalists, it is deserving of an answer. Sir Donald Mann has never had an interest in South American securities. Such funds as Sir William Mackenzie has invested in South America were invested from his personal resources. Neither Sir William Mackenzie nor Sir Donald Mann has ever utilized the funds of the companies in the Canadian Northern railway system for their personal benefits. They have not even drawn upon the companies for salaries or travelling expenses. They have been prepared to confine any benefits they may receive to acquiring the common stock of the company, and have devoted the best of their years to the building up of what they believe will be a transcontinental railway system creditable to Canada."

WESTERN MEMBERS HAVE A FIELD DAY

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—The longstanding western question of control by the provinces of their own natural resources was the subject before the House to-day and proved a field-day for western members. Premier Borden made it plain that the conservative party still believes in the policy it had declared of handing over to the western provinces their resources, but that the terms under which the western premiers want this done are unreasonable and also declared to be the view of the government. Mr. Borden said that while the western premiers are now asking not only for the public land but for a continuance of the financial arrangements made by the Autonomy Bill of 1906 in lieu of the natural resources, the Maritime premiers have strongly objected and have insisted that if there is to be any readjustment they shall be consulted.

Mr. Borden quoted a letter to Premier Murray of Nova Scotia, in which the following statement appeared: "If, in the interests of any of the provinces, it be deemed advisable to make further grants from the Dominion Treasury for provincial purposes, such action should only be taken as part of a general readjustment of financial arrangements, in which all provinces should have an opportunity to participate. If the needs of the western provinces call for additional financial grant (and I have no doubt such is the case), either by giving lands or better financial terms, I do not take the ground that their case should not be considered, but I do in justice to the other provinces urge that their claims be invited into and dealt with at the same time."

rose to a question of privilege he complained that the Minister of Militia had made certain untrue statements regarding a former member of the House, the Hon. Sydney Fisher, and commenced reading these statements from Hansard. Speaker Ferris ruled him out of order on the ground that as the party affected was not a member of the House it was not a question of privilege. Mr. Devlin challenged this and was supported by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. When the Speaker proved from the leader of the Opposition, appealed from his ruling and it looked as though a vote would be taken. Sir Wilfrid contended that Mr. Devlin had been given an opportunity to make his statement, whatever that might be, while the Speaker upheld to a certain extent by the Hon. Mr. Borden, held that he said quite enough to indicate that his whole statement was out of order. Finally, it was pointed out that in Colonel Hughes' statement members of the House itself were mentioned and the Speaker allowed Mr. Devlin to continue. All this interchange had taken place during much disorder, members thumping their benches and shouting out various assertions and questions. It had occurred in the absence of the Minister of Militia, but during its height Colonel Sam Hughes himself walked in.

COLONEL ACCEPTS CHALLENGE

Sir Wilfrid Laurier called upon the Minister of Militia to repeat over his signature outside the House the statements he had made in regard to Mr. Fisher and Colonel Hughes came back strong and assured the leader of the Opposition that he desired no lessons in gallantry, courage or intrigue from him; that he would repeat the statements in the House or out of it. He continued that it was curious in the Eastern Townships that the Farnham bog had been engineered on the contrary by the ex-minister of agriculture and a Mr. Macleod, a former member of Parliament.

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—A resolution designed to prevent the Deputy Speaker of the House from taking part in electoral contests is to be brought forward by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the necessary notice having been given to-night. The resolution is as follows: "That it is the opinion of this House in the discharge of its duties and responsibilities of the Deputy Speaker towards this House, he is bound by and subject to the same rules as apply to the Speaker and therefore excluded from taking part in electoral contests."

ARTILLERY MEN FAVOR CONSCRIPTION

Canadian Association Recommends "Universal Military Training" to Militia Department.

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—The Canadian Artillery Association at its annual meeting here to-day concurred in the resolution of the Ontario Artillery Association in favor of universal military training for Canada, which term the president, Colonel Lacey R. Johnson, said was a mild way of saying "compulsory service." The recommendation will go to the Militia Department. Among the other recommendations made to the Militia Department are: That more artillery regiments be available; that a third subaltern be appointed for each battery; that the customs duty on officers' uniforms be removed or a grant made in lieu thereof; that subalterns and N.C.O.s be granted pay of rank and efficiency while attending the Royal School of Artillery; that artillerymen have two sets of uniforms, blue and khaki; that officers' pay be increased and greater protection be afforded for horses.

KING GEORGE SAW BASEBALL GAME

London, Feb. 26.—The King of England as a baseball fan to-day experienced the thrill that comes as the result of a spectacular hit which breaks up an extra inning contest. Seated within a wire-enclosed box behind home plate of a diamond that had been laid out on the Chelsea football field, His Majesty saw in the second half of the eleventh inning Tommy Daly, of the Chicago White Sox, a Canadian, by the way, meet with his bat a fast ball delivered by Walter Johnson, the New York Giants' drive it far across the field, and into the topmost bleachers for a home run and win the game for Chicago 5 to 4. The King clapped his hands as Daly trotted around the bases and the others of the thousand spectators followed his example.

VALUABLE VACCINE FOR THE STRANGLES

Dominion Bacteriologist Will Save Money Expended for Sick Horses.

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—In view of the fact that the Militia Department spent \$20,000 last year in recompense for sick and injured horses at the camps, the discovery by Dr. T. C. Evans, Dominion bacteriologist, of a vaccine for strangles, or distemper, will prove an invaluable one to the Government. The vaccine is still in its experimental stage, but the results yielded so far in treating cases of strangles in horses have been most satisfactory. For three years Dr. Evans, who is a captain in the 8th Brigade of Artillery, has been experimenting with this vaccine, and now has brought it to produce satisfactory results. Strangles, or distemper, is an infectious disease of young horses, involving usually the glands of the throat, which by swelling to four or five times their natural size, interfere with the breathing, hence the name. Dr. Evans said that the organism of strangles is taken from a horse affected with it, and then to raise its virulence, it is passed through white mice. The virulence of the organism is then being to such an extent that a small quantity will destroy a full-grown guinea pig. It is from this accentuated organism that the vaccine is prepared.

HOUSING THE IMMIGRANT WORKERS

Careful Planning Needed To Check Growth of Slums in Canada.

DIAGRAMS TELL A TALE. ("Journal of Conservation.") "In the matter of immigration, we (in Canada) are in the position of a person who has invited guests and, when they arrive at her house, says to them: 'I am very sorry, we have no room for you, but if you will pitch a tent on the lawn until I prepare a guest room, I shall be delighted to have you.' We are in the position of inviting people to come to Canada for whom there is no provision of homes." In these words Mrs. Plumtree, Secretary of the National Council of Women, satirized the treatment meted out in Canada to our immigrant workers. The state of this indictment lies in its truth, as demonstrated by the accompanying illustrations and the facts cited below. It is futile to argue that these immigrants should look for themselves. We cannot expect them to refuse to live in insanitary houses when the only alternative is to do without shelter entirely. Forthought by those responsible for the oversight of growing towns, is always needed; it is particularly needed in a country where communities are expanding from hamlet to town and from town to city within a decade, and civic leaders and Boards of Trade, etc., do devote much forethought to the growth of our cities, but not often to the right kind. The rapidity of the expansion is the only thing considered. They induce industries to locate in their cities, they grant bonuses, tax exemptions, free land sites, and various other gifts and privileges to manufacturers, railway companies and others, but give no attention to the poor workers who are to work in the factories and shops, and who will become the future citizens.

The accompanying data as to the congestion in the foreign quarters of some of our Canadian cities were collected by Mr. Bryce M. Stewart, M. A., under the auspices of the Canadian Presbyterian Board of Social and Moral Reform. The figures and diagrams speak for themselves and need no comment.

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—The movement in the German Imperial Parliament to abolish "sabre rule" by the army which has been pending the ratification at Washington since 1909, will be finally approved within a short time. When this is done there will be a settlement of many of the difficulties which are causing hardship to Canadian fishermen.

FISHERIES PACT IN SIGHT.

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—Present indications are that the fisheries treaty between Canada and the United States, which has been pending the ratification at Washington since 1909, will be finally approved within a short time. When this is done there will be a settlement of many of the difficulties which are causing hardship to Canadian fishermen.

"SABRE RULE" RETAINED.

Berlin, Feb. 26.—The movement in the German Imperial Parliament to abolish "sabre rule" by the army which has been pending the ratification at Washington since 1909, will be finally approved within a short time. When this is done there will be a settlement of many of the difficulties which are causing hardship to Canadian fishermen.

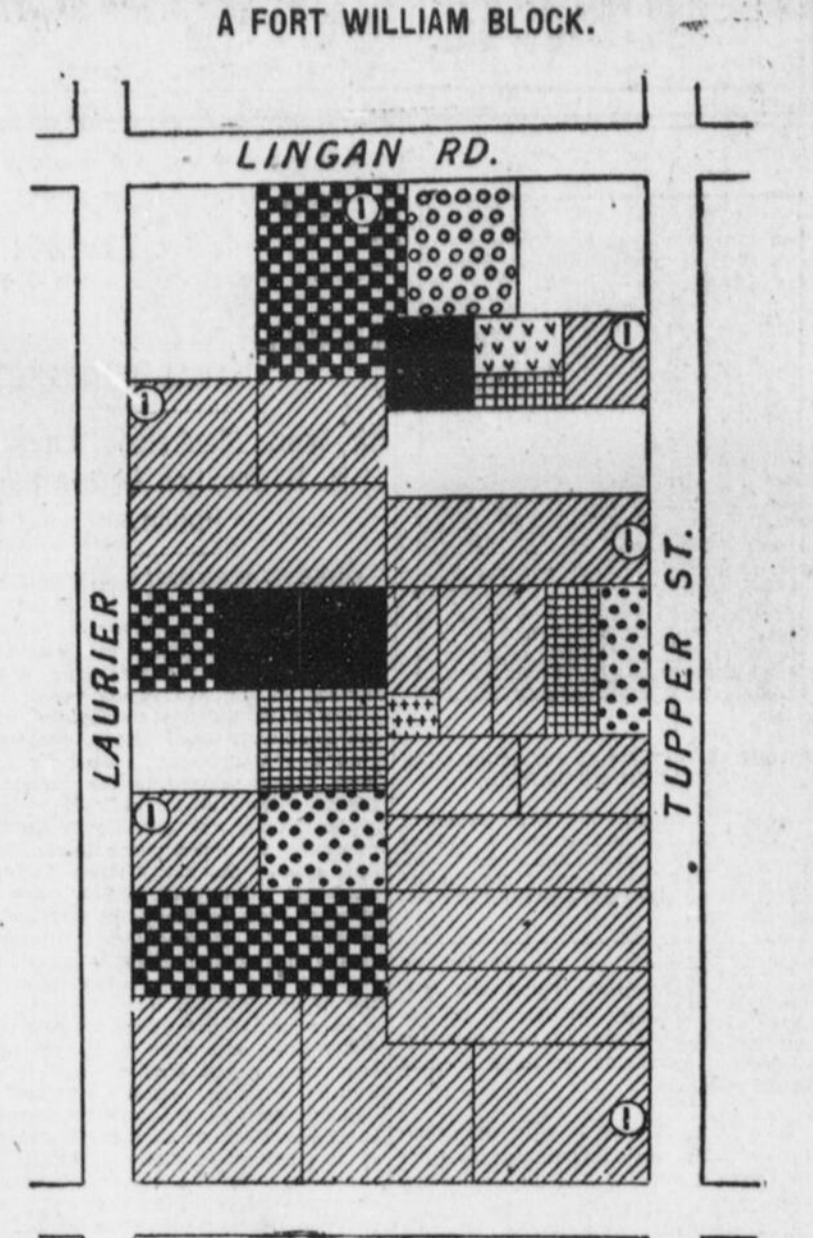


Table with 2 columns: Ethnic Group and Count. Includes: Italians 172, Austrians 22, Hungarians 11, Spaniards 4, Poles 22, Coloured 8, British 15, Russians 3, Total 257. Also lists 'Married men', 'Married women', 'Children', 'Widows', 'Single women', 'Single men', 'Boarders' with counts.

There were 144 rooms and 11 inside toilets. Nearly all had water connection. The average number of persons per house was 13.5, and an average of 5.25 this morning by the night watchman at the penitentiary, entirely destroyed the chapel and the hospital annex of that institution, and badly damaged the surgical and drug department.

A PORT ARTHUR BLOCK.

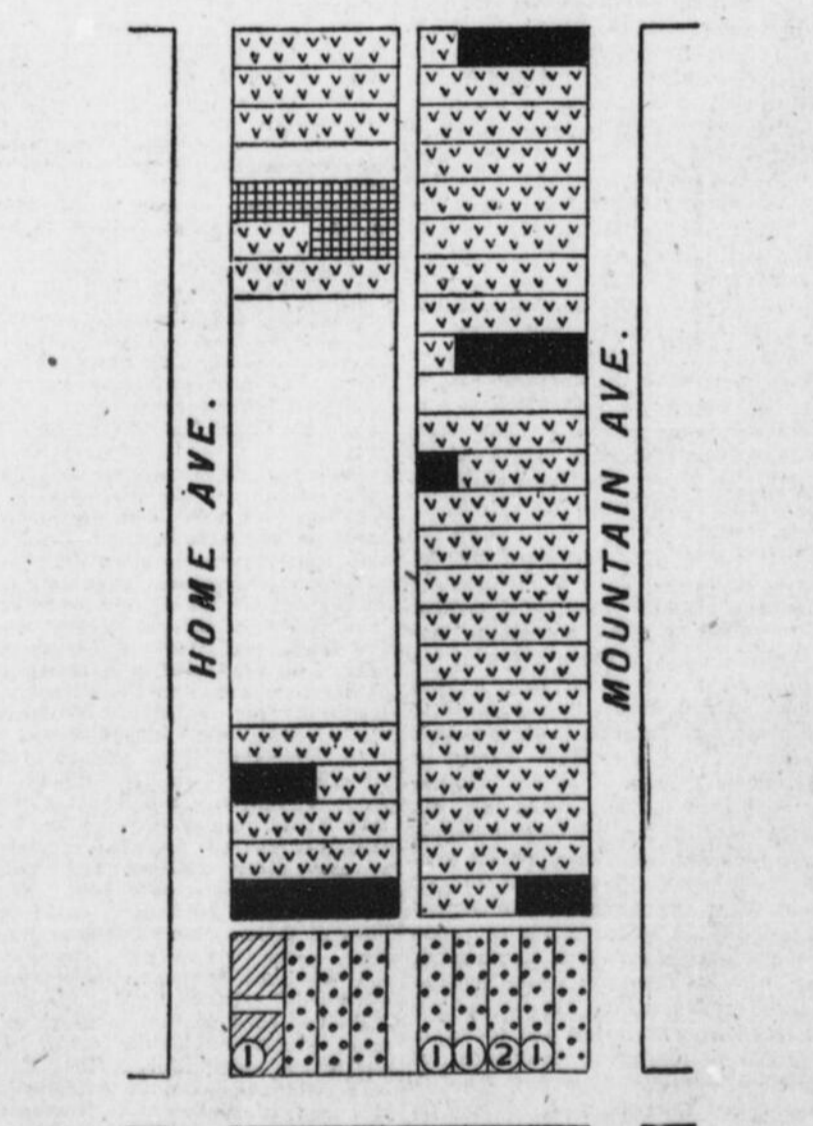


Table with 2 columns: Ethnic Group and Count. Includes: Ruthenians 282, Bulgarians 14, Slovacks 5, Poles 27, Italians 9, Total 337. Also lists 'Married men', 'Married women', 'Widow with family', 'Single woman', 'Girls', 'Boys', 'Men boarders' with counts.

CHEAPER CABLE RATE.

Marconi Company Will Send 12 Words for 60 Cents.

It is now possible to send cables of twelve words by the Marconi Transatlantic service for 60 cents with a further charge of 4c for each additional word, and week-end letters of twenty-four words for \$1 with a further charge of 4c for each additional word. The rate per word is thus reduced to an average of 1-2c for the night letters and 4c for the week-end letters, and these rates very nearly approach the ideal conceived by the Hon. J. Henniker Heaton, former British Postmaster General, of "a penny-a-word cable" between Canada and Great Britain.

APPOINTMENTS TO RAILWAY BOARD

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 23.—Although the ten years of the appointment of Dr. James Mills and the Hon. M. E. Bernier as commissioners of the Dominion Railway Board has expired, it is understood that they will be temporarily continued on the board for a few weeks yet, pending the completion of the report on the western freight case.

FIRE IN ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY

Montreal, Feb. 26.—A serious and alarming fire raged through the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, eighteen miles from here, this morning, doing damage to the extent of \$100,000. The fire, which was discovered at 5.25 this morning by the night watchman at the penitentiary, entirely destroyed the chapel and the hospital annex of that institution, and badly damaged the surgical and drug department.

MOB TRIED TO BURN NEGRO ALIVE

Leland, Miss., Feb. 24.—Sam Fetty, a negro accused of having killed Charles W. Kirkland, a deputy sheriff here last to-day, was shot to death by a mob of 300 men to-night and his body burned. An effort to burn this negro alive failed when the flames burned the ropes with which he had been bound. Fetty was riddled with bullets when he attempted to escape.

CHILDREN WALK QUIETLY OUT OF BLAZING SCHOOL

Toronto, Feb. 24.—One thousand children from eighteen class rooms in Lansdowne school, Spadina Crescent, walked quietly out of the school while a fire was rapidly making its way through part of the building this afternoon. The fire started under the kindergarten class on the third floor, and it was detected by little children. The effect of the fire on the children was demonstrated, the children falling into ranks and marching out of the burning building without undue alarm. The damage to the building amounted to \$25,000.

ALSACE-LORRAINE STAGES FATAL MILITARY DUEL

Berlin, Feb. 26.—Alsace-Lorraine, a prolific breeding place for "incidents" recently, again occupies the top lines in the newspapers to-night with a fatal military duel. The duel was fought in the forest outside Metz at dawn to-day. The man killed was Lieut. Haage, of the Ninety-Eighth Infantry, in garrison at Metz. His opponent was a brother officer, Lieut. Von Vallette St. George, one of the youngest officers in the regiment.

AFFILIATION OF CANADIAN TO BRITISH REGIMENTS

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—A communication was received this morning by the Militia Department from the High Commissioner's office in London to the following effect: "Am advised informally by the Council that the British High Commissioner has decided to publish in future notices of affiliation of Canadian regiments to British regiments in the 'Official Gazette' in addition to appearing in the Army List."

Medicine Hat, Alta., Feb. 23.—Nine buildings, valued at about \$75,000, were destroyed by fire at Bow Island, when a fire, starting from an unknown cause, broke out in the store of the Bow Island Trading Company, at 1 o'clock, Sunday, morning.

NO BETRAYAL AT ELEVENTH HOUR

Government Stands Firm On Home Rule Question, Says Premier Asquith.

OPPOSITION MET DEFEAT.

London, Feb. 25.—Premier Asquith deliberately refused last night, in the House of Commons, to be hurried into an announcement of the Government's intentions with regard to whether any concessions would be granted in connection with the Home Rule difficulty. He said that the second reading before the Easter recess was the appropriate occasion for such an announcement. He professed his satisfaction that the British elector is not excited over Home Rule. The Government, he declared, had no reason to supplicate for a trace, still less to hoist the white flag of surrender.

He asserted that the country was fast drifting towards civil war. If the premier had proposals to make, it was criminal to delay them so long. The Government advised the policy of drifting; therefore it was the duty of the Opposition to make it impossible for the Government to force the bill through the House unless supported by the majority of the country. Otherwise, he declared, its passage would be regarded by Ulster as a declaration of war.

The motion was defeated by 311 to 228.

EXPLORER LAYS SOUTH POLE PLANS

No Alcoholic Stimulants Will Be Carried on This Antarctic Trip.

London, Feb. 23.—Total abstinence from alcoholic stimulants will be strictly observed during Sir Ernest Shackleton's U. S. across the south polar continent. He and his men propose to work long hours, and the hours of marching every day, but for stimulants they will rely on nothing stronger than tea or cocoa. The tea will be taken at midday to refresh the men for afternoon march, and the cocoa at the last thing at night to prepare the body heat during the hours of sleep. Sugar will figure largely in the rations. On his last expedition Sir Ernest and his companions took two or three lumps of sugar every two or three hours, and he spent ten minutes after eating they could feel the heat going through their bodies.

WENT TO PARTY FUNDS.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—Ten employees in the head office of the Trent Canal at Peterborough were suspended as a result of an investigation recently made by Mr. T. Howard Ferguson, M.L.A., into the conduct of affairs on that Government work. Grave irregularities were disclosed by the inquiry. Mr. L. Killaly, of the Cornwall Canal, has been placed in charge pending a reconstruction of the staff at Peterborough.

NOVA SCOTIA WOMAN BLOWN TO SEA

Halifax, Feb. 17.—One of the heaviest gales felt at Port Hood for years blew on Saturday evening. A woman named Jessie McIsaac, who was going home from a neighbor's house, was blown off her feet and carried by the wind along the beach. Her dead body was found on Sunday afternoon on the ice.

LONDON WANTS REV. DR. JOWETT

London, Feb. 27.—Rev. Dr. Jowett, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, has been invited to the chair of the Union Chapel, Wellington. He was formerly pastor of Carr's Lane, Birmingham, and at Newcastle-on-Tyne. He left England three years ago.

30,000 UNEMPLOYED DEMAND WORK

Budapest, Feb. 24.—Serious demonstrations by the unemployed have been taking place during the past week, culminating to-day in a procession of thirty thousand to the Parliament House, demanding that the Government provide work. Finally the demonstration became riotous and looting shops. The police drew their swords and dispersed the rioters, many of whom were injured.

HEAD OF NEW BUREAU OF CIVIC SURVEY

Toronto, Feb. 19.—Dr. Horace L. Brittain, a native of New Brunswick, and a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, has been appointed managing director of the Toronto Bureau of Municipal Research, now being organized to carry out the suggestions and reforms contained in the civic survey report which is about to be issued in its complete form. This announcement was made yesterday by the provisional council of the local bureau. During the past few years Dr. Brittain has occupied a prominent position as a municipal expert in the United States and has made a number of important surveys.

BANK MANAGER CLAIMS HE DID NOT GET MONEY

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 19.—Archibald McLeod, formerly manager of the Bank of British North America, was charged in the supreme court with having falsified the books of the bank to the extent of \$6,000.

EMPIRE NATURALIZATION

London, Feb. 27.—It is understood that a bill to promote the uniformity of naturalization throughout the Empire has been drafted, and will shortly be introduced into the House of Commons. The main principle of the bill is that a citizen naturalized in one part of the Empire shall enjoy the same status in all other parts. The ministers it understood will do their best to pass the bill this session, so as to coincide with concurrent legislation in Canada and the other Dominions.

GALICIAN DIES AS RESULT OF SHOOTING

Winnipeg, Feb. 28.—Wasyly Stybl, the Galician who shot the Rev. John Duggan, died in hospital this morning. The woman who shot him is still in hospital.

BARTERING HONORS FOR PARTY FUNDS

London, Feb. 24.—Although yesterday's debate in the House of Lords regarding the sale of honors was conducted on non-party lines, during the time when the Upper House had strongly seized the idea of purifying political practices it had the semblance of being aimed at the Government. Lord Selborne, however, asked the House to record its opinion that a contribution to party funds should not be a consideration with a minister when hereinafter any name for honor, or further asked the concurrence of the House of Commons in the resolution.

Lord Selborne's argument mainly directed itself against financial supporters of political parties. He deplored that the sale of honors was the subject of scoffing at the theatre, and suggested that the time was coming when the rich would be able to purchase a Victoria Cross Medal. Dukes were denounced at the expense of persons anxious for dual honors, though Mr Lloyd George, while denouncing the sales, drew most financial support from them in his land campaign.

TRAPPED IN SUBMARINE.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 26.—When the new Chilean submarine "Iquique," being sent to Belmicham Bay, came to the surface on Tuesday afternoon, she bumped a mine at the bottom of a great piling boom, which the tug "Warrior" was towing from Bellingham to Blaine. Her Chilean officers and crew hit an heroic struggle of forty minutes to get free. They saved their lives and brought the "Iquique" out practically undamaged with the co-operation of Captain Hilmes, master of the "Warrior."

DESTROYING TRACKS.

Paris, Feb. 26.—Railway communication between Lisbon and Madrid, and the Spanish frontier has been completely stopped by the acts of revolutionaries belonging to the revolutionary section of the Socialist party, who have gone on strike. According to passengers who arrived here from Lisbon to-day, after a journey of 102 hours instead of 32, the tracks have been destroyed in many places, a bridge has been blown up and telegraph and telephone wires have been interrupted almost throughout Portugal. The passengers were obliged to transfer six times between Lisbon and the front owing to the state of the line. The train in the tunnel near Kingtons, have been torn out and a freight train was derailed at the mouth of the tunnel.

"RUSTLERS" CAUGHT

Moose Jaw, Feb. 23.—The notorious horse rustler, Chas. Winfield, better known as "Sid the trailer," has again fallen into the hands of the police in the boundary district. He was arrested at Pixon, N.D., by the county constable and brought to the line, where he was taken in charge by the R. N. W. M. P. He is wanted on a charge of having broken his parole.

\$60,000 FIRE IN OKOTOKS, ALBERTA

Okotoks, Alberta, Feb. 17.—Fire in the local business district this morning did approximately sixty thousand dollars damage before it was under control. The buildings gutted were Okotoks Hardware, MacLeod Printing Company, W. T. MacLeod Building, and Wilson's Undertaking establishment.

7,465 BANKS JOIN FEDERAL SYSTEM

Washington, Feb. 24.—Official count by Treasury officials to-day showed 7,465 national banks have applied for membership in the federal reserve system, that 15 banks have notified the organization committee that they do not apply, and ten have not been heard from.

FORM "RADIUM" TRUST.

Berlin, Feb. 24.—The suburban municipalities comprising the greater Berlin, have formed a "Radium Trust," for the purpose of providing themselves with a supply of radium at the minimum cost. The necessary funds have been placed at their disposal by the State Insurance Department at a low rate of interest. The "trust" has received the offer of 850 grams of radium at a considerably lower price than was demanded a year ago. The city of Berlin is also buying radium on its own account.

WORLD TOUR TO PROMOTE MORAL AND PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY

London, Feb. 27.—The Rev. James Marchant, secretary of the National Council for Public Morals, will leave shortly on a world tour, going via New York and Canada to the Antipodes. His object is to promote united efforts for raising the moral and physical efficiency of the race. The council is interested in the birth rate question and the Rev. Mr. Marchant leaves four sons and two daughters. Major Frank Morris of London, and Staff Captain Arthur Morris, of Toronto, both in the Salvation Army, are sons.

BURGLARS SHOOT AT MONTREAL WATCHMAN.

Montreal, Feb. 22.—In the small hours this morning, T. H. Doyle, of the Dominion Gresham Guarantee Company, who had answered a burglar alarm from the jewelry store of Richard Hemesley, Limited, St. James street, was shot at by the thief, who got away safely.

SWALLOWED THE SIGNATURE.

For demanding a document by hitting it, a contractor named Beck was sentenced recently at Nimes, France, to eight days' imprisonment and 4 francs. The document in question was a contract into which he had entered, but coming to a conclusion that it was not in his interest, he asked the other party to produce it. He then seized it and bit off the part on which he had signed his name, and swallowed the piece of paper.

UNIONISTS WIN SEAT.

Leith Burghs, Liberal Since 1886, Gives Seat to Other Side.

LABOR UNREST TO BLAME.

London, Feb. 27.—The Labor party has once again deprived the Government of a safe seat by forcing a triangular contest. Leith Burghs, which in 1910 returned the Right Hon. Mr. R. C. Munro-Ferguson, now Governor-General of Australia, by a majority of 1,755, yesterday elected Mr. G. W. Currie, the Unionist candidate, by the narrow majority of 16.

At the outset of the campaign Provost Malcolm Smith, the Government candidate, was so sanguine of success that he expressed the opinion that the advent of the Labor candidate would only serve to bring out the real strength of the party. The seat was undoubtedly regarded as safe until the last few days, when it became evident that recent industrial troubles at the local port, combined with the South African deportations, were militating against the Government. The women's suffrage societies also supported Bell, the Labor candidate. The late member, as will be seen above, gained a majority of 2,606 in January, 1910, in a triangular contest, but in the second general election of December, 1910, when the Labor candidate did not enter the field, the Liberal majority dropped to 1,755.

The successful Unionist candidate made Home Rule the chief issue, but as the Labor candidate was like the Liberal candidate a Home Ruler, the result can scarcely be claimed as a victory on the Irish issue.

This is the sixth seat lost to the Government since the last general election through Laborites running third and thus dividing the Liberal vote, and as the Laborites threaten to contest every seat at the next general election it seems that the Government will be compelled to make some concessions because of the strength of the Labor party.

SATISFIED WITH UNITED STATES ACTION

Sir Edward Grey on British Government's Attitude in Benton Case.

London, Feb. 26.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, informed the House of Commons to-day of Secretary of State Bryan's proposal to send an American army surgeon and another responsible American with a medical corps to the United States to conduct the examination of the body of William Benton, the British ranchman killed by Villa at Juarez. The Foreign Secretary continued: "I am satisfied that the Government of the United States is showing as much interest in this case and is doing as much to discover the facts as if Benton had been an American citizen. We cannot ourselves do more at the present moment than send a consul to be present at whatever investigations may be made."

Sir Edward Grey added: "I will make a considered statement to the House of Commons next week of the views of the British Government as to what can be done further either to get at the truth, if it is then in doubt, or to secure what justice may require."

WILL NOT INTERFERE.

Brandon, Man., Feb. 22.—According to information received by the public, after looking into the complaint laid in Winnipeg against the operation of one-man street cars in Brandon, that the policy of non-interference shall be adopted.

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HAYNES WAS FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER

Sydney, N.S., Feb. 25.—After deliberating for over eight hours, the jury found Haynes guilty of the murder of Benjamin Atkinson, a local keeper. The prisoner heard the verdict without a tremor. His Lordship, who had summed up in a three hours' address, on the verdict being given dismissed the jury, thanking them for their attention through the case. He adjourned court until ten o'clock tomorrow morning, when sentence will be given.

"WET" MAJORITY 114.

Wendell, Ont., March 1.—The referendum in connection with the Canada Temperance Act was concluded here yesterday, the net result being that the "wet" majority was increased to 114, with decision reserved on 189 numbered ballots were rejected, which increased the "wet" majority by 95. Without these it would have been 18. The temperance party will contest the result of the referendum, but it is not in the form prescribed by the act.

"BACK TO SOUTH AFRICA"

Demonstration in Support of Deported Labor Leaders.

London, March 2.—"Back to South Africa" was the keynote of a great labor demonstration at Hyde Park yesterday afternoon in support of the nine deported labor leaders. In case this undertaking should be a novel one, it is worth noting that nine English leaders were sent to take the places of the evicted nine. Tom Mann has already volunteered to go. From the numerical point of view, yesterday's demonstration was a novel one, as about 100,000 people being assembled in Hyde Park, but a contributory cause was the fine, mild weather, which naturally invited the people in.

Among the seriously injured are the Rev. E. J. B. Salter, travelling secretary of the Bible Society, Winnipeg; James Argue, member of parliament, Elgin, Man.; and Brophy of Toronto. It is believed all will recover.

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CAGED ANIMALS SHOW TIMIDITY

London Zoo, Expert Says They Are Afraid Humans May Get at Them.

The announcement that Sam and Bar had the Polar bears, have been removed, after prolonged protest, of their new quarters in the Mappin Terraces at the Zoo is a sufficient indication that this desirable addition to the zoo is not being received with enthusiasm. It has been the ambition of Dr. Chalmers Mitchell since he became secretary to the Zoological Society, to make the Gardens not merely a collection of cages, but a place where the animals which though kept in captivity might enjoy at least a semblance of the freedom which is their birthright.

The new spirit, as Dr. Mitchell has pointed out, is not being received with enthusiasm. It has been the ambition of Dr. Chalmers Mitchell since he became secretary to the Zoological Society, to make the Gardens not merely a collection of cages, but a place where the animals which though kept in captivity might enjoy at least a semblance of the freedom which is their birthright.

HAUGHTY CHICKEN.

Something More Than Barnyard Fowl These Days.

The once great virgin timber areas of the United States are rapidly disappearing before the onslaught of man's ax, and when these areas have been completely denuded of their trees, the only thing that will stand face to face with one of the most serious problems of the age.

In this predicament the American people are deeply and justly concerned. The forests, from the national forests, State forests, or from privately owned lands. There is but little comfort in this reality, for in a recent address to the National Conservation Congress E. A. Sterling, director of the American Forestry Association, stated that the timber upon either national, State or private lands amounted to only one-fifth of the total forest area of the entire country.

On private lands all that we can look for in the way of timber in the future will be either such growth as has sprung up voluntarily upon cutover land and has managed to escape fire, or that derived from areas which have been devoted to forest production as a business enterprise.

So far the proposition of private forestry has been confined to meagre operations, including in more or less degree the planting of trees for the production of a product more insignificant. An intensive forest policy based upon a scale of sufficient magnitude to establish a commercial forestry has not yet been undertaken, and yet it is the country's only salvation for the future.

We are morally obliged to consider the interests of those who are to be benefited by the preservation of our wood supply. The result of our prodigal destruction of trees in the past is now being felt in the form of a calamity—Birmingham "Age-Herald."

ORIGIN OF "DIXIE."

Citizens' Bank Bills Gave Name To Southern States.

The "Financial Times" of London, in a review of the history of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana at New Orleans, which was converted into the Citizens' Bank and Trust company in 1911, recalls the interesting origin of the word "Dixie" as applied to the south. After describing the prosperity of the old class bank founded in 1833, with some unusual provisions in its charter, and the manner in which the institution stood its ground throughout the vicissitudes of the Civil war, it says:

The Citizens' bank was so closely identified with the south that it gave it the name of 'Dixie land,' since preserved in the famous southern war song, 'Dixie.' It came about in this way: Prior to the Civil war in the States the Citizens' bank had the power to issue paper money notes just as the Bank of England does to-day. These bills were issued in denominations of \$10 and \$20, preferably \$10, to the extent of a few millions. They were well known and good all over the country.

"These \$10 bills were engraved in French, and the backs were in the hands of the ignorant Americans living along the upper Mississippi river, not knowing how to pronounce the French word, called the bills 'Dixies.' Finally the matter of the backs of the Louisiana was referred to as 'The Land of the Dixies,' or 'Dixie Land.' Afterward the term was made to apply to all the southern States."—Wall Street Journal.

TEMPERATURE AHEAD.

We closed the year 1913 with 500 degrees of temperature to pay back. It is, during the year the thermometer showed 500 degrees above the normal. Now, if it is paid back in January and February, we will not have very much work to do. But it will likely work the other way, and we will probably pay for that heat, and if we do before spring dawns we will have a cold time of it. Thus far there has been little demand either yesterday's report showing Tuesday to be normal, and yesterday doubtless was near the same. If the weather king does not demand his 500 degrees of heat and replace it with the same amount of cold we shall fear there has been some comical commotion somewhere—the sun has become sultry or the earth has twitted about a little on its axis. But in the meantime we have been treated royally and have been favored with weather that has made the heart glad and the appetite leap for joy.—Ohio "State Journal."

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

There will be disappointment next week for some of our old "Weekly Witness" readers, when their favorite paper does not arrive as usual. We always try to give ample notice to expiring subscriptions, both by printed notice in the paper and by letter, but in the matter of some subscribers, we have next week's copy, this is probably the reason.

BETTER RENEW WITHOUT DELAY.

AN EXPERIMENT WITH A WAR DOG

Interesting Time Training Dog to Be Useful to Regiment.

An experiment in the utility of the "war dog" by Major A. F. Gordon, of Gordon Highlanders, appears to establish the fact that dogs can be trained to distinguish between the men of the regiment and strangers and thereby safeguard a sentry from surprise attack by an individual enemy. Before perfection was reached the dog had many amusing experiences with "Jo," a powerful Airedale, who was presented to the men by their commanding officer. At the outset "Jo" was given a place at the head of his company, behind the pipers. He pulled a chair at his own bidding, says Major Gordon, "in his efforts to investigate the cause of the music, and his curiosity so embarrassed the musicians, that he had to be ignominiously removed from his post."

Other earthly efforts to train "Jo" were equally disappointing, because, instead of developing a sagacious instinct for the detection of an approaching enemy, and hostile conduct exhibited a keen nose for young rabbits, and it was woe to any poor bunny who came within reach of his powerful jaws.

On another occasion he seemed to be more alive to what was required of him, for while the color-sergeant, whose charge he had been taken in the manoeuvring area, saw (and apparently heard) nothing, "Jo" became suddenly uneasy, and was directed to strain at his chain to the direction from which the hostile column was known to be approaching.

At first (continues Major Gordon) the color-sergeant pretended to be the harder, and continued on the left. "Jo" had the dog been with a group in front of the line of resistance, or even with the recruits in the position itself, the approach of the hostile column would have remained so long undetected.

Perhaps "Jo's" best performance was when, on one occasion, Major Gordon had gone to visit a sentry with whom the dog was acquainted (says the major), and was questioning the sentry in low tones, when a cyclist officer, who had halted with the others at a short distance away, came (and apparently heard) nothing, "Jo" became suddenly uneasy, and was directed to strain at his chain to the direction from which the hostile column was known to be approaching.

The incident served to show that the dog could distinguish between those with whom he was accustomed to serve and strangers, and tends to prove that a sentry accompanied by a dog would run no risk of being surprised and overpowered by a single assailant.—London "Chronicle."

TO KEEP NAVY IN OIL.

President Wilson has set aside about one hundred square miles of oil producing lands in California as a "petroleum reserve" for the navy. These lands are situated in the highly productive Elk Hills and Buena Vista fields, and are estimated to contain a total of not less than 250,000,000 barrels.

The navy department intends to hold this oil in the ground as an emergency supply, and as a precaution against sudden decline of oil production in the United States. Such a decline would necessarily cause the price of petroleum to climb.

Huge tanks for the storage of oil for the service have been built at Boston (25,000 barrels), at Melville, N. Y. (6,000 barrels), at Norfolk, Va. (35,000), at Charleston (38,000 barrels), at Key West (26,000 barrels), and at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii (200,000 barrels). Tanks will also be established at New York, San Francisco, San Diego, Puget Sound, Guam and Cavite (Manila Bay) and the storage facilities will be increased to keep pace with the number of oil burning vessels commissioned.

Other "petroleum reserves" have been set apart by the President in Oklahoma, in Utah, in Wyoming and in Alaska—the idea being to make sure of an adequate supply of oil for the government's own use through centuries to come.

COSTLY PENSIONERS

In the death of Viscount Cross England has lost its most costly pensioner. As an ex-cabinet minister for more than five years' service, he was entitled to claim a pension of \$10,000 a year. From the accession of Gladstone's government in 1852 Lord Cross drew his pension, which was discontinued until his death. Pensioners are proverbially long lived, and the late peer drew, altogether \$210,000 from his grateful country in recompense for his political services. The only other political pensioner whose term approached that of Lord Cross was the late C. P. Villiers, who up to his death in 1898 had drawn \$154,050. When Mr. Villiers died he left a large fortune, a fact which caused astonishment in the circles, as it is a condition of receiving one of these pensions that the applicant has to declare that he has not the means to maintain his dignity as an ex-minister. Now that Lord Cross has died, it is interesting to note that pensioners are Lord George Hamilton, who up to the present has drawn \$130,000, and Henry Chaplin, M. P., who has drawn \$70,000.—New York "Times."

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Time and Richard Wagner—The Man and His Achievement—By A. G. Gardner, in the "Daily News and Leader," London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

At Memory's Gate—By E. T. Sandford, in the "Spectator," London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Where and How Radium is Obtained—By John L. Cochrane, in the "Scientific American," New York.

OUR MAIL BAG

John Dougal & Son. Dear Sirs—Please find enclosed mail order for which renew my "World Wide" one year, also please send "Northern Messenger." I have taken the "World Wide" only one year, but I consider it excellent.

Yours sincerely, JAMES SMITH.

Vernonville, Ont.

John Dougal & Son. Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find the sum of \$2.00, for which renew my "World Wide" one year. Also "Weekly Witness." I have taken the "World Wide" now for about nine years, and consider it one of the best publications for keeping the reader abreast of the world wide events. Not only for the professional man, but for the farmer, who is interested in his own mental development and wider personal knowledge of world affairs is it a God-send.

Yours truly, W. J. W. KELLIE.

Davidson, Sask.

John Dougal & Son. Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find mail order for which renew my "World Wide" one year, also please send it to me for about two years and I consider it an excellent publication, showing great care and taste on the part of the publisher, and I can only say it is a valuable asset to any Canadian desiring to obtain a knowledge of the affairs of countries other than our own.

A. W. RANTLE, Que.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find the sum of \$2 to renew "World Wide," "Weekly Witness" for one year. I have taken the "World Wide" for about four years, and consider it a very fine journal, keeping one posted in the politics of the Old World, and in the latest discoveries in science and medicine.—Yours truly, JOHN ALLAN.

Calgary, Alta.

Miss Hall, Central Meth. Church. Enclosed please find money order for one year's renewal subscription to the "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead" (\$1.00). I would express my appreciation of the excellent standard you have so consistently maintained in the past, and understand the purpose to do it in the future.

REV. ED. S. BISHOP.

S. Mungo's Manse, Cushing, Que.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed I send you a Post Office Order for the sum of \$2.50 for my "Weekly Witness" and "World Wide" for 1914. The "Witness" in its editorials is a newspaper with a vision of one kind or another. From these the "Witness" differs in that its vision looks out on the spiritual and eternal, that is why it is

NOT ALARMED FOR 'KARLUK' AND CREW

Mr. Stefansson Thinks Ship Ice-Locked and May Remain Prisoner Until Summer.

MEN IN PARTY SAFE.

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—Further details of Mr. Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, and his ship, the "Karluk," were received by Mr. George J. Desbarats, Deputy Minister of Naval Affairs, this morning, and these details, says Mr. Desbarats, reassure him that the "Karluk" and all aboard her are safe. The ship is probably ice-locked north of Beechey Point and may not get out of Herschel Island or Prince Patrick Island until next summer.

Lake Mr. Stefansson, Mr. Desbarats places little faith in the story of the one native who said that the "Karluk" was in the bay of Richards Island last October. Mr. Stefansson is well in winter quarters at Collinsville Point with Dr. Anderson and the other scientists and members of the crew, the "Mary Sachs" and "Alaska."

The telegram received to-day from Mr. Stefansson was sent by messenger from Collinsville Point on February 2nd. It reached Dawson on Saturday and came from there over the Dominion Government telegraph line to Ashcroft on the main line of the C. P. R. and from there was despatched east.

The telegram reads in part: "Heard rumor that 'Karluk' was sighted in October last, steaming east through wide lanes past Richards Island. This rumor is discredited on the ground that it came from one native only, when there are others along the coast who might have seen her. I am awaiting arrival here. Phillips, Hudson Bay trader from Richards Island, who is expected here shortly."

Then Mr. Stefansson gives further particulars about other members of the party. "Left Point Barrow November 8th, reached Collinsville Point on the morning of the 14th. Schooners, 'Mary Sachs' and 'Alaska' safe. Men well. Plans for the winter and spring as reported from Point Barrow. Next summer 'Alaska' will wait for the Mackenzie ice trader from the Mackenzie River, Coronation Gulf, 'Mary Sachs,' if opportunity offers, will leave Herschel for Bank Island. 'Patrick Island' prepared to winter there for two years."

Mr. Desbarats explains that there is nothing alarming about the fact that the "Karluk" has not arrived at Herschel Island, even though she was due there last September. He said that not a vessel was able to get through the ice coming to the north last year owing to an unprecedented quantity of ice. She may not get through to Herschel or Prince Patrick Island for several months.

Stefansson left the "Karluk" at Beechey Point last September 22nd. Beechey Point is 220 miles southeast of Point Barrow and 370 miles northwest of Herschel. Richards Island is 220 miles southeast of Herschel. Stefansson went ashore at Beechey Point to shoot caribou. He had some mail from land in one week. He took about two weeks' provisions and had not been ashore long before a severe storm blew up. When it subsided he could not sight the "Karluk." He presumed she had drifted north with the wind, so set out to make the 150-mile trip to Point Barrow on foot. Along the way he inquired of the Eskimos if they had seen a sail, but learned that the "Karluk" was not in the area. He found no one had seen his ship, so he left for Collinsville Point on December 8th and arrived there on December 22nd.

FURTHER B.C. AID TO CANADIAN NORTHERN

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 24.—An extensive programme of new railway legislation was explained in the Legislature this afternoon by Sir Richard McBride. The first bill is to give an additional guarantee of principal interest on bonds of the Canadian Northern main line in British Columbia of \$10,000 a mile. This means an additional guarantee of \$5,110,000, the former guarantee for 501 miles, being raised from \$35,000 to \$40,000 per mile. The second bill explains the original design made by Mackenzie and Mann agreed to build a line equal to the Prairie section.

Plans, however, had been changed to meet the competition by the C.P.R. double-tracking, etc., and the best line in the west had been constructed. Steel bridges were substituted for wooden, heavier rails were laid, grades were cut down, etc., making the line much more costly. Another bill gives an additional \$75,000 per mile by way of construction between Vancouver and Fort George. This line got a \$35,000 per mile guarantee originally, and the increase will total about \$3,000,000. A third bill provides for a guarantee of \$35,000 per mile for the extension of the Pacific Great Eastern 330 miles beyond Fort George into the Peace River country. Messrs. Foley, Welch and Stewart are undertaking to finish this line within two years from the time of the full passage of the legislation. It will be a comparatively easy line to build.

Are You One of the Unfortunates

With Backache, Headache and That Tired Feeling.

M. So. Lister to the Story of George F. Stander, and Use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Handsworth, Sask., March 3rd.—(Special)—If you are one of those unfortunates who suffer from sore back, headache and tired feeling, develop into that makes work a hardship and life not worth living, the story of Geo. F. Stander, a well-known young man of this place, will interest you.

"For nearly ten years," Mr. Stander says, "I suffered from sore back and headache. I had a bad taste in my mouth in the morning and I was always tired. I finally decided that my kidneys were the cause of my troubles and decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I got half-a-dozen boxes, and before I had finished taking them I was completely cured."

"I advise anyone suffering as I did to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. They are healthy kidneys strain all impurities, all the seeds of disease, out of the blood. Weak Kidneys leave the result is nervousness, tired feeling and pains and aches that develop into Diabetes and Bright's Disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills make weak kidneys strong and healthy."

BOY LOST HIS LIFE IN ST. JOHN FIRE

St. John, N.B., Feb. 25.—On a young life was snuffed out and several people had narrow escapes from serious injury in a fire that last night destroyed the floor of the Grand Union Hotel opposite the Union Station.

Alfred Johnson, aged twelve years, who lived with his widowed mother in the hotel, was the victim. He was asleep in one of the rooms at the top of the building, and on account of the fierce flames firemen were unable to get into the top of the house where his room was located. It was not until the flames had been beaten into submission that members of the fire department were able to recover the little body.

Guests in the house were rudely awakened by the flames breaking into their rooms and several persons lost many of their belongings in the dash to the stairs. Johnson was awakened and awakened to find the end of the bed in flames and the floor and walls of the room burning fiercely. He escaped with only a few articles of clothing.

EXHIBITIONS CLASH.

Quebec Takes Dates That Conflict With Sherbrooke.

Quebec, Feb. 23.—As at present arranged the Sherbrooke and Quebec exhibitions are scheduled to take place in the same week. A delegation from the Sherbrooke Exposition Co. therefore arrived here to-day to endeavor to have the Quebec Exhibition Commission reconsider their decision of holding the local exhibition during the week commencing September 1st.

The representatives from the Sherbrooke Exposition Co. consider it unfair on the part of the local exhibition people to step in and put back the Quebec exhibition, which was arranged with the dates Sherbrooke has been using for the past thirty years.

The delegation waited on Mr. G. A. Vaudry, president of the Quebec Exhibition Commission, and Mr. Geo. Morin, minister of agriculture, this afternoon, and they made it clear that they did not intend to alter the plans nor change the dates for the next Quebec exhibition.

DANGERS OF FEDERALISM.

London, Feb. 23.—Viscount Morley, president of the House of Lords, presiding here at the Royal Institute at the University of London, delivered an introductory address on "Federalism." There were excellent reasons, he said, why federalism should be the catch word in the discussions of the day. There were two conditions of active interest upon which this subject directly bore—one was the new construction to be attached to Pitt's famous Act of 1792 and the other active but less cogent and less far-reaching, but happily not at all embittered, was the question whether machinery could be devised for mingling together the common interest of Britain with her dominions over the sea.

FAMINE RAVAGES NORTHEASTERN JAPAN

Washington, Feb. 24.—The State Department has received an appeal from the Famine Relief Society, composed of religious workers at Hachinohe, Amori-Ken, Japan, asking that publicity be given to the critical condition existing in that country.

CHANNEL TUNNEL PROJECT.

London, Feb. 24.—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Ronald McNeill asked the Prime Minister whether he was aware that an attempt was being made to revive the project of a tunnel under the Channel, and if so, whether the present proposal differed in any material respect from that advanced by military opinion many years ago, and consequently voted by the Government; and whether he had any information showing this opinion to have changed. If not, he trusted the Government would undertake to maintain the construction of a tunnel until the subject is again considered by a committee of naval and military experts, and give the House an opportunity of discussing it.

MILLERS WON CONTENTION.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Millers and food manufacturers generally throughout the country won a decisive victory yesterday when the Government today when the Supreme Court held that Federal inspectors could not condemn under the pure food law, "bleached" flour unless they proved that the flour contained deleterious ingredients added in bleaching to make the flour injurious to health.

LONDON 'TIMES' ONE PENNY.

London, Feb. 24.—Reports current for some time past that the price of the "Times" would shortly be reduced from three pence to a penny (2 cents), have crystallized in the morning's edition of this morning's "Daily Chronicle" that the reduction will take place in a few months. From other sources it is learned that arrangements are being made for the reduction in price. It is assumed that Kennedy Jones has disposed of his interest in the "Daily Mirror" to Lord Rothmere (Sir Harold Harmsworth), for a sum approximately \$1,000,000.

LONG ARM OF LAW IN THE NORTHLAND

Mounted Police Bring Back "Wanted" Persons After Perilous Chase.

JOURNEY OF HARDSHIPS.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—A weird tale of Canada's far northland is the recital of the adventures of Sergeant C. S. Harper, of the Mounted Police, who led a patrol in the mountains of the Yukon, a trapper who abducted a fifteen-year-old girl, Mildred Shaw, last fall and fled from Lake Saskatchewan in the wilderness country. The full report of the chase has been received at the headquarters of the Mounted Police here. The pursuit started on November 4 and over six weeks was required to reach the spot where the man and girl were found. The journey was one full of hardships, climbing mountains, wading ice-cold streams, forced to carry all supplies, with animals dying by the way or falling over cliffs.

WANTS HIS POST BACK.

Mr. Sulzer Starts to Regain Governorship.

Albany, N.Y., Feb. 23.—Mr. William Sulzer to-day instituted legal proceedings before Judge Alden Chester of the Supreme Court, with the purpose of regaining the governorship of New York which he was removed last October. An order was issued by the court commanding Comptroller Schmale to appear and show cause why a writ of mandamus, compelling him to take office, should not be granted.

When Attorney-General Carmody notified Justice Chester that he would oppose the granting of the writ, he was told to refuse it. He refused as a matter of law, holding that the court of impeachment already had passed on the contentions of Mr. Sulzer. An agreement then was made between the Attorney-General and Mr. Alexander S. Bacon, counsel for Mr. Sulzer, to facilitate the determination of the questions involved by the state courts.

MET KING AND QUEEN.

London, Feb. 24.—The Bishop of Yukon, with Mrs. Cantigny, dined with the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Randall Davidson at Lambeth Palace last night, where they met the King and Queen.

COUNCIL OF COMMERCE RECOMMENDED

Mr. Foster Suggests Body Representing Dominion Boards of Trade.

Toronto, Feb. 24.—A protest against granting naturalization to aliens on the present standard was made by J. L. Brodie, of the Sudbury Board of Trade, at the meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade, this afternoon. Mr. Brodie, in his address, urged the formation of a council of commerce representing the various boards of trade of the Dominion to confer with the Government at Ottawa once a year.

CORNWALL YOUTHS JAILED.

Cornwall, Feb. 23.—Sidney Foulley, aged 21 years, a sailor; James Tyo, aged 17, and Bernard Barney, aged 19, were before Police Magistrate Danis this afternoon on a charge of relieving Ernest Penney, of Ottawa, of his watch and watch fob, on the night of February 14. They met Penney, a stranger to them, in a local hotel, and were invited to have a drink with him. In the evening they were taken towards the north end and his pockets rifled of their contents.

DROPPING OF QUEENSTOWN.

Dublin, Ireland, Feb. 24.—At an "All-Ireland" meeting held to-night by representatives of the National League, the Lord Mayor of Dublin presiding, a resolution was adopted strongly protesting against the action of the British Postmaster-General, Herbert L. Samuel, in releasing the Cunard Steamship Company from its contract obligation to have its steamers call at Queenstown.

PLOUGHMAN STORY IS DISCREDITED

London, Feb. 26.—Mr. J. Obed Smith, Emigration Commissioner, investigated Father Bernard Faughnan's much advertised statement that a North of England farmer who advertised for a ploughman in a Canadian newspaper received 2,000 pleading applications from Westerners eager to return to England.

PICKED UP CREW AT SEA.

London, Feb. 24.—The crew of the British steamer "County of Devon" from Norfolk, February 1st, for Rotterdam, were saved at sea on February 20, by the German tank steamer "Deutschland," bound from Philadelphia for Copenhagen. This information was conveyed to the "Deutschland" to-day. No further details were given, and it is presumed that the "County of Devon" was overwhelmed in the recent heavy gale.

TO PURCHASE STREET RAILWAY.

Brantford, Ont., Feb. 23.—The citizens of Brantford will be asked to provide \$270,000 for the purchase of the street railway from the Grand Valley Road.

MONCTON, N.B., VISITED BY SERIOUS FIRE

Moncton, N.B., Feb. 25.—Moncton's market building, in which were located the city offices, is in ruins. About 5:45 o'clock this morning fire was seen in the rear of the city building on the ground floor and it had then made such headway that the flames were ready to burst through the windows.

Less than an hour after an alarm was sounded in the whole city building was in flames. It was practically abandoned and efforts concentrated upon preventing the fire spreading. The brick walls, the burning timber kept the flames from spreading. In check, but the forked tongues leaped from the windows in front and along both sides also in the rear, and interior was a seething caldron with everything combustible being rapidly devoured. The sight was spectacular and hundreds of citizens braved the twelve below zero weather to watch the conflagration.

HELPING THE BOY TO HELP HIMSELF

Montreal Boys' Home and Shawbridge Farm Need More Public Support.

At the annual meeting of the Boys' Home at Montreal last week twenty-five of the eighty-six boys at the farm were present in their cadet uniforms and enlivened the proceedings with their very creditable and musical renditions of several difficult numbers, including "Sweet and Low," a Barcarolle by Tosti, a solo, Handel's "Where'er You Walk." The singing of the boys was a very pleasant feature of the meeting, and when considered in connection with the exhibits of manual work done at the farm, served to bring to those present a vivid realization of what was being accomplished at the farm in taking unruly and illiterate boys and making useful citizens of them by bringing them under refining and beneficial influences.

Mr. John R. Dougal, in his presidential address, emphasized the need of new permanent buildings at the farm to house the rapidly-growing colony of boys and their parents. A report showed that the financial position of the farm had been improved, partly by the campaign for funds and partly by the increased Government grant for maintenance, following a visit to the farm by Sir Lorimer Gouin. The receipts for the year had been \$18,964 and the expenditures \$18,752, leaving a surplus of \$212. The campaign for a \$100,000 fund had been only partly successful, \$45,000 being raised, of which \$25,000 had been paid up.

CHICAGO WOMEN HUSTLE FOR VOTES

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Thousands of Chicago women had their first real experience to-day with the ballot and the right of equal nomination of candidates for the City Council. There was some excitement in wards in which women candidates were running in opposition to men. In the wards where women sought the polls early and the women candidates toured the wards and hustled for votes in approved political fashion.

NO MERCY FOR THIS MILITANT

London, Feb. 24.—Phyllis Brady, a militant suffragette, accused of arson, was sentenced to eighteen months in prison at hard labor by a magistrate at the London Sessions to-day, despite the jury's recommendation of mercy on the ground that she had been led astray by older militants.

CONFIRMS STORY OF VISIT OF DUKE OF TECK.

Lord Leopold Guy Francis Grenville Brockleford to the earl of Warwick, who was entertained at the Mount Royal Club in Montreal, by Mr. Charles R. Hosmer, confirms the cable reports that the Duke and Duchess of Teck will come to Canada during the coming summer, the intention of the Duke being to visit the different military camps of the country and Lord Brooke will be on his staff.

ANOTHER OLYMPIC GAMES APPEAL

London, Feb. 24.—The British Olympic committee has decided to make another appeal for a fund of \$200,000 to provide effective representation at the Olympic Games to be held at Berlin in 1916. Recently the Duke of West-Down, who is chairman of the committee, which aspired to raise \$500,000 through a national subscription for the same purpose, resigned, having failed of his purpose.

BIG CATCH OF FUR.

The Pas, Man., Feb. 22.—J. Cleo, of Russell, Manitoba, and Ed. Bertrand, of Ottawa, veteran trappers, came to town Friday with the largest catch of furs known in the history of this district. In all they have about \$6,000 worth of furs. They went out on September 4 last and spent about four months on the 400 miles north of the Arctic Circle, with the largest catch of furs known in the history of this district. In all they have about \$6,000 worth of furs. They went out on September 4 last and spent about four months on the 400 miles north of the Arctic Circle, with the largest catch of furs known in the history of this district. In all they have about \$6,000 worth of furs.

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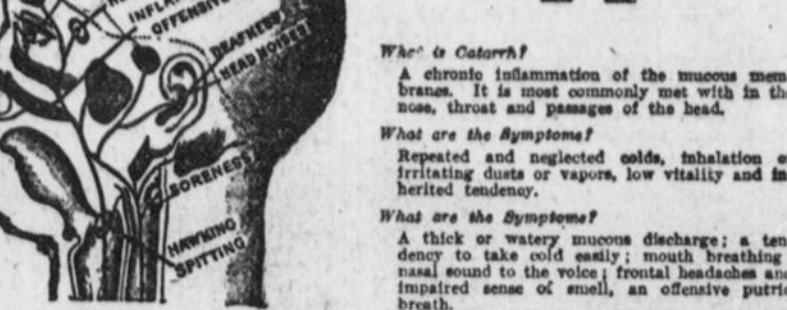
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FAVOROUS CATARRH SPECIALIST INTERVIEWED

What is Catarrh? A chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose, throat and sinuses. What are the symptoms? Repeated and neglected colds, irritation of the nose, throat and sinuses, watering of the eyes. What are the symptoms? A thick or watery mucous discharge; a tendency to take cold easily; mouth breathing; nasal sound to the voice; frontal headache and impaired sense of smell, an offensive purgative. Symptoms of Catarrh of the neighboring organs are frequently present, such as dryness and itching of the throat; Deafness from Catarrh of the middle ear, buzzing sounds and watering of the eyes. Does the presence of these symptoms invariably indicate the disease? Yes, if you have even some of the above symptoms, you may know for a surety that Catarrh has started its insidious ravages in your system.



This figure represents the nasal cavity, and cavities, to which the germs of Catarrh lodge, and get into their work of destruction. The dark patches are the cavities, the black lines the canals. You can see clearly the cause of Deafness, Eye and Ear troubles, frontal headaches; also see how the germs work down the throat on to the lungs, and into the vital organs.

LESS EAGER TO LEAVE OLD LAND

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—Immigration to Canada has increased seven-fold in the last ten years, according to the annual report of the Department of the Interior, tabled to-day. The total number of newcomers to Canada last year was 400,000, an increase over the previous year of 50,000. Homestead entries last year totalled 34,000, which makes an estimated population of 80,000. The number of entries shows a slight decrease, but it is explained by the fact that many American settlers purchased land outright.

NO APOLOGY FOR COST OF MILITIA

Col. Hughes Says He Is Spending Less Than Any Former Militia Minister.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, minister of militia, at the seventh annual banquet of the Association of the officers of the Medical Services of Canada, held in the Chateau Laurier to-night, frankly declared that he had no apology to make for the money he is spending on the Canadian militia. He said that he is spending less money on his department than any other Minister of Militia has done since Confederation, and avowed that no money spent by the Government reaches the pockets of the people so quickly again as that spent by the Militia Department.

CLERICS AS CAUSE OF WAR.

In commenting on war, he maintained that he is inclined to think sometimes that more wars are caused by clergymen than by any other class of men. Wars, he said, are seldom caused by soldiers, yet soldiers are always called upon to settle them. Referring to the proposal to celebrate the 100 years of peace between Great Britain and the United States, Colonel Hughes claimed that since the beginning of the twelfth century there has been more bloodshed than in any other fourteen consecutive years in comparatively modern times. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who was the chief guest, said in reply to a toast drunk in his honor, that he was a great believer in discipline and held that every one is better for a little of it.

CHARLES BECKER TO BE TRIED AGAIN

Albany, N.Y., Feb. 24.—The conviction of Charles Becker, a former New York police lieutenant, of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, was reversed, and the conviction of the four gunmen for the same crime was affirmed to-day by the Court of Appeals. Practically all responsibility for errors committed at the trial of Becker was placed upon Justice Goff. The serious error attributed to District Attorney Whitman was that in his opening address he struck a blow at Becker as a "grafter." Becker was held on trial for grafting. It was held, the District Attorney should not have made this statement because it might have prejudiced the jury. The court said that it was impossible in an opinion to portray the unfavorable atmosphere that existed at the time of the trial, but stated that some of the rulings of Justice Goff were held to have prejudiced the defendant's case.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—An interesting return was laid on the table of the House to-day which shows the growth of free rural mail delivery service. Since September, 1911, there have been established in Ontario 520 rural routes with 46,577 boxes. The Province of Prince Edward Island is now almost completely served, there having been established under Mr. Pelletier's direction 83 new routes serving 3,914 families. In the other provinces the following number of routes have been established: Quebec, 125; Nova Scotia, 42; New Brunswick, 98; Manitoba, 21; Alberta, 5; Saskatchewan, 5.

PETERBOROUGH PASTOR DEAD.

Peterborough, Ont., Feb. 22.—The Rev. T. J. Mansell, pastor of Charlotte Street Methodist Church, died suddenly to-night a few minutes after arriving at the parsonage from church. He had taken the evening service in his pulpit as usual.

How To Get It

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CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Some Centres Report Improvement, But Conservatism Still a Prominent Feature.

Table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Close. Includes items like Mess pork, Lard, etc.

Winnipeg Grain Market. Winnipeg, Feb. 26.—Trading was light on the wheat market in options and prices easier for May, while July was firmer.

Cash quotations were: Wheat—No. 1 northern, 91 1/2-92 1/2; No. 2 northern, 88 1/2-89 1/2; No. 3 northern, 85 1/2-86 1/2.

Toronto, February 26.—Trade today was firm on the Board of Trade to-day, and corn was steady. Quotations are as follows:

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, 96c to 97c, outside, 94c to 95c; No. 1 northern, \$1.01; No. 2 northern, 91c to 1c.

Manitoba live stock market. About 1,100 head of butchers' cattle, 200 calves, 150 sheep and lambs, and 1,500 hogs, were offered for sale today.

Wholesalers report a slight expansion in business, caused by the spring buying of the interior merchants, who expect an increase in settlers in many parts and also renewed activity in railway construction.

FARMERS' MARKETS. In February.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price. Includes items like Butter, Eggs, etc.

There is little of interest to note in the cheese situation at present on account of the fact that supplies on spot are very limited, and outside of some small sales of finest Western goods being made for local consumption.

The tone of the market for most lines of provisions continues firm with a fair trade doing for the season of the year, but the demand is principally for small lots to fill actual wants.

EACH FOR HIMSELF WHEN "MONROE" SANK

No Effort Was Made to Arouse the Sleeping Passengers, Says Witness.

Philadelphia, Feb. 26.—Launching into an attack upon the captain and other officers of the "Monro," Clarence H. Davis, a horse raiser of York, Pa., who was one of the survivors of the disaster, declared at the Government probe here today that so far as he could observe, "it was every man for himself" when the "Monro" was rammed and began to sink.

LEPROSY CASE FOUND IN SASKATCHEWAN

First Case of Dread Disease Ever Reported in the Province.

The first case of leprosy ever reported in the Province of Saskatchewan is a woman living in the north-western part of the province. A doctor discovered a suspicious case some few weeks ago and immediately reported the authorities.

HANGING RELIC OF BARBARISM, SAYS DEAN

Calgary, Alt., Feb. 22.—A lethal chamber connected with every jail and pen, in which condemned murderers are hanged, was condemned by Very Rev. E. M. Paget D.D., dean of the Pro-Cathedral Church of the Redeemer, in the course of a sermon on "Capital Punishment," delivered last night.

EX-MAYOR NATHAN COMING.

The Italians of Montreal are much interested in the news recently received from Rome to the effect that Signor Ernesto Nathan, ex-mayor of Rome, is about to be appointed general commissioner for the Italian Government at the Panama Exposition which is to be held in San Francisco next year.

MEN SHOULD DRILL OR PAY.

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, addressing the Canadian Artillery Association this afternoon, said men who spent their time in drilling in the militia of Canada, it was much better to spend their time in drilling than in loafing around clubs or saloons.

SAM'S GOLD COAST SCHEME.

Berlin, Feb. 26.—The "Vossische Zeitung" today publishes a special despatch from Durazzo reporting that an American missionary, who is travelling through the south from Elbasan, in Albania, has been captured by a band of brigands.

THE PASSING OF A GREAT CARTOONIST

Sir John Tenniel, for Fifty Years With "Punch," Dies in London.

London, Feb. 26.—Sir John Tenniel, for many decades the leading British cartoonist, died today at the age of ninety-two.

LEVIATHAN LAUNCHED.

Belfast, Ireland, Feb. 26.—The launching to-day of the "Britannic," the 50,000-ton White Star liner, marks an important development in engineering history.

CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME.

London, Feb. 27.—It fell to Hamar Greenwood, the Canadian-born member for Sunderland, to move the principal resolution at a large and influential meeting held in the city for the furtherance of the Channel tunnel scheme.

"DROPPING THE PILOT."

Probably the most widely known of his cartoons is that which illustrated the resignation of Prince Bismarck in 1890 and was called "Dropping the Pilot."

FOR WOMEN INSPECTORS.

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—A request will be made to the Canadian Immigration Department by the National Council of Women for the placing of women on the board of inspectors of children who are admitted to Canada from the United States.

CAPTAIN OF THE "ARCADIAN" CENSURED.

Toronto, Feb. 26.—Captain McIntyre of the steamer "Arcadian," of the Canadian Inter-Lake Line, Limited, Toronto, whose vessel was stranded in the storm on Lake Huron on November 3 last, while en route from Cleveland to Port Arthur with a cargo of general merchandise, is censured by Commander Henry St. George Lindsay, Dominion wreck commissioner, for his error and lack of judgment in assuming command of the vessel.

FIRE DESTROYS HOTEL AT CEDOUX.

Cedoux, Sask., Feb. 23.—Fire which broke out about 11 o'clock this morning totally destroyed the King's Hotel, entailing a loss of over \$21,000, upon which there is insurance of \$5,000.

JUDGE'S RULING IN LOCAL OPTION CASE

Brockville, Feb. 26.—W. A. Johnston, judge of the peace at Brockville, Ontario, was tried here today on a charge of perjury. The accusation arose in connection with what is known as the residence clause in the local option law, which restricts the right of voting to bona fide residents of the municipality.

The defendants having been absent in Saskatchewan during several months, though retaining their homes in Kempsville, were challenged at the polls in the recent local option election, and having sought legal advice as to the matter, both took the oath as residents. Nearly a dozen electors, it is said, were in a similar position of temporary absence from home, and the legal scrupulousness challenged all of them on voting day.

COMPANIONS HAD DIED.

Dr. Douglas Mawson, the Australian Antarctic explorer, returned to Adelaide, Australia, to-day from the Antarctic on board the "Aurora." The following story is from the pen of Dr. Douglas Mawson himself: Adelaide, Australia, Feb. 26.—To-day I successfully terminated my undertaking without further loss of life. Last year our Western Antarctic base, in charge of Frank Wild, and also some members of the main base, returned. It will be remembered that owing to the deaths of Lieut. Ninnis, of the Royal Fusiliers, and Dr. Mertz, while on sledging journey, I arrived at our winter quarters too late to return that year. The sub-Antarctic base also has been kept in commission this second year.

WHAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

Following is a summary of the work accomplished by my expedition to the Antarctic, which arrived here to-day on board the "Aurora": First—The successful negotiation of a safe sphere of action, where conditions were practically unknown, resulting in the discovery of new lands and islands.

DASH INTO THE UNKNOWN.

Regarding the party I led: My companions were Lieut. R. E. S. Ninnis, of the Royal Fusiliers, and Dr. Xavier Mertz, an expert Swiss ski-runner, the object of the dash being as far east as possible to ascertain the nature of the land in that direction. We were assisted by sixteen dogs in dragging a load of over 1,700 pounds.

CANADIAN APPELMENT ALONE RESPONSIBLE FOR DISCRIMINATION

London, Feb. 26.—Interviewed by the Canadian subject of the alleged discrimination against Canadian apples among Covent Garden brokers and the proposed establishment of a Canadian sales office in London, Mr. Smith, a Niagara fruit magnate, who has been in close touch with Covent Garden since his arrival, stated that the charges made against the London brokers are without the slightest foundation.

HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF JOHN MACDONALD'S BIRTH

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—Preparations are being made to fittingly celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Sir John A. Macdonald, which occurs on January 11, 1915. Preliminary organization has already begun and it is intended to make the event national in character. There will be a committee in charge of each province, just what form the celebration will take will be left to the committee.

LONE DASH IN THE POLAR WILDS

Trudged Across Antarctic Plateau for Four Weeks in Solitude.

London, Feb. 27.—A significant utterance from the Bishop of Chester regarding re-union with Rome was made yesterday at a discussion on the financial needs, after quoting the decision of the Lambeth Conference in 1888, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Jayne said that attention should first be directed to the spiritual needs of the hand. Many hearts which yearned toward Rome would be glad indeed of reasonable terms on which they could draw nearer to the great church of so many splendored works, but as long as the position laid down by Cardinal Manning, regarding the infallibility of the Pope, was maintained, it was worse than useless to dream of union, as the English Church could not sacrifice scriptural truth, and therefore the Lambeth Conference had reluctantly made the members of the church to turn their eyes in a different direction.

BURN AND GIVE AWAY.

Dunbar, Scotland, Feb. 26.—An "unborn squad" of militant suffragettes to-day burned to the ground the historic parish church of the village of Whitekirk, near here, a large quantity of suffrage literature was left strewn about the scene.

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DEATH OF MERTZ THE SWISS.

On the morning of January 7 Mertz's condition grew much worse, and about midnight January 7 he passed away. My own condition was such as to make it impossible for me to determine to push on to the last. Of the month that followed, which was consumed on the one hand by a close fight with starvation, and on the other hand by the struggle to lay ahead, I do not wish to be reminded. It snowed and drifted almost every day.

OBJECT AND EQUIPMENT.

New York, Feb. 26.—The Mawson expedition into the Antarctic set out from Tasmania on the ship "Aurora" on December 17, 1911, with the object of making a complete geographical and magnetic survey of the unexplored coast between Cape Adare and Gauseburg, a distance of more than 2,000 miles. The expedition consisted of three men, thirty-two sledges, and a pack of well-trained Greenland dogs under the leadership of Dr. Douglas Mawson.

FEL LINTO YAWNING ABYSS.

Hastening back to the yawning abyss, as our eyes became dazzled by the dark blue light from below an injured dog was observed caught on a ledge, and he was rescued. He was not observed at the same place again, but I was certain where he was, not by certainly to instantaneous death.

ANGLICAN BISHOP ON REUNION WITH ROME

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Application for Scoutmaster's warrant has been received from Mr. Harold Smith, of the 13th (Rusw Memorial) Troop. Mr. Smith has been working with the troop for so long that we forget when his three months' probation expired. He and his P.L. made themselves famous at camp last summer by being the subjects of the classical song, "One Man and His Boy, etc."

There actually has been a man in touch with the Provincial Headquarters' office looking for Scout work. This is Mr. Bauer, lately come to Montreal from Buffalo, where he had charge of a troop under the Boy Scouts of America. He also had experience in Scout work in New York, so ought to be a valuable addition to our staff of officers in Montreal. It will not take long to place him. Troops looking for assistants please apply quickly.

Our friend the Weather Man is in the bad books of the Scouts in Montreal, having prevented two important events from taking place at the close of last week. These are the combined snowshoe and ski outing of the Western District on Friday night, and the hockey match between the Central and Western stars on Saturday evening. We wonder who ate up the sandwiches and cake provided for the former.

We regret to give official notice of the formal disbanding of the 5th (1st Outrigger) Troop, who have had one of the most famous careers of any of the Montreal District troops. There seemed to be nothing else to do but disband under the circumstances, though it is not pleasant to lose this troop from our list of active units. Most of the Scouts are joining other troops nearby.

The S.M. of the 5th Troop was overheard at the telephone lately ordering a number of "dolls" from a lumber dealer. The 1st Westmount have taken in a number of new recruits of late, but we didn't think they were as young as this would show them to be.

P.L. Martin, of the 11th, met with an accident at the troop headquarters last week when he dislocated his elbow. The doctor who was summoned to attend him allowed the other members of the troop to do the bandaging after he had attended to the dislocation, so that they were able to put into practice some of the first aid instructions they have received. P.L. Martin stood his ordeal like a true Scout.

The 18th (St. Martin's) Troop has given up their headquarters in the last district. They will now be able to resume work which has been interrupted since the church building was condemned.

Canon Renaud, Chaplain of the 35rd, has great ability as a bear. His exhibition of that ferocious beast's antics at the troop birthday banquet quite frightened the younger recruits.

PROFICIENCY BADGES.

PASSED HANDYMAN'S TEST.

Name	Troop
W. Storey	11th
H. Laws	"
J. Archer	"
T. Penfold	"
W. Neilson	12th
W. Phelan	"
S. Longmore	18th
H. Capel	"
E. Warner	"
H. Dietrich	25th
W. Westover	"
J. Robinson	33rd
H. Hewitt	"
A. Broderick	"
H. W. Martin	40th
G. Whiting	"



I see that some of the troops are doing good work, assisting the aged and infirm, and lifeboat men in their arduous winter duties. One fellow, not long ago, while going to a meeting noticed a light at sea where no light should have been, and he immediately let go, while his hand was burned through to the bone. The Scout in trying to drag him away also received a shock which knocked him down. Boy Scout training came in handy. He remembered the paper was a non-conductor of electricity, and using several of the newspapers which he was delivering, he succeeded in dragging the man to safety, subsequently carrying him to his home and rendering first aid.

An award has just been made from the Carnegie Hero Fund to a boy of Kane, Illinois, who in spite of the fact that he only had one arm, dived into a lake where a number of youngsters were bathing and rescued one of them who had been seized with cramp. I don't know whether he was a Scout or not, but if not in name he was one in reality. Truly it is worth while to belong to this brotherhood, whose root principle is that of all heroism—to be useful and to help others even in the face of danger.

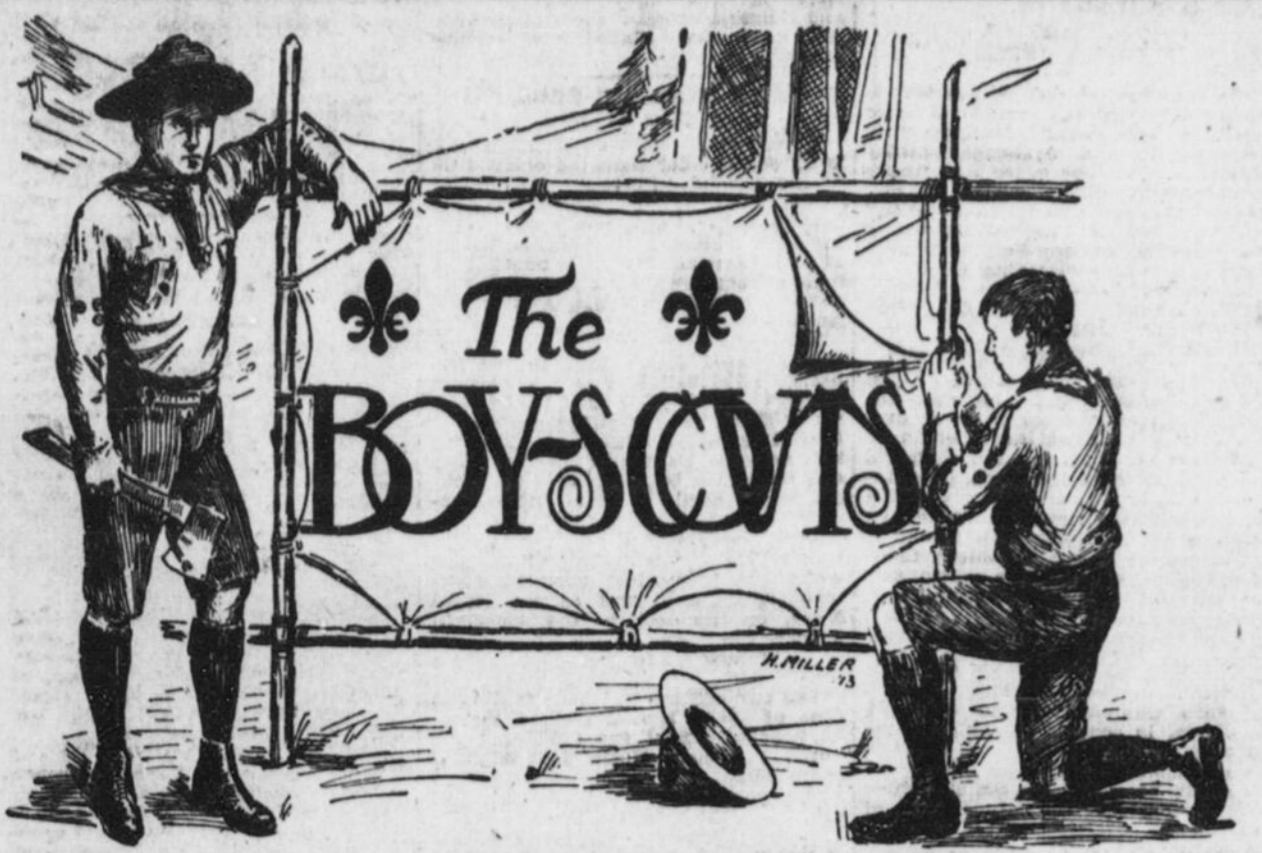
How fast can you skate a mile? A young Norwegian recently covered 1,500 metres, which is about fifteen-sixteenths of a mile, in two minutes and nineteen and one-half seconds—a new "world's record."

The Turkish government, recently took an unusual way to celebrate its retention of the ancient city of Adrianople, the object of so much desperate fighting and bitter controversy during the Balkan War. It issued a special series of three postage stamps, each of which bore the word "Adrianople" and a picture of the famous mosque of Selim II. The stamps were used only one month, and only in the Turkish Empire.

PROFICIENCY BADGE EXAMINATIONS.

Date	Time	Place	Examiner
Wed. Mar. 4th	8:00 p.m.	Victoria Hall, Westmount	Capt. Guevar
Thurs. " 5th	7:30 p.m.	Outremont Fire Station	S. M. Dunbar
Fri. " 6th	8:00 p.m.	325 Victoria Ave.	S. M. Allen
Fri. " 6th	7:30 p.m.	Outremont Fire Station	S. M. Dunbar
Fri. " 6th	8:00 p.m.	Victoria Hall Westmount	S. M. Allen
Wed. " 11th	8:00 p.m.	Guards' Armory, Drill Hall	S. M. Lyman
Sat. " 14th	3:00 p.m.	Prov. Hq. Office	S. M. Lyman

Cook's examination: Each Scout to cook at home and bring in Irish stew, rice pudding and tea. Ex-biscuit.



ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DOMINION COUNCIL

The annual meeting of the Dominion Council of Boy Scouts was held on Friday afternoon last, at three o'clock, in the Railway Committee Room of the Senate at Ottawa. About 40 gentlemen were present, and the meeting was honored by the presence of the Chief



DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

Scout for Canada, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who remained during the whole hour and a half of the duration of the meeting, appearing deeply interested in everything that was said.

The representatives to this meeting from the Province of Quebec were Col. Burland, provincial commissioner; Lt.-Col. Cole and Capt. Duff, district commissioners, and Mr. Paterson, provincial secretary.

Promptly at three o'clock the signal was given for the arrival of His Royal Highness, who took his place on the platform to the right of Col. Sherwood, the chairman and Dominion commissioner. Col. Sherwood opened the meeting with a few remarks relative to the interest the Chief Scout has shown in the progress of the Movement, and then called on Col. Cole, who presented a resolution expressing the appreciation of the meeting for the assistance His Royal Highness has given to our work during the past year. This resolution was seconded by Col. Gooderham of Toronto and carried with applause.

In replying to this resolution the Duke caused loud applause by stating at the outset that in all that assembly there was probably no keener Scout than himself, and by declaring his desire to promote the Movement by every means in his power. It was not hard to see that this was most sincerely meant. Continuing, His Royal Highness declared that character-building was the essential aim of the Scout



COL. J. H. BURLAND.

Movement, and that it is most important to keep this aim constantly before us.

Following the Duke's address, the Minister of Militia, the Hon. Sam Hughes, was called upon. His remarks dealt with the importance of training the youth of the country, and of the Scout and Cadet Movements working together to this end. He emphasized the fact that the Scout Movement had done a great deal to bring out the individuality of the boys, and stated that we must seek to go between the two extremes of excessive militarism and excessive anti-militarism. He remembered that the Scout Movement had really started at the Government House, Ottawa, when Mr. Thompson Seton had had a conference with Earl Grey, giving an exhibition of the work of his boys in the grounds of the House. Gen. Baden-Powell had started his movement a year or so afterwards. The next business was the passing of a resolution of regret at the death of Lord Strathcona, proposed by Mr. Noel Marshall, of Toronto, and seconded by Col. Burland.

Mr. Hammond Provincial Secretary for Ontario, being called upon for his views on this question, stated that the scheme tried by Ontario for Scout Rangers had been most successful at the four points where it had been put into operation. Proceeding he spoke of the need of more military methods in the Scout organization, and of the advantage of using the Scout method alone. What was proposed was an organization of Scout Rangers or Scout Cadets, to carry on advanced Scout training, with membership open only to those who had passed through the Scouts. The ranks of the Scoutmasters could be recruited from it, and they could train at the Scout camp in the summer time.

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As an indication of the widespread interest taken in the Movement, His Royal Highness gave particular notice of the fund lately collected to finance the headquarters work in Ottawa. In response to his appeal sent out to a selected list of names all over the country, \$35,000 had already been subscribed. With the \$15,000 donated by the late Lord Strathcona, this brings the total up to \$50,000, and he fully expected another \$10,000 before the list closed. Three subscribers had given the sum of \$2,000 each, these being: Henry Pellatt, Sir Edmund Osler, and Mr. William Price of Quebec.

The method of applying this sum has not yet been fully decided upon, but the first duty would be to provide for the employment of a Dominion Secretary.

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Mr. Gerald H. Brown, secretary of the Dominion Council, was then called on for his annual report. Before presenting it he read messages of regret at the absence from Mr. W. L. Roy of Hamilton; Ven. Archdeacon Grey, of Edmonton; Hon. Mr. MacKinnon, of P.E.I.; Col. Jas. Walker, of Alberta; Mr. Baxter, provincial secretary for Alberta, and Hon. Mr. Hinneage, of B.C.

The annual report of the Dominion Council stated in opening that the present machinery of control is not nearly equal to the demands upon it. Returns had been received from many localities, so that no figures as to the total growth of the Movement in Canada could be given. The increase of interest could be seen in the fact that the interest of the boys themselves had lapsed it was usually not their fault. The census returns were given for Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

The report then stated that the King's Challenge Flag had been won for the second time in succession by the 1st Paris Troop, which has 28 Kings Scouts out of 28 members. The report emphasized the need of an executive officer, the same time granting the importance of preserving local autonomy for the provinces. One pressing need was the re-organization of the Dominion Council, executive appointments, and a committee and of trustees for the funds lately collected. The report was adopted on motion of Col. Daniel, of N.B., seconded by Mr. Hammond, of Ontario.

Col. Gooderham, of Toronto, seconded the appointment of a committee and of trustees for the funds lately collected. The report was adopted on motion of Col. Daniel, of N.B., seconded by Mr. Hammond, of Ontario.

Col. Burland then read a series of recommendations of a practical nature which had been passed by the Provincial Council of Quebec. These were seconded by Col. Gooderham, and as they deserved more careful consideration than could be given them at the meeting, they were referred to the executive to be appointed, with power to act on them as soon as decided upon. These recommendations will be found in another column.

The matter of a senior organization for Scouts who had passed the Scouting age was introduced by Col. Burland. He stated that the subject had been proposed by himself at the last annual meeting, when it was left to a committee who had done nothing. The Quebec Council felt that something should be done right away, but they had not pushed it as they did not wish to act

checkers and cooking. All the lights were put out and a search light was put out and a search light was flashed on the scene, making it very effective.

After the toast to the King was honored, the proficiency badges won by members of the troop were presented by the Provincial Secretary. Then cheers were given for S. M. Walden and A. S. M. Harding, and after a short speech by the Chaplain, Canon Renaud, the wedges were removed and the troop dismissed. It was forgotten to say that the banquet lasted eleven o'clock after having thoroughly



PROV. SEC. PATERSON.

visibility of ignoring the extreme anti-militarism. We have too much decentralization at present, and we also should consider ourselves more independent of control from England. He emphasized the need of a more rugged manhood in Canada, and of introducing more rugged methods into our Scout training. Later in the meeting Col. Burland moved that a committee of three members from Quebec, three from Ontario, and others as may be considered advisable be appointed to discuss a senior organization. This motion was carried.

The veteran Senator, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, was called on for a few remarks, and further emphasized the



PROV. SEC. HAMMOND.

need of a more rugged manhood. He advised that private schools should pay more attention to Scout training.

Col. Gwynne, head of the Cadet Movement for Canada, spoke of the relation of the Scouts and Cadets. He held that there is room for both Movements in a large country like our own, and spoke of his desire to help on the Scouts in every way possible. It is reported that the Cadet Movement had trained over 7000 school teachers in physical training, and would be glad to lend instructors to the Scout troops whenever desired. He said he was in favor of the boys joining both organizations, as Cadets would learn more by joining the Scouts than if they remained merely Cadets. Cadet work was usually taken during school hours, while Scout training came after school.

Mr. Ingleton, a Scoutmaster from New Brunswick, sent up specially for this meeting by the Lieut.-Governor of the province, spoke of the work there, and was followed by the Dominion Secretary, Mr. Brown, who emphasized the desirability of working along the lines throughout Canada, and as far as possible along the lines found for work best by experience in the Old Country. He asked that no radical changes be made in organization in Canada without submission of the plan to the Dominion Council.

Col. Cole spoke shortly to the same point, and in resolution by Major Birdwhistle, seconded by Mr. Marshall, the gratitude of those present was expressed to Mr. Brown for his voluntary services in the position of secretary. The meeting then adjourned.

Tuesday, March 3—Camp Committee.
Friday, March 6—Entertainment, Lachine Troops.
Saturday, March 7—Exhibition Committee.

OUR EXHIBITION

The Scouts of Montreal have never joined together to give a complete exhibition of the work they are doing and the things they are interested in. Consequently the public do not know as much about us as they ought to know. By the public we mean your father and mother, and the other fellow who isn't in the Scouts, and his parents who perhaps don't want him to join a troop because they don't think it would be worth while for him to do so.

The public know in a general way that the Scouts wear a uniform and carry sticks, and that they are taught to bandage people and to signal and to bridge together. Some of them know by this time that the Scouts practice good turns. But that is as far as their knowledge goes, because those are the only things we have taken the trouble to show them. Would you blame a person for not being very much interested in an organization that only provides a uniform (and a stick) and teaches how to bandage and signal and to bridge? There's not very much to that.

WHAT SCOUTING MEANS.

Now what we want to do is to show people that Scouting means far more than just this; in fact, that it includes so much that it is almost impossible to show it all. The best way to do this is to have our Exhibition on the Proficiency Badges, because there is no other boy's organization in the world that gives the chance of so many different lines of work as are offered by our badges.

Of course we could advertise the names of the badges and particulars about them more widely and it would be less trouble than running an exhibition. But names and particulars never mean anything real to those who read them, and in fact are rather dry as one looks them over. The only way to really impress what our badges mean is to show the Scouts actually working at them, and this is just what is planned for our Exhibition.

RICE PUDDING AND OMELETTES.

Think of the difference between merely reading bridge building and seeing the Scouts at work on the trestles for the bridges and the thatching of the huts, and perhaps working a cross-cut saw on a log in

true lumberman fashion. How much more reality would be given to the value of the Cook's Badge when one could see the Scouts with their fires or their gas ranges actually turning out baked biscuit and rice pudding and omelettes! (One taste of these dishes would be more impressive than a dozen pages of printed matter about what every holder of the Cook's Badge must be able to do.)

Each one of the badges that can be illustrated in this way (it might be dangerous to illustrate the Marksman and Bee Farmer) will be given a booth in the exhibition hall, and one troop will be in charge of fitting up each one and demonstrating it. As the Exhibition will probably be open for a "Friday evening, Saturday afternoon, and Saturday evening, it will need relays of Scouts in each booth so that no one will have to spend too much time on duty at a stretch. All these arrangements, however, will be under the direction of the Scoutmaster in charge of each booth, and it will be a matter of friendly rivalry between the troops to see which ones will have their shops best arranged.

Most of the badges have been allotted to the troops who are to take charge of them, and some of these are already hard at work preparing their demonstrations. Of course all the troops cannot have badges to look after, there aren't enough to go round—but there will be many jobs outside the booth demonstrations, and no one will be overlooked in the final arrangements. This is to be an exhibition put on by ALL.

WILL AFFECT THE WHOLE MOVEMENT.

As it is a combined affair in which the whole city will take part, its success or failure will come back on the whole movement. So everyone who has already been given or will be given a part to carry out will be responsible to all the other Scouts for the way he carries out his share. If he does well it will mean credit for all of us; if he fails to do well it will reflect on all the Scouts and officers. Everybody should feel, therefore, that he has been given a very responsible piece of work when he is asked to do anything in connection with the Exhibition, and should study his part and work for it so hard, that he will be sure of contributing toward the success of the whole affair. It is only when all the parts are well done that the whole will be successful.

'A SCOUT SMILES AND WHISTLES.'



OUR TENDERFOOT—NO CASTOR OIL!

enjoyed the oyster supper, games and some songs. We wish her to express our thanks to the host and hostess for the splendid evening they gave us.

TROOP SECRETARY.

ST. ANDREW'S EAST.

Last Tuesday evening the Provincial Secretary paid a visit to St. Andrew's East, which is just across the Ottawa River from Point Fortune, in Ontario. The matter has been thought of for some time, and the Provincial office has been in correspondence with Miss Walsh, who is a school-teacher and very much interested in seeing this work started. The matter was laid before the Recreation Club of the town, which was assembled for its weekly meeting (it happened to be the annual "pie-night") and it was decided to proceed with the organization of a troop with such assistance as the club could give in the way of leadership. The matter is now left over until an illustrated lecture can be given on the Scout Movement, when the troop will be definitely established. The reception given to the scheme and the pie were excellent.

ST. ANDREW'S.

The St. Andrew's Troop, team played a draw match with St. Andrew's Sunday School Intermediates last Monday evening, the final score being 3 to 2. The playing of Henry in goal was excellent, while the forwards put in some fast work. Troops will arrange matches for Monday evenings 8 to 9 on the Westmount Park rink may communicate with Jack Martin, 447 Strathcona avenue (West 2095). The line-up of St. Andrew's Troop was:—

G. Henry	Goal
S. Atchison	Point
A. Sharpe	Cover
Thom	Rover
J. Martin (capt.)	Centre
W. Brisbane	Right
G. Eckstein	Left

33RD TROOP.

St. Thomas' Troop held its birthday banquet last Monday evening, and no casualties are yet reported. The first part of the evening was spent in playing off the scheduled games in the inter-patrol "Floorball" league, and then the lantern slides of Camp Tamara-couts were shown and explained by the Provincial Secretary. They brought back tender memories to those who had been present at the Camp last summer, and many glances were turned towards the Honor Pennant that holds a prominent position on the walls of the club-room. It was WHISPERED that the troop is going to try and win the pennant again this summer.

After the lantern lecture everyone repaired to the lecture-chamber where the banquet was held. The troop is so large and flourishing that it took some very delicate arranging to get everyone seated, but by several of the Scouts holding their breath and so making room for more of the company was finally wedged in. None were under the tables, anyway.

After the toast to the King was honored, the proficiency badges won by members of the troop were presented by the Provincial Secretary. Then cheers were given for S. M. Walden and A. S. M. Harding, and after a short speech by the Chaplain, Canon Renaud, the wedges were removed and the troop dismissed. It was forgotten to say that the banquet lasted eleven o'clock after having thoroughly



ST. GEORGE'S VS. ST. MARTIN'S.

St. George's defeated St. Martin's on Wednesday night, the 25th, on the Dummy's Rink with a score of 13 to 1. Although St. George's were stronger than their opponents, St. Martin's stuck to like Scouts. The line-up was as follows:

St. George's (13)	St. Martin's (1)
Bruce	Goal
Dietsehe	Point
Wiesehe	Centre
Dietsehe	R. Wing
Dale	L. Wing
Referee	A. M. Carrick, Gubutint, Ludwig.

3RD LACHINE VS. DORVAL HOCKEY CLUB.

On Wednesday, 25th, the 3rd Lachine met the Dorval Hockey Club in a battle royal on the Dorval ice. Dorval age limit 25 and over. 3rd Lachine age limit 18 and under. Rules, slugging, off-sides, kicking the puck were all allowed. The general

results were, 3 fellows laid up, 2 fellows using crutches and the rest in the morgue. The referee was so used to saying 2 min. that he would blow his whistle and give the nearest player 2 min. for speaking. After the blood, pieces of skis and hair had been removed, the 3rd were informed that only one of the three goals scored by the latter were to count, but that both of Dorval's scores were to count, therefore, 3rd Lachine were defeated by the score of 2 to 1.

The 3rd Lachine hockey team hereby challenge the officers of Montreal to a hockey match. The 3rd will supply sticking, plaster, doctors, stretchers, crutches and last but not least, the ice. Address answer to R. Bartlett, c-o. T. Eaton Co., Montreal.

PERSONALS.

Application for Scoutmaster's warrant has been received from Mr. Harold Smith, of the 13th (Rusw Memorial) Troop. Mr. Smith has been working with the troop for so long that we forget when his three months' probation expired. He and his P.L. made themselves famous at camp last summer by being the subjects of the classical song, "One Man and His Boy, etc."

There actually has been a man in touch with the Provincial Headquarters' office looking for Scout work. This is Mr. Bauer, lately come to Montreal from Buffalo, where he had charge of a troop under the Boy Scouts of America. He also had experience in Scout work in New York, so ought to be a valuable addition to our staff of officers in Montreal. It will not take long to place him. Troops looking for assistants please apply quickly.

Our friend the Weather Man is in the bad books of the Scouts in Montreal, having prevented two important events from taking place at the close of last week. These are the combined snowshoe and ski outing of the Western District on Friday night, and the hockey match between the Central and Western stars on Saturday evening. We wonder who ate up the sandwiches and cake provided for the former.

We regret to give official notice of the formal disbanding of the 5th (1st Outrigger) Troop, who have had one of the most famous careers of any of the Montreal District troops. There seemed to be nothing else to do but disband under the circumstances, though it is not pleasant to lose this troop from our list of active units. Most of the Scouts are joining other troops nearby.

The S.M. of the 5th Troop was overheard at the telephone lately ordering a number of "dolls" from a lumber dealer. The 1st Westmount have taken in a number of new recruits of late, but we didn't think they were as young as this would show them to be.

P.L. Martin, of the 11th, met with an accident at the troop headquarters last week when he dislocated his elbow. The doctor who was summoned to attend him allowed the other members of the troop to do the bandaging after he had attended to the dislocation, so that they were able to put into practice some of the first aid instructions they have received. P.L. Martin stood his ordeal like a true Scout.

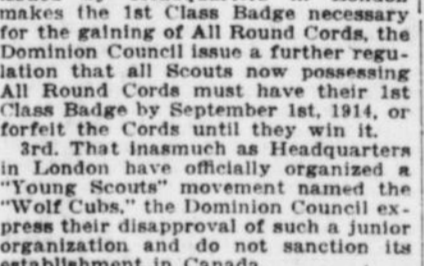
The 18th (St. Martin's) Troop has given up their headquarters in the last district. They will now be able to resume work which has been interrupted since the church building was condemned.

Canon Renaud, Chaplain of the 35rd, has great ability as a bear. His exhibition of that ferocious beast's antics at the troop birthday banquet quite frightened the younger recruits.

PROFICIENCY BADGES.

PASSED HANDYMAN'S TEST.

Name	Troop
W. Storey	11th
H. Laws	"
J. Archer	"
T. Penfold	"
W. Neilson	12th
W. Phelan	"
S. Longmore	18th
H. Capel	"
E. Warner	"
H. Dietrich	25th
W. Westover	"
J. Robinson	33rd
H. Hewitt	"
A. Broderick	"
H. W. Martin	40th
G. Whiting	"



I see that some of the troops are doing good work, assisting the aged and infirm, and lifeboat men in their arduous winter duties. One fellow, not long ago, while going to a meeting noticed a light at sea where no light should have been, and he immediately let go, while his hand was burned through to the bone. The Scout in trying to drag him away also received a shock which knocked him down. Boy Scout training came in handy. He remembered the paper was a non-conductor of electricity, and using several of the newspapers which he was delivering, he succeeded in dragging the man to safety, subsequently carrying him to his home and rendering first aid.

An award has just been made from the Carnegie Hero Fund to a boy of Kane, Illinois, who in spite of the fact that he only had one arm, dived into a lake where a number of youngsters were bathing and rescued one of them who had been seized with cramp. I don't know whether he was a Scout or not, but if not in name he was one in reality. Truly it is worth while to belong to this brotherhood, whose root principle is that of all heroism—to be useful and to help others even in the face of danger.

The Turkish government, recently took an unusual way to celebrate its retention of the ancient city of Adrianople, the object of so much desperate fighting and bitter controversy during the Balkan War. It issued a special series of three postage stamps, each of which bore the word "Adrianople" and a picture of the famous mosque of Selim II. The stamps were used only one month, and only in the Turkish Empire.

PROFICIENCY BADGE EXAMINATIONS.

Date	Time	Place	Examiner
Wed. Mar. 4th	8:00 p.m.	Victoria Hall, Westmount	Capt. Guevar
Thurs. " 5th	7:30 p.m.	Outremont Fire Station	S. M. Dunbar
Fri. " 6th	8:00 p.m.	325 Victoria Ave.	S. M. Allen
Fri. " 6th	7:30 p.m.	Outremont Fire Station	S. M. Dunbar
Fri. " 6th	8:00 p.m.	Victoria Hall Westmount	S. M. Allen
Wed. " 11th	8:00 p.m.	Guards' Armory, Drill Hall	S. M. Lyman
Sat. " 14th	3:00 p.m.	Prov. Hq. Office	S. M. Lyman

Cook's examination: Each Scout to cook at home and bring in Irish stew, rice pudding and tea. Ex-biscuit.

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AGRICULTURE

MAPLE SYRUP.

A Plea for Legislation Protecting Farmers from Adulteration.

Fifty-five thousand farmers in Canada have been making maple sugar and syrup. In 1913 the national production of sugar was 212,000 lbs.—in 1911, only 185,000,000 lbs. The average quality of the product has meanwhile improved, owing to more general use of better methods of making, but the price has not increased.

A GREAT HERD OF HOLSTEINS

Francis M. Jones, of Chukery Cornfield, Clinton, New York, owns a herd of about seventy cows. With cows at \$50 a head that means \$3,500 worth of live stock—a pleasant little nest egg for a farmer—but these cows are worth in the aggregate more than \$200,000. They are record-breaking Holsteins, scientific results of hard work and scientific breeding.

WHAT MILK-TESTING SHOWS

A certain farmer thought he would find out there was really any truth in milk testing. In his first year of testing the cows averaged 18 lbs. of butter fat. As a result of this preliminary investigation several cows were sold to the butcher, their place being taken by other cows of better promise, and a pedigree Ayrshire bull introduced.

B. C. AYRSHIRE BREEDERS.

Another Ayrshire Club has been organized, making five such clubs now in Canada. This time it is the Ayrshire breeders in British Columbia who have organized. In Eastern Canada and the Middle West during the coming year, the club just organized in British Columbia, has a membership of about 35, with the following officers: Hon. pres., A. C. Wells, Sardis, B.C.; president, H. Shannon, Cloverdale, B.C.; vice-president, E. A. Wells, Sardis, B.C.; secretary, Joseph Thompson, Chilliwack, B.C.; hon. director, W. T. Macdonald, Victoria, B.C.; directors: G. Mutter, Duncan, B.C.; T. Cunningham, Nanaimo, B.C.; George Sauter, Victoria, B.C.; J. J. Campbell, Nelson, B.C.; N. C. Calder, Revelstoke, B.C.; J. A. Pringle, Cranbrook, B.C.

CHEAPER FENCE POSTS.

As a result of many inquiries in regard to the preservative treatment of fence-posts, the Forestry Branch, Ottawa, has now issued a circular on this subject which can be had by applying to the Director of Forestry. The various methods of preservative treatment of the posts with the preservatives are all illustrated by diagrams, and the apparatus required is simple and costs little.

BUTTER-MAKING IN HOLLAND.

According to the Practical Dairyman dairy conditions are changing in Holland. Heretofore cheese-making has been the main industry. There are many excellent co-operative creameries in Holland, and as a consequence more butter is being made than ever before for the British market.

Ring-bone advertisement with image of a horse's leg and text describing the condition and treatment.

Canadian North-West Wheat Lands advertisement with text about improved wheat farms and wheat prices.

Virginia Farms and Homes advertisement with text about free catalogues of splendid bargains.

Peerless-Perfection advertisement for fencing, featuring an image of a fence and text about 'Every Rod Fully Guaranteed'.

American Separator advertisement with a large '15' and text about cream separators and a twenty-year guarantee.

Concrete Roads Exceed Farmers' Expectations advertisement with text from Mr. Geo. W. Burt of Redford, Wayne County, Michigan.

Canada Cement Company Limited advertisement with text about concrete roads and a list of products.

Brantford Gasoline Engines advertisement with text about various engine models and a list of parts.

WELSH MOUNTAIN WETHERS. AYRSHIRE RECORDS.

Table listing records for Welsh Mountain Wethers and Ayrshire cows, including names, classes, and performance statistics.

GRIPE IN HORSES.

The treatment of influenza (grippe) in horses, as given by the South Australian Stock Department, must take the form of good nursing, sanitary surroundings, and kitchen medicine in the form of tempting food.

ONTARIO POTATO.

Four hundred and twenty-six and a half bushels of potatoes grown on an acre of ground in Thunder Bay district, a record and prize-winner for the province of Ontario.

DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS.

Should the members of the board of directors of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association represent the different sections of the Dominion, or would it be advisable to have each breed of sheep represented by a breeder on the board?

HORSESHOE IN GIANT POTATO.

Not to be outdone by the farmer, who, according to a story appearing in the newspaper a few days ago, discovered a horseshoe inside a potato, the Lulu Island, (B. C.) Chinese farming colony has unearthed something which it claims is almost if not quite as good.

POTASH

For All Crops. On All Soils. POTASH IS AN INDISPENSABLE PLANT FOOD.

No soil will produce a maximum crop unless it contains a supply of available POTASH sufficient for the crop's requirements.

Muriate of Potash and Sulphate of Potash

Can be obtained from the leading fertilizer dealers and against buyers of "Ready-Mixed" fertilizers should purchase brands containing a high percentage of POTASH.

GERMAN POTASH SYNDICATE 1200 Temple Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

POULTRY

GLEANINGS FROM MACDONALD'S SHORT COURSE

SEASONABLE ADVICE ON INCUBATION.

(By M. A. Jull, Poultry Lecturer.)

The short course in poultry being held at Macdonald College from February 16th to March 6th is a success...

In opening his remarks on "Feeding and Breeding for Egg Production," Mr. Elford stated emphatically that the poultry business on the average farm must be carried on as a side line...

Mr. Jull and Mr. Bergery discussed fully the various phases of incubation and brooding. In regard to incubation Mr. Jull divided it into two divisions—natural and artificial methods.

One should do everything possible to secure the best possible hatching eggs. Strong, healthy chicks cannot be secured without good hatching eggs.

Choose good hens for hatching and make good nests. Do not make the nests so deep that the eggs are liable to pile up on top of one another...

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EXAMINING A DISEASED FOWL.

In holding a post-mortem examination of a fowl it is necessary to have a certain weight as this is an indication of the health.

Mr. Jull next discussed the care of the chicks with the mother hen. This is a very important part of the poultry business.

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CANADA'S EGGS

The change in the state of affairs in regard to the Canadian egg crop is quite remarkable. Only a few years ago we were exporting considerable quantities of eggs.

Mr. W. A. Brown, who is in charge of the poultry work in the Lacombe Branch at Ottawa, has the following to say: "Prince Edward Island is the only province in the Dominion that exports any appreciable quantity of eggs."

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ESSENTIALS FOR A GOOD HATCH

1. Healthy Laying Stock—This is of prime importance; stock that has not been forced or pumped, preferably kept in cold houses.

2. Strong Fertility—Not only fertile eggs but fertile hens can be secured only with healthy birds properly mated.

3. Proper Handling of the Incubator—No matter how good the incubator, if the eggs are not fresh the results will be disappointing.

4. Testing—Testing the eggs twice during the hatch is sufficient. Make the first test for fertility from the 5th to the 8th day.

5. Selection in Breeding—Professor W. R. Graham, head of the Poultry Department at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., gives some very good advice in regard to the selection of breeding stock.

6. Color in Barred Rocks—G. E. R. (Garrison, Sask.)—In your issue of Dec. 9th, is an article entitled "Champion of Barred Rocks," by W. Briggs, Pittsburg, Kan.

7. W.M.'s Nervous Disorder—W. M. (Strathcona, Alta.)—As an interested reader of your poultry column, and an amateur at poultry breeding, I should like your opinion in regard to one of my fowls.

8. The Value of a Feeding Trough—When the weather is dry and the ground hard there is no objection in scattering grain, provided—and this is extremely important—that too much is not scattered.

9. This Hen Had Sense of Humor—For some time one of my hens has been indulging itself in a practice that but for the little joke involved would have ended in its decapitation.

10. Skim Milk for Poultry—A subscriber writes us to know why we are interested in the feeding of skim-milk to poultry.

11. The Light Brahma—This breed occupied an important position in the poultry industry a few years ago.

12. Ship Your Raw Furs—The House that quotes reliable market prices and gives their shippers a square treatment.

13. B. Levinson—The House that quotes reliable market prices and gives their shippers a square treatment.

14. 25 Beautiful Easter Post Cards—High-grade gold, silver, embossed, gelatin in colors, various, etc., assorted, no two alike, superior quality.

15. Farming and Poultry—The House that quotes reliable market prices and gives their shippers a square treatment.

16. The Light Brahma—This breed occupied an important position in the poultry industry a few years ago.

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WHITE ORPINGTONS.

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RAW FURS FREE. We pay highest prices for raw furs. HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE. JOHN HALLAM, LIMITED. 111 Front St. East, Toronto.

THE INCUBATOR THAT BEATS THEM ALL : : 53 Gold Medals Awarded. In a hatching contest open to the World under Government management...

TAMLIN'S NONPAREIL HOT WATER INCUBATOR. But only what we expected after all, as all the other makers practically conceded before the contest...

Bradley's Poultry Supply House. 110 Waverly Street, OTTAWA, CANADA. Sole Agents.

POULTRY QUERIES. COLOR IN BARRED ROCKS. G. E. R. (Garrison, Sask.)—In your issue of Dec. 9th, is an article entitled "Champion of Barred Rocks," by W. Briggs, Pittsburg, Kan.

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...

EGGS AND POULTRY. PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE Poultry and Eggs—A few selected males and females of 1913-1914; eggs from special pens at \$2.00 per fifteen...

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS. STANSTED—Beautiful section. Large and small farms at low prices. Free Booklet. E. W. HAY, Stansted, Que.

TREES, PLANTS, ETC. SEED CORN FOR SALE—A quantity of choice hand selected White Cap; excellent for silo purposes. Orders solicited. W. R. PHILLIPS, Malden, Essex County, Ont.

FOR SALE. A ONE SET WOOLLEN MILL in the Village of Madoc for Sale or to Rent (rather sell). Run by steam or water...

SEWING MACHINE SUPPLIES, 16 superior sewing machine needles, 16 shuttles and bobbins at lowest prices for every make of machine.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. THE DEBRISAY METHOD IS THE Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish, Thorough mail courses, Stenography, Bookkeeping, etc.

YOU CAN TAKE THE COLLEGE TO YOUR OWN HOME. And there prepare yourself as an Expert in: Accountancy, Auditing, Advertising, Agriculture, Architecture, etc.

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THE GARDEN

UNSATISFACTORY FLOWERING PLANTS.

There are some whose experience with purchased flowering plants has not been satisfactory...

ABOUT CURRANTS.

Among the peculiarities of treatment which many things in the garden will receive in different districts...

THE ILL-USED FERN.

A much ill-used class of plants is the fern, two or three kinds of which are commonly subjected to torture during the winter...

PRUNING BLACK CURRANTS.

The pruning of black currants consists in cutting out the older growths as they become too crowded...

buds are destroyed by birds when about half expanded; therefore a look-out must be kept...

THE PILOT.

The Rev. J. Lawson, Ashton, Ont., sends poem requested. Our good ship speeds before the gale...

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we should be best to obtain correct answers...

section was under water; that in course of time, the water gradually subsided, and this section here, that I write of...

THE PILOT.

The Rev. J. Lawson, Ashton, Ont., sends poem requested. Our good ship speeds before the gale...

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we should be best to obtain correct answers...

don, and physician at the Great Northern Hospital, retiring in 1882. Two years later he married Mary, daughter of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A.

THE PILOT.

The Rev. J. Lawson, Ashton, Ont., sends poem requested. Our good ship speeds before the gale...

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we should be best to obtain correct answers...

Double The Yield of The Garden. We Want You to Try Rennie's Tested Seeds This Spring.

Is larger and better than ever, and includes several splendid new varieties. For 45 years the leading authority on Vegetable, Flower and Farm Seeds...

With Rennie's Seeds

In the morning give an injection into the bowel of a pint of warm water in which you have dissolved common salt...

ANGINA PECTORIS.

A reader of the Witness asks if there is any way of detecting the premonitory symptoms of angina pectoris...

STIFFNESS OF THE KNEES.

S. R. is a single woman, fifty years of age. She has been troubled for some time with stiffness and soreness of the knees after long standing...

TO EXTRACT A SPLINTER.

None of the small accidents to which every one is liable is more annoying than to have a silver or wood splinter into the hand...

STAMMERING.

A. C. A. little boy, nearly five years of age, considered unusually bright, has lately begun to stammer...

WORMS.

Mrs. B. M. has a little girl who is troubled with worms. Asks if there is any simple home remedy...

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

A Strong Family

(By Elizabeth P. Allen.) "ain't it big and hard?" The blue blouse and the flannel shirt were pushed up into wrinkles...

OUR MAIL BAG.

Our Mail Bag is full to overflowing now and we have to wait a little for an acknowledgment of your letters...

THE WINTER IS BEST FOR ALL.

When winter buds are waking From their long, long sleep, And from the soft green mosses...

STRANGE FRIENDS.

A man who was staying in New Hampshire last summer tells a story to the effect that one day as he was driving over the hills...

The Automobile Lady

She was a perfectly dear lady, May said so and Alice was sure of it, too. They did not really know her name...

BUILDING WORDS.

HOW MANY CAN YOU MAKE? I had just been wondering what sort of a Competition to give you this week when I received the following letter...

VERY THIRSTY.

There is at Princeton an instructor in mathematics who was country bred, a fact that is frequently betrayed by some homely saying of his.

A LITTLE BOY'S WISH.

When winter comes, the people say, "Oh, shut the door!" and when, As something warm and sweet, They call me back again...

"HAZEL AND KING."

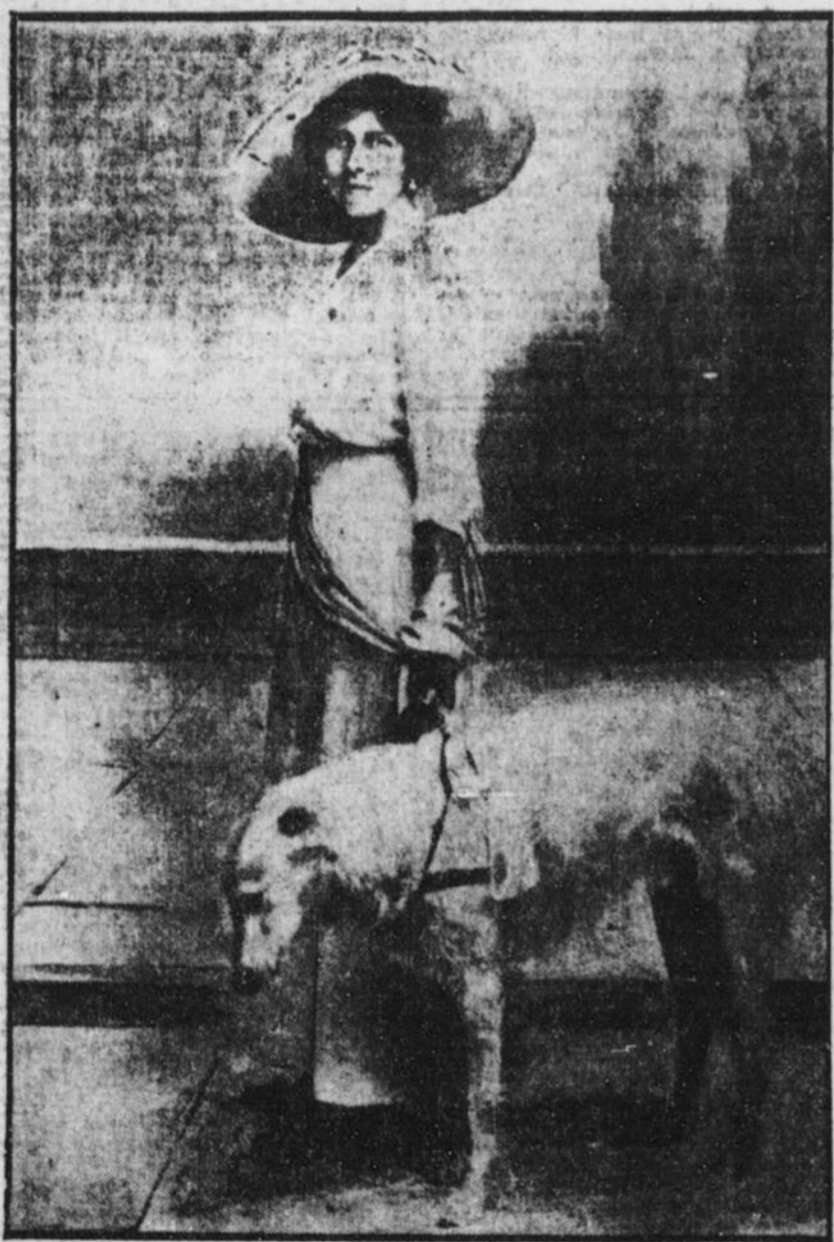
Hazel and her St. Bernard dog seem to have been almost as popular as Mary and there were a great many beautifully colored pictures sent until...

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

Dear Editor, I received your premium for my puzzle. I think it is a fine knife. I think this kind of puzzles very much...

EVERY WOMAN'S PAGE

KAISER'S SISTER IS FOND OF DOGS.



Princess Victoria of Schaumburg-Lippe, with her pet dog Marcus. The Princess, who is a sister of the German Emperor, has just been elected president of the German Ladies' Kennel Club for 1914.

IS IT TRUE?

This pathetic story, quoted from the "Craftsman," may not be literally true, but it "holds the mirror up" to the reflection of many similar domestic tragedies in real life, brought about by the heedlessness or outright meanness of "the man in the case."

The district school teacher, sweet and twenty, had married the farmer's son. Her hours of work were lengthened from six to sixteen, and her modest stipend, which had been at least all her own, to spend as necessity required or inclination prompted, was stopped. But she was congratulated "for not" people said, "you will have a home."

She smiled happily in response. "Now," she thought, "my delect room will come true." The young people were well to do; no labor-saving device was wanting for the man. The farm equipment was of nothing but the very best. But in the house she found that the old way prevailed. The wife, who had been denied, they were unimportant. Men's time meant money, here meant only love.

The agricultural journals that phrased the bucolic mind and advertised quite eighty columns of most elaborate and expensive machinery for the ten-hour man outside the house, gave her a scanty woman's page, not of expenditures for her comfort and development in taste, but of make-shifts for her economies. Even the new cream separator meant not an advantage to her, but the withdrawal of the butter money to her husband's purse.

Moreover, the parlor carpet was yet to buy. Five years had tolled away, and the blue and white parlor, painted and papered by her own hands with painful care, draped, but as yet ragged, waited. Braided rugs elsewhere, yes, but not in one's parlor on a prosperous farm, if only for the neighbor's pride.

She was reduced at last to artful appeal. "The Dorcas band meets here next time." Then the man: "I'm going to town. Give me your money and I will get the carpet."

They were not even to choose it together. She left the room without a word. She returned with the original pieces of her savings, here and there a silver dollar, hardly a paper bill in the roll, and handed them to him.

"Remember the color, Henry," she said, with a sad smile, "it's blue, do not get a red one, even if I wait till fall. My delect plate hangs there, you know." He came home late, but jubilant.

"I've got a bargain Smith couldn't sell. The color isn't good, he says, but it will wear forever. I saved five dollars on it toward the binder."

The Dorcas band met with them in the parlor, now carpeted for a lifetime. The young school teacher—her successor—was present. With a shy, new interest in things domestic, she looked about her, as a model mother.

"It must be sweet to have a home of your own," she said, with a pretty blush.—"Exchange."

WOMEN WHO GO 'UNASKED'

If I were the mother of several daughters and wanted to see them all happily married, I would educate each one in such a way as would never seem to suggest that I took marriage into consideration at all. I would make every one of them proficient in a trade or a profession, and then send them out into the world to earn their own livings, with the expectation that they would all marry, and marry well. Then, if one of them chanced not to marry, I should consider that was her affair, and not mine, and I should simply stand back, as a model mother should, and mind my own business, writes Mary Mortimer Maxwell, in the "Chronicle."

Many a woman is a lonely spinster because she has been reared with the idea that marriage was a real "career" for women, and has been kept at home waiting for a husband to turn up, whereas if she had gone out into the world of living, working men and women she would have found her true mate, who had been waiting also, but working while he waited.

I have no understanding of the people who are afraid women will cease to be wives and mothers as the result of economic independence. On the contrary, I am convinced that when every woman is able to earn her own living, both before and after marriage, then will come the era of happy and successful marriages. Then we shall hear nothing of Jackless Jills, Jackless merely because no man ever "asked" them.

WOMEN IN THE NEW ERA.

It is true that there are, in the older countries, more women than men. This is quite sure always to be so, and with the war the number of the men and emigration which takes them prospecting in other lands. Perhaps in the new era, if there must be wars, women will go to war too, and get

killed, so that will even up things! In any event, there is no law to prevent women from going to the other lands prospecting—no! not for husbands, but for work, just as the men do, and then when the men and the women meet at their work out in those newer countries the inevitable will happen.

I should despise a woman who told me she was going to Australia or Canada to find a husband; but I should admire her if she told me she was going to either of those countries to get work, and if she had at the back of her mind the thought that perhaps he was waiting for her, since he had never made an appearance in England, I should say she was an extremely sensible woman, and wish her the luck to find him.

I have known of so many instances where women have found their work and their husbands in the same place, that I always advise lonely spinsters who confess to me that they have so far missed Love, to get to work and stop thinking about the thing they have missed, believing that in advising them to work I am also advising them the best means of finding love.

We hear much of the sad plight of women who go through life "unasked" by any man, and mean "unwanted" by any man, and without ever having had a single opportunity of marriage. But who are these women? Are they those who sit at home and wait, rather than better had such girls been trained for work? It is true that numbers of women workers "do not marry," but it is not always because no man has ever wanted them. It is often because they have been trained for work, and turned their backs upon personal happiness and personal advancement because in order to marry they would be obliged to abandon work by which they have wholly or in part supported dependent parents and relations. Many a woman is prevented, or thinks she is prevented, from marrying for just this unselfish reason. She is unwilling that a man shall feel he is marrying his family as well as herself; unwilling to take the burden of their support upon his shoulders. Most young people, when they marry, have all they can do to look after their own support and to prepare for the support and education of future children.

Probably at least one-half of all the women who "do not in the work-a-

day world earning their own livings, are earning other people's livings as well, although to hear some employees talk one might imagine that women had nothing to do with their wages except to buy ribbons and hairpins. These are usually the working-women who do not marry, the women who deny themselves husbands, homes, and children in order that they may help along their unfortunate or improvident and often-times lazy and useless relations.

The middle-class girl, who has not been trained for anything in particular and who lives at home with a small allowance from her parents for clothes has probably fewer really good opportunities of making a happy and suitable marriage than any other sort of girl in the world, more particularly if she has no brothers to introduce their mesfreres to her. Even then she is often marked as lying in wait for a husband, and so is avoided accordingly. Give her something to do outside the domestic circle, an interest in some work that shall take her out of the home, bringing her into contact with busy, ambitious men and women, and her opportunities for marriage are greatly increased. There are hundreds of young women in London and in provincial cities and country towns whose whole lives are so ordered that meeting with men and talking to men is almost an impossibility. Their parents are in moderate or straitened circumstances, keeping a servant or two, leaving the arranging of flowers and, possibly, the dusting of a little bric-a-brac the only work for the daughter or daughters of the house. It would have been much better had such girls been trained for self-support, and turned out into the world to fend for themselves, even if one takes only their matrimonial prospects into consideration.

CHANCES OF THE CITY "MISS."

Work! Work! It is the solution of many a problem, and it will finally be acknowledged as such by the particular problem we have on hand here. Not work of any sort at any wages, but suitable work for each woman, as for each man. In going out to work many a woman, though she does not realize it, goes out to find, and does find, her mate. I do not say that she will find

him in the person of the man who employs her to write his letters on a typewriting machine, or in the person of one of his male employees.

Some of the brightest, happiest, and most all-round interesting girls I have met in the past year or two are what are known as "City girls," and I will say that the dullest girls I know are those who live aimless lives, stopping at home, where they are neither needed nor wanted, burden upon parents who "hope for the best," the "best" really, in their estimation, meaning any kind of a man who will ask them to marry them. It is a very stupid girl indeed who does not know whether or not she is really needed and wanted at home.

But if she goes out to work and works all her life, and never knows the Greatest Thing in the World—what then? Why, she will still have left what is next to the Greatest Thing—Work!

IF THE BABY COULD TALK.

One of the few comforts given to the young mother is that babies cannot talk. They can cry, and they do cry, but even in their heartiest protests there is something mercifully mysterious. The mother has not the humiliation of knowing exactly what her baby thinks of her. When the child cries, and his mother says helplessly, "What is it, dear?" there is no danger of the infant retorting, "What is it, indeed? Really, you are a very stupid woman. No one knows what I have to put up with. What's the good of looking at me like that, or jumping me about till I feel sick?" Be good enough to bring some intelligent person here. As for you, my dear mother, I don't want to see you again till you've learnt how to take care of me. Please send for a doctor at once, and I'm not sure I couldn't do with a nurse as well."—The "Daily News and Leader."

A cheery tone, a smile, a hand clasp close— What little ways to give another cheer! Yet, were it not for such dear things as these, How dark this world would be, each day how drear!

You and Me

DOES A LIBERAL EDUCATION NECESSARILY INCLUDE TRAVEL?

There were all sorts of differences of opinion on this subject; some of our readers replying to the question with a direct negative, while others as distinctly held the affirmative; others still, answered with the "Yes-No" of our childhood's games.

The Judge, with a breadth of mind not always characteristic of judges, has awarded prizes for the most interesting letters to three writers representing three points of view.

The winners of prizes are: "D. May Steele," who holds that "Travel is not essential"; "E. F.," who claims that it is "A necessity"; and "Jean Ainey," who believes that it "Depends entirely on the individual." Each of these will give you a dainty nickel-plated knife.

INHERITED PROPERTY—IS IT A BLESSING OR A CURSE?

YES AND NO.

Are children the better off receiving that for which they have not worked? Yes and no.

If the parent has deprived themselves of all that makes life comfortable for the sake of amazing wealth for their children, then certainly those children will never be the better off, because their training will not have fitted them for life under such conditions.

Parents of that sort seem to be possessed with the idea of "making life easy" for their children, and as a consequence the children have no sense of responsibility, no stability of character, no strength. And often in the struggle for wealth no time or effort is expended on the children's training. On the other hand if parents strive to leave a competence for their children; but not make that the first object of their life, all is likely to be well. It is foolish to think that anyone can realize the value of a thing that has always come without trouble or effort on their part.

Parents have a right to do as well as possible for their children, financially; but they should never leave them money without having taught them its

proportional value in life and they should be made to share with the parents any deprivations necessary — if any are considered necessary. F. H.

WHAT COMES EASY, GOES EASY.

To my mind inherited wealth proves a curse oftener than a blessing. The old proverb, "What comes easy, goes easy," seems very true. It is impossible to value money for which you have not worked, as you do what is earned by your own exertions. Thus it is apt to make spendthrifts of those who receive it. I have seen many instances of parents laboring incessantly, so as to give their boys and girls a good time, with the result that the girls and boys became selfish and self-conceited men and women, often despising the parents who raised them. I once heard an old man say: "When my children were small I had no time to get acquainted with them. I was so busy earning money to give them an education and start them in life; now they have no time to give me. Society claims them. They despise me for my money ways."

Now was not that wealth a curse; because it took from those children their filial respect. I think the wealth we work for gives most happiness and if any one doubts me I advise them to try earning for their selves. T. T. C.

WHO SHOULD CHOOSE THE HOME?

LET THE WIFE CHOOSE.

The question as to which shall choose the home, husband or wife? Is one that can hardly be settled arbitrarily. The ideal way would be for them to do it together; but circumstances so often prevent this. If either one must do it alone, then I should say the wife, generally speaking, is the more competent, as she knows — or should know — the needs and requirements of the family better than her husband. The wife and mother in a family is the actual one-maker. That is her business. The husband's time is necessarily occupied in providing the means to carry on the business of the home, and it is so small a contract these days.

I cannot see that there is any great question of "right" in the matter. And the "right to rule" is something a wise couple do not trouble about. The less it is thought about or spoken of the better. There must be a harmonious working together, otherwise married life is a "burden, almost too great to be borne." T. H. B.

Dear Editor, — In answering the question which should choose the home, "Husband or wife," I would say, if possible, let both go and choose it, then they could choose it to suit both. But if the case is that just one of them can go, I say let the wife go. She is in the house more than the husband. She will see how the furniture will suit the house; how the house will suit the purse; if the house is healthy; or if it is big enough for the family. While most husbands will get a house and not think of those things. A man will think it's all right as long as it is a house and suits his purse. Of course you wouldn't expect him to think of all those other things. I know a case where the husband chose the house and there are rooms that are empty. Now what is the use of paying rent for a big house, when a small one would do as well. If the wife had the choosing of that house she would have got one to suit her furniture. This is the opinion of M. B.

HAIR AND SKIN BEAUTY

The husband must finance the home. Rents in some districts are much higher than in others. Again, some houses, owing to their size or general layout cost a great deal more for furnishings, heating and general up-keep than others. The husband knows the extent of the finances at his disposal, and surely he should be consulted in the choice of that which requires a very considerable portion of his income. Many a man has been forced into bankruptcy through his wife, ignorantly or otherwise, insisting on having a home of such a design as made its up-keep far above her husband's means. The wife, on the other hand, must work in it and live in it most of her time. Surely, then, she should be consulted, inasmuch as a house which is laid out conveniently for her work will make that work twice as easy for

her as one poorly planned; and a more attractive and comfortable abode indefinitely to contentment, health and all that goes to make life really worth while for those who must spend most of the twenty-four hours within its walls. Many a wife has been prematurely worn out because of living in a house not planned for the needs of its occupants. In all fairness the wife must help in the choosing.

Besides, the children of both husbands and wives must live and grow up in that home, and be influenced in character by it and its surroundings. Thus the locality and everything else that bears on the well-being of the family is a vital question, and the responsibility of choosing must be borne by both.

After all, if marriage is a union of love and kindly consideration by each, for each, as it should be, they will in the end find every other matter affecting the home choose it together. EDITH C. WATT.

I always lived in a permanent home before and since we married, and think there is nothing better than a home of your own. Hut, cottage, or mansion, whatever it may be. It is the man's right and duty as well to decide what and where it shall be, he is the head of the house and the one to maintain it. Our duty is in the house, those of us who are blessed with work. The woman whose partner loafs around is the least to be envied of any wife, and every other matter affecting the home choose it together. EDITH C. WATT.

Brown velvet was used for this design, with trimmings of fancy silk. The design is suitable for linen, lincene, corduroy, broadcloth, cheviot and other cloakings. The fronts are crossed at the closing. The collar forms a neat neck model. The sleeve is a two piece model. The deep patch pockets and low belt are attractive style features. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 44 inch material for a 6 year pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c. in silver or stamps.

THE EDITRESS.

HAIR AND SKIN BEAUTY



PRESERVED BY CUTICURA SOAP. Assisted by occasional use of Cuticura Ointment.



9866—A NEAT AND SIMPLE TOP GARMENT. Girls' Coat with or without Cuffs and Belt.

Brown velvet was used for this design, with trimmings of fancy silk. The design is suitable for linen, lincene, corduroy, broadcloth, cheviot and other cloakings. The fronts are crossed at the closing. The collar forms a neat neck model. The sleeve is a two piece model. The deep patch pockets and low belt are attractive style features. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 44 inch material for a 6 year pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c. in silver or stamps.



9853—A PRETTY FROCK FOR MOTHERS' GIRL. Girls' Dress in French Style; with Lining and Long or Shorter Sleeves, and with or without Added Yoke.

White lawn was used to make this dainty model, with yoke of tucking and insertion. Frills of "val" lace edge sleeve and neck. A full girle of a dainty color may be worn with the dress. For every day wear, cashmere, galatea, gingham, or percale would be nice for this model, either in long or short sleeve style and with or without the collar. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. It requires 3 yards of 44 inch material for a 4 year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c. in silver or stamps.



9856—A SIMPLE, NEAT AND PRACTICAL DESIGN. Ladies' House or Home Dress (In Raised or Normal Waistline).

Ladies' House or Home Dress (In Raised or Normal Waistline). Serge, cashmere, linen, galatea, seersucker, lawn, gingham, chambray, or lincene are all appropriate for this attractive model. The closing is at the left side of front. The lines are simple, and the design is easy to develop. The sleeve may be finished with a simple band cuff, or, as illustrated with the prettily shaped cuff. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 6 1/4 yards of 36 inch material for a 36 inch size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c. in silver or stamps.



9852—A SIMPLE, NEAT AND PRACTICAL MODEL. Ladies' House Dress with Long or Shorter Sleeve, and with Raised or Normal Waistline.

Striped gray and white seersucker with facings of gray in a darker shade was used for this model. Blue checked gingham trimmed with white would also be effective. The style is equally good for chambray, percale, cashmere, flannel flannellette, lawn or galatea. The fronts of the waist and skirt are shaped in points to correspond. The skirt back, as a group of dart tucks over its centre. Long or short sleeves may be used. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 5 1/4 yards of 44 inch material for a 36 inch size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c. in silver or stamps.



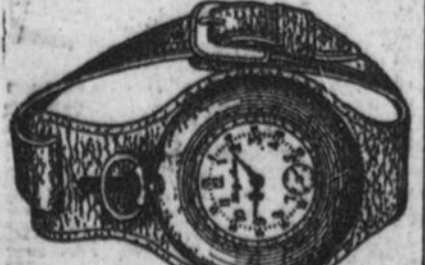
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Weekly Witness' Pattern Coupon. Please send me Pattern. Size. No. No. No. No. for which I enclose cents. Name Street and No. P.O. Prov. For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches. For skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches. For Misses and Children give age only in years. N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10c. 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.

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DO MEN THINK FOR THEMSELVES, MORE OR LESS THAN WOMEN?

"Men think themselves so awfully clever! They say women are silly, and if we had votes we would just vote the way our men folks told us to; but I knew on't thing, and that is, the men just say, like parrots, whatever the papers they read say. Yes, it is true, I've listened to them and every man-jack of them on the one just repeated what he had read in one paper or the other. And they do it with such an air of knowing it all. They make me tired!"

This explosion came from an exasperated young woman, who told me she "never" wanted to vote. She "had more than enough to do now, and it was the men's business, but she wished they'd do it like rational beings and not like a flock of stupid sheep." What do our readers think about it? Do men think out things for themselves and decide on their own course of action in life or politics in a more independent way than women can? Or is the theory that they are more logical, more guided by reason, and put them in a position to earn for themselves, that there is no necessity for them to pinch themselves and struggle to amass a fortune (great or small) to leave behind. And in the case of those who have plenty to leave without denying themselves comforts now, I would still hold that the money would be better left to worthy charities, providing of course, that no members of the family are in actual need. For the children will each have more self-respect after making a way for themselves, than if just put into positions of ease, to develop smug and indolent characters. "R. E."

WORLD'S WELFARE

INDUSTRIAL WORK AT LABRADOR.

Miss Luther Tells of Introducing Weaving into Harrington.

The looms are running and a number of yards of homespun have already been made. There are eight looms in use, so that the work is well under way. Such is the report of Miss Luther, of Providence, R.I., attached to Dr. Grenfell's mission for the past eight years, going to and from Labrador, starting industries in the settlements and teaching the inhabitants with something to do during the winter months to offset the bad seasons of fishing.

The settlement she was referring to was Harrington, where Dr. Hare has been very anxious to have weaving started. For over a year Dr. Hare has urged its introduction. The fishery has been poor and the people generally in need of some means of increasing their winter capacity, as well as some interesting occupation during the winter. A canvass of the women of the locality indicated twenty-three who wished to learn to weave. Most of the inhabitants and the committee of the Grenfell Mission Association in Montreal offered to finance that industry. The difficulty was to find some one who would go to the settlement and teach the women of the settlement how to weave and spin.

"I am in charge of the general instruction," said Miss Luther, who visited Harrington on her mission, "but I have been unable to get to Harrington yet. I got one of the weavers of St. Anthony, Beatrice Slade, who has been connected with the St. Anthony mission for four years, to go for this winter, and there will be plenty of volunteers for the summer."

AN INACCESSIBLE PLACE.

Harrington is one of the most inaccessible places on the coast.

During the past two years much progress has been made in teaching industrial work.

There is a change from the tentative beginning of seven years ago, when four looms comprised the equipment; the loom-room was used partially as a dormitory for workmen and the work-shop in the lower story of the building was not available.

The weaving industry then merely excited curiosity, and perhaps a little suspicion among the people and the women were not to be seen during the summer.

It is now an established industry on the coast with St. Anthony as a centre and base of supplies and an Industrial School where those living at a distance may come to learn during the summer.

Several branches have been established at other points on the northern Newfoundland and Labrador coasts. Moreover, the people have learned to teach, during the winter, to themselves and several applications for being taught have come from representatives of communities in parts of Newfoundland far removed from St. Anthony.

Meanwhile, the reputation of the women products is becoming widespread and examples of homespun and other weaving can be found in England, Canada and in many places in the United States.

From the first special attention has been given to the developments of weaving, but progress for a long time was very slow. The people had never seen hand looms, or counting and measuring the process of cloth manufacture had never interested them.

Many of the natives visited the loom-room with curiosity, but no one really took the work seriously and only came to work if nothing was to be done at home or elsewhere.

During three of the winters I was absent, native girls who seemed more

DR. GRENFELL.

below-zero weather was very great. The little wood stove was not an adequate heating plant for the large room with chinks around the windows. I had ordered a large stove and it came—the body of it—but in the vicissitudes of transportation the legs, top and other necessary parts were shipped to some other box, presumably one that went to Indian Harbor and we were no better off than before.

Another form of weaving that is combined with the St. Anthony Industrial School is the blanket for infant's crib or carriage, woven of hand spun yarn and rabbit skin cut in narrow strips and used as wool would be in stripes and patterns. These blankets are made in blue, pale green, red and white, the wool being dyed in the loom-room. This summer we have used the "paten bark," a dye used by the fishermen for coloring the sails of their boats to prevent mildew. The color from which it is made is brown, and when used as a weak dye, is a lovely, delicate color that is fast and easily produced. We have also used the natural color of the wool.

The most important product of the loom is the homespun for which we have orders of between 200 and 300 yards still unfilled, with a practically unlimited general market. The yarn from which it is made is guaranteed all wool, the width varies from 28 to 33 inches, and it is of different weights and textures.

In some of the places where spinning is being done for the Industrial School, the women have asked that it should be done on halves, that is, half of it is taken for personal use, in payment for spinning, the other half is for the Mission. Wool is needed by every one on the coast and is greatly in demand hence this arrangement seems a satisfactory one for all concerned. The little homes, where there are usually many children, sometimes have not sufficient space for a loom, but a spinning wheel takes very little room, and the busy mother finds many minutes during the day to add to her supply of yarn.

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THE LIFE OF THE SHEEP IS PRECARIOUS.

As far as possible we use local wool, but this is not to be depended on, for owing to the dogs, the life of the sheep is precarious. The greater part of the wool used is also imported from Canada. Mrs. Wakelof, who is in charge of the wool and spinning wheels along the coast. Her residence at Battle Harbor during the summer, has made it possible for her to come in on the boat many times during the winter. She has been beyond the reach of the Industrial School.

SPUN YARN AND RABBIT SKIN BLANKET.

The first of every month, and the return for most of their work does not come back to the fund until the end of the winter, when the material is sold.

NO INDUSTRIAL FUND.

There is no definite Industrial Fund to depend upon and it has been difficult to extend the work under the circumstances as the necessary expenditure of extension would be a financial risk. I am glad to say that we are not in debt, at present, but the payment of the workers in the new weaving centres during the winter, before the product can be sold will tax the fund heavily and possibly deplete it. I have hoped that an endowment fund of \$1,000, for the work might be possible. If the income derived from such a sum could be depended upon annually it would solve many problems and enable us to carry the work to many localities where it is much needed.

AN EVANGELICAL BULGARIAN CONGRESS.

The year 1913, so sadly memorable for Bulgaria politically, was also marked by an event that ought to be of great and beneficial significance for the country, though but little notice was taken of it in the newspapers.

THE GOLDEN TEXT.

The Golden-Text is taken from the story of the Sabbath day on which the disciples violated the tradition of the elders in the corn fields. It may indeed be said to be the central word in the teaching of Jesus on the subject of the Sabbath. It is principally illuminative in that it sets forth the relative values of man and the Sabbath, and thus reveals the true sanctions of Sabbath observance. Perhaps we may see this a little more clearly if we translate the passage in a slightly different form, to be on account of man, and not man on account of the Sabbath. It is at once evident therefore that the Sabbath must never be desecrated by being made the instrument of harm to man. It is also evident that in the presence of any human need, we refuse to render service. A false and ceremonial sanctity must never be permitted to destroy the true and essential sanction of the Sabbath.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

- 1. From what did Jesus strive to save the Sabbath?
2. Why were the Jews surprised when Jesus spoke to the Jewish women?
3. How far should we follow the Jews in our observance of the Sabbath?
4. In what sense does the church form a hindrance to the Christian life besides a hindrance to worship?
5. Why did the woman who was healed thank God instead of Jesus?

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Sunday School Lesson

THE LAWFUL USE OF THE SABBATH.

BY DR. R. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN.

March 15. Lesson: Luke xiii 10-17, xiv 1-6. Golden Text: Mark ii 27.

"And He said unto them, The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath."

HOME DAILY BIBLE READINGS. Monday—Luke xiii 10-17; xiv 1-6. Tuesday—Ex. xx 8-11. The Fourth Commandment. Wednesday—Matt. xii 1-14. Jesus Lord of the Sabbath. Thursday—Isa. i 1-14. Sabbath Blessings. Friday—Isa. lviii 1-14. The Sabbath a Delight. Saturday—Ex. xxxi 12-17. The Law of the Sabbath. Sunday—Rev. i 10-20. A Lord's Day Vision.

THE NARRATIVE.

In our lesson two narratives are brought together, both of which illustrate a method which the Lord adopted during the period of His public ministry. They are Sabbath stories. The scene of one is a synagogue; the scene of the other is a home. In the first case a woman was healed, in the second God cared for the cattle not only in the interest of the cattle, but in their own interest, and quite properly. Applying this aspect of His illustration to His own activity, we at once see that they cared for the cattle not only in their own interest, but in His interest, and that with eternal propriety.

PRAYER.

Our Father, regard the unspoken desires of our hearts, we beseech Thee, and may they come up acceptably before Thee, that we may have any special burdens to-day, if our minds are harassed by any perplexity, or if sorrows of any kind weigh upon us, if those whom we love and whom Thou lovest are sick or in trouble, or if we are proving the weariness and the weight of this mortal life, we beseech Thee that Thou wouldst draw nigh to us, and strengthen and calm and comfort us, and listen to our desires, in so far as the granting of them may be good for us, and lift away the burdens that are pressing upon us, or upon those that are dear to us, and lead us into an enlarged place, Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WEEK AT THE MOODY INSTITUTE.

After conferring with some of the leading Sunday School workers of the country, including Mr. Marion Lawrence, secretary of the International Sunday School Association, the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago will hold a Sunday School week, June 15-21, 1914, preceding the International Sunday School Convention in that city.

Many Sunday School workers, especially young people, desiring to visit Chicago at this time and who cannot come as delegates to the Convention, now have an opportunity to be present at His Sunday School week and remain for the Convention, attending the mental conferences, overflow meetings, and otherwise catching the inspiration.

The following well-known leaders have signified their intention to assist: Dr. Edgar Bla, M. E. Sunday School Board; Dr. Jno. T. Paris, Presbyter-South; Dr. H. M. Hammill, M. E. Baptist; Dr. Robert Gammon, Congregational Board; Mr. Hugh Cork, State Secretary of Illinois Sunday School Association; Prof. Locker, State Secretary of Missouri Sunday School Association; and Dr. R. P. Shepherd, Educational Director Cook County Sunday School Association. The Institute has a plan by which it may be enjoyed at little or perhaps no expense. Those interested can learn all the details by addressing the Sunday School Department of The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Ill.

THE TEACHING.

The teaching of these two incidents harmonizes perfectly with our Lord's constant teaching with regard to the Sabbath. The intention of the Sabbath in the life of humanity is that of rest, and the Sabbath rest is the deepest meaning of the Sabbath rest is that of worship, but that is because man's profoundest rest physically is only found in true and intelligent spiritual fellowship with God. Anything therefore that hinders rest, or makes it impossible, breaks the Sabbath, and should be removed, in order that the Sabbath intention may be fulfilled. It is interesting to remember that if it were right to give such attention to cattle, it could not possibly be wrong to relieve humanity on the Sabbath day.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

(By Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

(Copyright, 1912, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

The Bradley-Garrett Co., Ltd., Publishers, Brantford, Ont., Canada.

March 15, 1914.

The Lawful Use of the Sabbath. Luke xiii 10-17; xiv 1-6. Golden Text—The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath. Mark ii 27.

(1) Verse 10—What obligations should intelligent Christians feel concerning teaching religion on the Lord's day?

(2) Why would you say, or not, that it is the bounden duty of every Christian who is not prevented by circumstances to seize every opportunity for teaching on every Lord's day?

(3) Verse 11-12—What proportion of our blessings does God thrust upon us without our asking, and what proportion depends upon our asking, called this woman to him, or was it a direct miracle? Why?

(4) Jesus, without our asking, healed this woman to him, or was it a direct miracle? Why?

(5) Verse 13—Did Jesus exercise human occult power, such as hypnotism, suggestion or anything similar in the cure of this woman or was it a direct miracle? Why?

(6) Modern experiment has demonstrated beyond question that many diseases are cured by mental treatment, but what would you say is the limit of such treatment?

(7) Verse 14—How much do you blame this ruler of the synagogue for objecting to Jesus' healing on the Sabbath day?

(8) If a surgeon should select the Sabbath day for performing an operation when it could be done just as well on another day how much would you blame him?

(9) If another surgeon, a devout man, performed an operation made necessary by an accident on the Sabbath day, would he be breaking or keeping the Sabbath?

(10) Verse 15—Why did this ruler deserve the name of "hypocrite"?

(11) Would you say or not, and why, that a man who is bound by a creed without any elasticity is necessarily a hypocrite?

(12) It is ever wise for us to call a man a hypocrite? Why?

(13) Verse 16—What proportion of our sicknesses is caused by Satan, by God, by our badness and by our righteousness?

(14) Would you say or not, and why, that it is legitimate to do any kind of benevolent, or religious work on the Sabbath day? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

(15) Verse 17—Which would you rather take on a moral issue, and why, the opinion of a few religious officials or the consensus of opinion of the common people?

(16) What is the ground for the opinion that all who oppose Jesus will finally be "ashamed" and confounded?

(17) Chapter xiv 1-6—If it legitimate to have our tables more bountifully spread on the Sabbath than on other days? Why?

(18) How do you account for it that Jesus regarded the Sabbath in such a different way to the Jews?

(19) Why did Jesus pay so much attention to healing bodily illness in those days?

Lesson for Sunday, March 22, 1914. Lessons By the Way, Luke xiii 15-35.

MY TITHES.

Bring all My tithes, the Lord hath said: Let plenty in My house be found, and abundance in My store, and make your oil and wine abound. Bring in your tithes, let God be tried: Give me My share of every good, and I will throw heaven's windows wide, and pour your blessings like a flood. Bring in your tithes of heart and hand, Of toil and skill, of tongue and pen, The love that fills at Thy command, The strength that lifts the load from men. Bring in the tithes of prayer and praise, Bring all for God, and ye shall prove, With grateful joy through all your days, My glorious, My boundless love.

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH

By CHARLES READE.

Its tender truthfulness of feeling, the constant sweetness of its humor, the frequent passion of its love, the qualities in which no other tale of adventure so stirring and so true to life, so haunting and so true to life, so haunting and so true to life...

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS

More than four hundred years ago Elias and Catherine, his wife, lived in the little town of Tergou, Holland. Elias was a dealer in cloth, silk and leather, but most of the profits of his business went in giving his family a good start in the world...

CHAPTER VIII.

While the burgomaster was exposing Gerard at Tergou, Margaret had a trouble of her own. A sevenbergen, a dealer in furs, had come to her door, offering her a license to hunt in the woods...

Advertisement for Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, describing its benefits for various ailments like biliousness and indigestion.

spontaneously. But he fitted another arrow, and eyed the glade keenly. Presently he heard a bustle behind him, and turned round just in time to see a noble buck cross the open, but too late to shoot at him. He dashed his bow down with an imprecation.

He plunged into the wood, following the buck and leopard far that was in his head. He had not gone far when he heard an unusual sound ahead of him - leaves rustling violently and the ground trampled. He hurried in the direction.

What was to be done? Martin had heard that wild creatures cannot stand the human eye. Accordingly, he stood erect, and fixed his on the leopard; and leopard returned a savage glance, and never took her eye off Martin.

Margaret cut off a huge piece of venison, and ran to the window and threw it out to the green eyes of fire. They darted on to it with a savage snarl, and there was a sound of rending and crunching: at this moment, a bound uttered a bay so near and loud it rang through the house...

cried a little; Gerard kissed the tears away. To table once more, and Gerard drank to woman's wit: "Tis stronger than man's force," said he. "Ay," said Margaret, "when those she loves are in danger, not else."

From that hour the little house at Tergou was no longer the abode of peace, Gerard was taken to task next day before the whole family; and every voice was loud against him, excepting that of his mother, who was wont to take his cure from her with out knowing why.

How could he tell her that he declined the benediction she had got him, and declined it for the sake of that which at his age she had despised and sacrificed so freely to? Gerard at this period bade fair to succumb. But the other side had a good ally in Catherine, senior. This good-hearted but uneducated woman could not like her daughter to be married to a man who was so much more than she, and she would not let her go.

Margaret cut off a huge piece of venison, and ran to the window and threw it out to the green eyes of fire. They darted on to it with a savage snarl, and there was a sound of rending and crunching: at this moment, a bound uttered a bay so near and loud it rang through the house...

us his affairs? We are not his friends: we have not deserved his confidence. "Alas! my second mother," said Gerard, "I did not dare to tell you my folly."

Women are creatures brimful of courage. There is not exactly the same quality as manly courage; that would never do, hang on! I should have said, it is a vicarious courage. They never take part in a bullfight by any chance, but it is remarked that they sit at one unshaken by those tremors and apprehensions for the combatants.

Capital has known Cold Snaps Which Killed Thousands. The comparatively cold snap with which Europe has been favored of late has led to much writing on the subject of famous winters. The fifteenth century, which is justly called the cold century, says the "Petit Journal," of Paris.

CHAPTER IX. Margaret cut off a huge piece of venison, and ran to the window and threw it out to the green eyes of fire. They darted on to it with a savage snarl, and there was a sound of rending and crunching: at this moment, a bound uttered a bay so near and loud it rang through the house...

leagacy from Heaven, so interesting are some things that read uninteresting. Thus Gerard, with money and knowledge, Gerard decided to marry and fly with his wife to Italy. Nothing remained now but to inform Margaret Brandt of his resolution, and to publish the banns as quietly as possible.

"No, Gerard; you and I have never spoken of your family, but when you come to marriage—" She stopped, and then began again. "I do think your father has no ill-will to me more than to another. He told Peter Buyskens as much, and Peter told me. But so long as he is bent on doing his duty, I think you ought to have told me this instead of I you, I could not marry you, Gerard, dearly as I love you."

CHAPTER XIV.—(Continued.) "I know that a sensible little woman Marjory is," his mother interrupted. "She'll be just as contented with her simple home as she would be with a grand one and all the fripperies, as Auntie says."

FAMOUS WINTERS IN PARIS. Capital has known Cold Snaps Which Killed Thousands. The comparatively cold snap with which Europe has been favored of late has led to much writing on the subject of famous winters.

WORLD GETTING BETTER. It has been my opportunity during the past 20 years to make three extended journeys around the world, and in addition to visit many nations more frequently. This has enabled me to observe changes and tendencies of the world as a line as it were on world situations.

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Advertisement for The Original and Only Genuine Goulon Liniment, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

MYSTERY

By ETTA ANTHONY BAKER. Copyright 1914, by LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY. Published by Special Arrangement.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS

We are introduced to the home of the Porter family in St. George, a suburb of New York. A meeting of the Women's Philanthropic Association, of which Mrs. Porter is president, is interrupted by mysterious sounds, and a young girl is discovered unconscious in one of the bedrooms.

CHAPTER XIV.—(Continued.) "I know that a sensible little woman Marjory is," his mother interrupted. "She'll be just as contented with her simple home as she would be with a grand one and all the fripperies, as Auntie says."

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Advertisement for The Beauty Gold Plated Shiny Bracelet, describing its features and availability.

ed at herself in the glass, wrinkles, gray hair, double chin, stout form and all, and bravely smiled at the message they brought her. Her optimism, whether it embraced the Jersey mosquito or not, certainly never lowered its flag at the bid of old age.

"Don't you know me?" a voice was husky with emotion, but there was a familiar note in it that went straight to her heart. "Walter!"

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Old Country News

ENGLISH.

Bluejacket Drowned.

While at work at Spithead, on the side of the battleship "Hindustan," Able Seaman William Earle fell into the sea during the gale and was drowned.

Found Doctor's Body in River.

An angler was fishing in the Ouse, at Bedford, found in the stream the body of Dr. James Thomson, whose relatives live at Busney. He was not in regular practice, but acted as locum tenens for a London medical man.

Died at the Dinner Table.

Mr. Robert Taylor, fifty-nine, assistant overcar, of Tweedale street, Rochdale, died in his chair. He was at work all the morning, and had just taken his seat at the table to have dinner when he expired.

Church Tragedy.

Mr. Thomas Dykes, a man of seventy, had a seizure in his pew in the Congregational Church, Swindon, while the congregation were singing a hymn, and died in the vestry.

Lady Dalhousie Injured.

The Countess of Dalhousie was the victim of a most unfortunate accident while following the Quorn Hounds. She was thrown from her horse, and sustained a broken nose and other injuries to the face.

Well-known Preacher Dead.

The death is announced at Worthing of the Rev. Robert Townson, aged eighty-two, a prominent champion of the Oxford movement and formerly a well-known preacher in the North of England. Ordained in 1858, he resigned ten years ago from the living of Moulford, Berkshire.

Held Estate for 1,000 Years.

The death is announced of Mr. Nicholas Snow, of Oare House, West Somerset, owner of most of the Doone country, the title of Blackmore's novel, "Lorna Doone." The property has been in the Snow family for 1,000 years.

Threw Himself in Front of Train.

A young woman from Skegness, Frances Baumber, threw herself in front of a train at Grimsby and was killed. Her companion, Miss Broughton, made an attempt to prevent her getting on the line, but failed.

Lived a Year With Broken Back.

Miss Annora Cherry, daughter of a Worcester banker, whose back was broken a year ago in a tobsteich accident at Andermat, Switzerland, has just died at Worcester.

Crew of Eight Lost.

The trading vessel "My Own" sank in the Channel, and of the crew of nine it is believed that only the captain has been saved. The mast of the vessel were visible about two miles from the shore in the morning, and a boat went out and rescued the captain from the rigging.

Nurse Was Drug Maniac.

Drug taking was said to be responsible for the downfall of Lillian Frances May, a nurse, described as the daughter of a naval officer, who was sentenced at Aldershot to two months' hard labor for robbing Laura Adams, a fellow-nurse at Aldershot Hospital, of gold watch and gold chain, and stealing property belonging to the hospital committ.

Heir to \$10,000 Lost in Canada.

An order was made at the Lancaster Chancery Court, directing inquiries to be made whether Frederick Beaver, late of Preston, who was heir to between \$10,000 and \$12,500, was alive or dead. The testator was John Beaver, tobacconist, of Preston. Nothing has been heard of Frederick Beaver since 1907, when he was in Canada.

Killed by Motor-cycle.

Going out to test a motor-cycle belonging to a friend, Bernard Gould, aged twenty-nine, an engineer's draughtsman, of Grantham, was found lying on the road two miles outside the town with the machine on top of him. He died in hospital.

Moat Mystery.

A London commission agent, Ernest Neville Kuse, was found unconscious from exposure in a moat at Fort Elson, near Portsmouth, where he is believed to have been lying for four days. He died soon after. He had been staying with friends at Hardway, and it is supposed he must have accidentally fallen into the moat.

Wife's Death Killed Him.

After fifty-four years of married life Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jones, of Cheltenham, have died on the same day, the

Knee Joint Stiff Three Years

CURED BY NERVILINE.

Anyone would marvel at my recovery, writes Mr. Leonard Latham, a young man well known about Chatham. I had inherited a rheumatic tendency through my mother's family, and in my early days suffered frightfully. About three years ago the pain and stiffness settled in my left knee joint. I was lame and walked with a very distinct limp. Nerviline was brought to my notice and I rubbed it into the joint four or five times a day. It dispelled every vestige of pain, reduced the swelling, took out the stiffness and gave me the full use of my limb again. I don't believe there is a pain-relieving remedy, not a single one, that can compare with Nerviline. I hope every person with pains, with sore back, with lameness, with unyielding joints, with rheumatism, with neuralgia, with sciatica, with any of the above ailments, will try Nerviline. It is a grand cure for all rheumatic conditions, it wouldn't have been so largely used as a family remedy for the past forty years, no better, stronger, or more soothing liniment made. Get the large 40c. family size bottle; small trial size, sold by any dealer, anywhere.

TORTURED WITH RHEUMATISM

Could Not Walk, Until "Fruit-a-lives" Completely Cured Him

Chatham, Ont., April 3rd, 1913.

"I am a veteran of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, volunteering from the Royal Artillery into the Royal Engineers, and served under Lord Roberts during the Indian Mutiny, and am a pensioner of the British Government. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting and continual exposure, left me a great sufferer from Rheumatism, so much so that my legs swelled up, making it impossible for me to walk. My bowels were so constipated that I only had one passage a week until I got to using 'Fruit-a-lives' the cure of both the Rheumatism and Constipation. In my regular employment, I walk thirty miles a day, and enjoy perfect health. No more Rheumatism or Constipation. You are at perfect liberty to publish this letter if it will be advantageous to 'Fruit-a-lives'."

GEORGE WALKER.

Don't suffer with Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, or Neuralgia all this winter. Take 'Fruit-a-lives' now and be free of pain. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50 or trial size, 25c. At all grocers. Write for price by 'Fruit-a-lives' Limited, Ottawa.

Life Saved by his Collar.

When a man named John McDonnell was committed for trial at Limerick on a charge of wounding Councilor Jeremiah Davern in the neck with a razor, a doctor said that Mr. Davern's collar saved his life.

Girl Was Shot Dead.

A shooting accident occurred in Campbell's fish shop, Woodstock road, Belfast, resulting in the death of Miss Campbell. A brother of the girl, who had been out shooting during the day, entered the premises and put down the gun he had been using. A boy named Thomas Campbell, said to be a nephew of the deceased, took up the weapon and was examining it when the gun went off in the lad's hand, the shot hitting deceased full in the face just as she was entering the premises.

Was Fenian Veteran.

Mr. T. Duggan, whose death has been reported from Subiaco, was one of the Fenian guerrillas who arrived in West Australia in January, 1868, the only survivor of the party now being Mr. Reilly, of North Perth. Born in County Cork in 1822, Mr. Duggan entered the teaching profession, and was engaged in Ballincollig School, when arrested in 1865 for his connection with the I. R. B. O'Donovan Rossa was his companion in both dock and prison, and the defence was entrusted to Isaac Butt.

Firing into a Cottage.

At Newgrove, about a mile and a half from Drumaney Police Baracks, near Athlone, a labourer's cottage, occupied by Thomas Carbery, his father and mother, and two sisters, is stated to have been fired into at night. Carbery states that while asleep in a bed in the kitchen he was awakened by the report of a shot, and on jumping out of bed he found the front door riddled with pellets, many of which had penetrated through it and were lying on the floor of the kitchen.

Play Caused a Riot.

When the play "General John Regan," by George A. Birmingham (Canon Hannay), was produced at Westport, County Mayo, the "Ballymoy" of the cave on the Cataloo shore of the audience took exception to what they considered slights upon their town and townpeople, and stormed the stage, assaulted the actors, and damaged the scenery. Some twenty young men were afterwards arrested.

Murderer in Ambush.

John Crawley, herdsman, employed on a farm at Killebeggan, West Meath, was fatally shot near his cottage at Grange. Crawley and his wife were returning to the house after feeding the pigs, when an unknown man, who had been concealed behind a hayrick, stepped out and fired at the man, the shot striking Crawley in the right side. The unfortunate man died in Tullamore Infirmary. No motive is assigned for the crime and no arrest has been made.

WELSH

Council and Hatpins.

Cardiff City Council has adopted a by-law that all hatpins worn in public must have the points protected by suitable guards.

Police Dogs Wanted.

The Chief Constable of Swansea, in his annual report, recommends the purchase of dogs to assist in the detection of crime and in the arrest of criminals. Many men in other forces, he says, owe their lives to such dogs.

Four Men Lost.

The mysterious disappearance in Holyhead Harbor of a schooner's boat which contained four men was partly solved when two bodies were recovered. The bodies were identified as John Sherwin, twenty-three, mate of the schooner "Emma and Esther," who resided at Pentre, Flint; and James Watson, forty-four, cook on the schooner "Great Britain," South Africa, Canada and India should know and feel that in what I may call the hub of the Pacific people are not waiting until danger actually arrives, but are taking time by the forelock."

Girl Accused of Killing Cattle.

At Welshpool, Annie Evans, a domestic servant, aged fifteen, whose parents live in Foot street, Welshpool, was charged with cattle-maiming. It was stated that the girl had been employed by Mr. Owen, farmer, Groesoplain, since May last, and during the latter part of the time ten of Mr. Owen's cattle have died. A single beast was taken at a time, and apparently death occurred after great pain. There were no superficial wounds, and it was concluded that death was due to poisoning.

Magie of a Hen's Heart.

The St. Clears magistrates fined Mary Eastman, a hawker, 10s. (£2.50), for obtaining from Benjamin Davies, 5s. (£1.25), and a hen by false pretences. Benjamin Davies, a laborer, said the defendant told them if he gave her half-a-crown to keep for five

months she would get certain money, £375, from his wife's father's uncle. The woman returned and said she had good news for the man that £400 was coming, but £4 was wanted for expenses. She offered to give £3 15s. if they gave £5. Defendant said, "If you give me half-a-crown and a hen, that will do" (laughter)—and he gave two half-crowns. Mrs. Davies said defendant told them she wanted the heart of the hen to "work on."

FOR SAFETY OF EMPIRE.

London, Feb. 18. — Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, has sent the following message to Mr. Tomman Mosley, the radical candidate for South Bucks, where polling takes place to-day. "I am glad to see the strong stand you are making for a sober and solid provision for our navy. We are not jingoes or scaremongers. We are working for the abatement of naval and military rivalries. The safety of both the Empire and the Empire will have to be done and will be done and done thoroughly. Heartiest wishes for your success."

OBJECTED TO THE UNION JACK

Business common-sense conquered narrow-minded pride when the chorus girls of the Ziegfeld Follies at Toronto, decided that they would make up their trouble with the management of the theatre, Miss Collins waves an American flag but not as usual waved the American flag, but has given a Canadian ensign undue prominence in one scene. Usually in the part which caused the trouble, Miss Collins waves an American flag, but being on this side of the line it was thought proper to also display a Canadian flag. Miss Collins is English, and the girls imagined she concealed the American flag. Scarcely a night on their Uncle Sam, the girls made "funny" noises when of the stage, and Miss Collins was angry. She wanted one girl dismissed, and when this was done twenty others also went. But the management patched up a peace the following morning.

WITHOUT FUR OR FEATHER.

London, Feb. 15. — The Countess of Warwick last night explained to an audience, in which plumage for personal adornment figured as prominently as elsewhere, why she wore neither furs nor feathers. "For twenty years," she said, "I have carefully avoided wearing any feathers or plumage of birds, save the ostrich, and in recent years, owing to all that has come to my knowledge of the hideous cruelty practised in the fur trade, I have not worn furs, but one sees on every side feathers rampant — every woman's head adorned with the plumage of birds. Ladies who have taken to wearing little tails of fur around their necks are now not happy unless they have a whole hen's head protruding out about them. My own psychic aura objects to having dead birds and beasts hung all around as modes of decoration. The gathering was promoted by a committee formed for the preservation of birds, in view of the possible introduction at the present session of Parliament of a bill to abolish the trade in the skins and plumage of birds, with the exception of ostriches, elder ducks and domestic fowls."

ASTONISHING STORY WAS DISCLOSED

London, Feb. 19. — An astonishing story was disclosed in Leeds Police Court in the case of Carl Fitzgerald, 35, who pleaded guilty to obtaining a typewriter by false pretences. He also admitted obtaining £200 worth of goods in various parts of England. Defendant's counsel said that defendant had been in the employ of a Canadian bishop and had acquired the language of the North American Indians. He was eventually appointed a missionary. He was, before leaving England for Canada, a fully qualified architect and surveyor and a Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society. Captain Church said it was understood his financial responsibilities were too large for him, and, though, owing to forty houses, he was compelled to give an assignment to his creditors. Fitzgerald came to England last year to raise capital, leaving Canada with a large sum of speculative and invention claims estimated at \$50,000. While in prison here his Canadian partners cabled that a deal for \$5,000 had come off. The prisoner was remanded.

SIR IAN SCENTS DANGER

London, Feb. 18. — Speaking at a civic reception at Sydney, N.S.W., yesterday Sir Ian Hamilton declared that the nation's powers were arising now that it had got within the range of potential interference, and it might well be that the next phase of military struggles would be in the Pacific.

"Cast your eyes west, northeast and east," said Sir Ian, "and you will see a ring of armed men and armed nations with Australia sitting in the middle of that ring. It appears to me that some of those nations are looking in a formidable manner at Australia. It is therefore important that the people of Great Britain, South Africa, Canada and India should know and feel that in what I may call the hub of the Pacific people are not waiting until danger actually arrives, but are taking time by the forelock."

CANTEEN SCANDALS.

London, Feb. 12. — Sharp action was taken to-day by the police in connection with the British Army canteen scandals, when warrants were issued for the arrest of James Neas, formerly manager of Lipton, Limited, at Maltha, and also against Archibald Minto, another employee of Lipton, Limited, neither of whom answered summons sent them. James Nesbitt

HAD INDIGESTION.

Almost Despaired of Ever Getting Well.

When your food has not been properly digested, your body has not received the benefit it should. The exertions of the gastric juice have been confined entirely to removing the unassimilated, undigested portions of food, which they cannot properly digest as speedily as possible from the body, therefore only giving the blood a small percentage of nourishment with which to feed the tissues. No wonder then that Indigestion and Dyspepsia attack the stomach. No medicine can surpass Burdock Blood Bitters as a cure for this particular disease. It regulates the bowels, promotes perfect digestion, makes pure blood, tones the stomach, and thus restores perfect health to the debilitated system.

Mrs. Mary MacKay, Hunter's Mountain, N.S., writes: "I was troubled with Indigestion for more than ten years. I tried several Doctor's medicines claiming the power to cure, but all without success. Having heard of the many cures effected by Burdock Blood Bitters, I decided to give it a trial. After taking two bottles I was completely cured. My appetite which was very poor, is now good, and I can eat most everything without any disagreeable feelings. I can strongly recommend B.B.B. to anyone suffering from Indigestion."

JOURNALIST GETS ARMORED SKULL

Paris, Feb. 17. — A newspaper man has been supplied with an armored skull by Dr. D. Martel, the brilliant hospital surgeon. The man suffered from a tumor on the brain, the tumor was removed after a trepanning operation, but it was found impossible to restore a portion of the wall of the skull which had been cut away, so Dr. Martel replaced it with a plate of silvered copper only a millimetre thick.

KING APPROVES NEW CABINET.

Stockholm, Feb. 16. — King Gustave to-day approved the selection of Dr. Knut Hammarström for the new cabinet, in which the latter will be premier and minister of war. K. A. Wallenberg has been chosen for the ministry of foreign affairs; M. Brostrom, marine; and M. Vennertsen, finance. The cabinet is regarded as representing the King rather than any political party, and its chief aim will be to carry out the King's policies.

POCKET TESTAMENT LEAGUE

"HOLDING FORTH THE WORD OF LIFE."—Phil. ii, 16.



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