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DOVES OF PEACE FLY OVER THE CITY OF MEXICO

Newspaper Press Appeals to Disturbed Country to Support New Government.

MINISTER OF FINANCE ASKS FOR TWO LOANS

One For General Administration, and the Second For Revolution Indemnities

Mexico City, March 3.—The first week of the Huerta administration has seen considerable improvement in the general situation, but it is apparent that many weeks must pass before complete order is restored. At noon yesterday Provisional President Huerta, General Diaz, General Mondragon and General Blanquet stood on the balcony of the National Palace and reviewed the parade organized by the Felix Diaz Club in honor of the men who were most closely identified with the recent revolt. Several thousand persons, representing the different branches of the military service, civic societies and fraternal organizations, afoot, mounted and in carriages, paraded through the principal streets. Thousands of spectators lined the street surrounding the palace, but were not markedly demonstrative, although the 'vivas' were numerous.

A feature of the parade was the riderless horse of General Bernardo Reyes, walking behind a carriage in which reposed a painting of the General, draped with crepe. Bared heads all along the route evidenced the love and admiration of the people of the capital for the dead chieftain.

The same solemn respect for another victim of the revolt was shown when the draped picture of General Gregoria passed.

In front of the palace women in a carriage heading a delegation of factory employees released four doves of peace. Among the transparencies were some bearing such inscriptions as: 'Honor and Glory to the Restorers of Peace,' and 'Our Country Is Saved.'

The Metropolitan Press Association writing in the patriotic endeavors to restore complete pacification of the country, has sent to Governor Carranza, of Coahuila, a telegram imploring him to desist in his opposition to the new Government and give his support to President Huerta.

The newspapers of the country without notable exception are refraining from criticism of the new administration, and are lending their active support to the pacification programme.

Senor Obregon, minister of finance, has sent a message to Congress asking an authorization to float two loans, one for 100,000,000 pesos, to be placed abroad, and the other for 20,000,000 pesos, to be floated at home. The larger loan would be used for general purposes of the Government, including the expense of operations of the army. The other would be employed in the payment of indemnities arising from the revolution of 1910, including the Chinese claim of three million pesos.

THE MADEROS CROSS THE BORDER.

Havana, March 3.—The members of the Madero family who are now in Havana, will, it is reported, join Raoul and Emilio Madero at San Antonio. The escape across the border of Raoul and Emilio, who were said to have been killed, was confirmed in two cablegrams, received by Ernesto Madero yesterday.

The family of Ernesto Madero are expected to arrive here from Vera Cruz to-day. They will all proceed to Key West by the steamer Ypiranga, and will go from there to San Antonio.

Senora Madero, widow of the late president, and the others, will leave Havana at a later date.

CLASH WITH U. S. TROOPS ON BORDER.

El Paso, Texas, March 3.—In a running fight on the border near Douglas, Ariz., yesterday, between Mexican soldiers and troopers of the Ninth United States Cavalry, four Mexicans were killed. None of the American troopers were killed or wounded.

Four American army officers walking on the American line three miles from Douglas are reported to have been fired on by forty regular Mexican soldiers patrolling the border out of Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas. Sixteen of the negro troopers of the Ninth rushed to the place of the firing and a spirited skirmish ensued.

The American soldiers were holding their position at the international line when reinforced by two troops of the Ninth. The Mexicans were routed, leaving four killed on the field and the others straggling through the brush wounded. It is said that the American troops became so excited that they overstepped the boundary and pursued the Mexican for some distance.

The fighting caused great excitement at Douglas. The townspeople armed themselves and went to the boundary believing the Mexican soldiers were attempting to invade the United States. Within a few minutes hundreds of citizens were at the place, armed and ready. Cowboys rushed in from nearby ranches.

ALLEGE MADERO WAS MURDERED

Havana, March 3.— The refugees of the Madero family give out a statement containing serious allegations against the provisional government of Mexico in regard to the killing of Francisco Madero, and his vice-president Suarez.

Francisco Madero, sr., father of the deposed President, declared that his son and Suarez, instead of meeting death in the rear of the penitentiary, as the government explanation had it, were assassinated and terribly mutilated in the National Palace. This version of the affair was also given by Ernest Madero, the uncle of the dead president.

The stage setting for the killings was carefully arranged, the Maderos say. The two captives were set upon late at night in the palace and murdered. Their bodies were then placed in an automobile, both upright as if still alive, while the machine was sent around the corner of the prison where the fake effort at rescue was made.

After several shots had been fired, the Maderos say, the bodies were thrown out into the courtyard of the prison. The guards in front of the prison were next informed that an attempt had been made by a party of Maderistas to seize Francisco and Suarez, and that the pair had been shot to death during the fight. To carry out this detail of the plat and avert all suspicion, the government started an official investigation of the affair the next day.

To substantiate their claim that the murders were committed in a room in the palace, the Maderos stated that powder marks were found on Friscisco's face, and that his clothing was burned by the flame from a revolver.

It is understood here that the Huerta Government will make an effort to secure the extradition of the entire Madero family, who are here. Since this could not be done on a political charge, criminal allegations against them will be made. This is said to be that they attempted to bribe the Zapatistas not to acknowledge the government of Huerta and Diaz.

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WANT PORFIRIO DIAZ BACK.

Mexico City, March 3.— The Republic of Mexico, which once exiled Porfirio Diaz, so long its president because his hand was heavy, now wants him to come back and help the country.

It was announced here yesterday that on March 15, thirty of the Escuelade Aspirantes cadets will leave the capital under command of their captain, and go to Paris, taking an invitation from the army for him to return to his fatherland.

Throughout Mexico the sentiment in favor of the former President is growing rapidly. His nephew Felix Diaz is almost certain to be the next president, and the services of the aged former dictator are desired as an advisor. It is thought he will surely return here within a short time and occupy the unofficial post. There will be a wonderful ovation for him when he comes, and the government will pay him almost regal honors. The presence of Porfirio Diaz is counted upon to extinguish the lastf lames of the revolt against the dominant party. Mexicans are sick of trouble and are willing to take any measure which will restore tranquility to their country.

HUERTA'S TASK NOT AN EASY ONE.

Mexico City, March 3.— The firm and energetic military rulep romised by the new Mexico Government under Provisional President Huerta will probably be inaugurated in the course of this week now that he has had eight days of direct conferences with the various rebel chiefs, and negotiations with rebel leaders in the northern and southern states by the indirect means of commissions sent out by the federal government.

General Huerta is now disposed to consider as irreconcilable all those rebels who continue longer to delay definite recognition of the new order of things or who are disinclined to accept the reasonable terms of surrender offered to them by the central government.

The programme of pacification inaugurated by the government, it is expected, will be put to somewhat severe tests. This was shown yesterday when a band of adherents of Emiliano Zapata fired on a federal troop train running from the capital to Cuernavaca. Approximately 60 soldiers were killed or wounded in this affair. Similarly bands of Zapatistas continue committing raids and depredations in the federal district ieself, and in the state of Morelos, indicating that some of the mountaineer rebels and bandits to the south of the capital are determined to keep on with their guerilla warfare, and are not in sympathy with the peace negotiations being conducted by the government with the brothers Zapata and others of the insurgent leaders.

TO CONFER WITH REBEL LEADERS.

While the federal government expresses itself as sanguine of the success of its plans of pacification in the northern state, a lack of harmony between the various bands of rebels in that region was developed on the arrival here yesterday of representatives of Pascual Orozco and other chiefs who have been operating in the states of Chihuahua and Sonora, and other border districts.

To-day and to-morrow are to be devoted to conferences between these rebel representatives and th Minister of the Interion and th Ministr of War.

The railways between the capital and the north are still incorporated, and there has been practically no mail from the United States for fifteen days, except that brought by steamer to Vera Cruz.



PERP LEXED.

WONDERFUL RAILWAY GROWTH

Alberta Outstrips All Other Provinces in the Dominion.

Nine hundred and fifty-five miles of steam railway lines were completed in the province of Alberta during 1912, according to an official announcement made by the Hon. Arthur L. Sifton, Premier and Minister of Railways and Telephones. The lines were built by: Canadian Northern, 583 miles; Grand Trunk Pacific, 254 miles; Canadian Pacific, 93 miles, and Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia, 25 miles.

More miles of railway lines were laid with steel in Alberta last year than in all the other provinces of the Dominion combined. Grading was also completed as follows: Canadian Northern, 319 miles; Canadian Pacific, 117 miles; Grand Trunk Pacific, 37 miles; and Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia, 18 miles.

The total railway mileage in Alberta at the close of 1912 was 3,055, as follows: Canadian Pacific, 1,480; Canadian Northern, 912; Grand Trunk Pacific, 638, and Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia, 25. It is believed the 4,000-mark will be reached before the close of 1913, several new lines being rpojected.

Premier Sifton announced also that since the policy of guaranteeing bonds of railway companies was adopted by the province, in 1909, more miles of lines have been built than in all the previous history of Alberta. Thirty-four percent of a total of 3,846 miles, guaranteed by the province, has been built to date. One thousand and sixty miles of lines were in operation in 1905, when the province of Alberta was organized.

RUSSIA IS ON AGGRESSIVE IN MONGOLIA

Mongols, Armed and Officered by Russians, Marching Urga to Kalgan.

London, March 1.—A despatch to the 'Daily Mail' from Pekin says: 'Serious anxiety is being caused here and at Tokio by reports of Russian military activity in Mongolia.

A force of Khalka Mongols, officered by Russians, is marching from Urga to Kalgan. The Mongolian tribes are being rapidly armed with Russian rifles.

It is reported that the Russians are laying a narrow gauge railway from Verkniginsk, Eastern Siberia, on the Siberian Railway, to the Mongolian frontier at Kiatka, and building a large barracks at Ki

JAPAN'S PRINCE YAKEHITO ILL.

Tokio, March 3.—Prince Yakehito of Arisugawa-No-Miya, the head of a collateral branch of the imperial family, is lying critically ill suffering from tuberculosis at his country residence near Kobe. Prince Yakehito is an admiral in the Japanese navy and served with distinction in the wars between Japan and China and Japan and Russia.

MAY BE ANOTHER NATIONAL STRIKE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Dismissal of Conductor Rouses Indignation of All Railway Men in the Country.

STRIKE WITHOUT NOTICE, IS THREAT OF THE MEN.

Dispute Centres on Questions of Oral or Written Instructions to Conductors.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from Our Own Correspondent.)

London, March 3. — England is on the verge of another industrial war. Last Easter the trade of the country was paralyzed by a coal strike, which resulted in great financial loss and in not a little suffering among the poor. To-day the whole of the railway men of the country are threatening to strike unless certain alleged wrongs relating to the dismissal of a guard are righted.

Happily, the Board of Trade is keeping in touch with the situation, and there are strong hopes that a settlement will be effected without a cessation of labor.

Parliament meets on Thursday next to wind up the session. The new bills to be introduced relate to plural voting women's suffrage, and education. A scheme for land reform may also be included in the programme.

WESTMINSTER.

STRIKE MAY COME WITHOUT FORMAL NOTICE.

London, March 3 — Mass meetings of railway men held yesterday in London, Leeds, Sheffield, Stockton, and other centres demanded by resolution the immediate and unconditional reinstatement of a guard named Richardson, dismissed from the service of the Midland Railway Company, or a general strike will ensue.

Cautious and responsible union leaders declared that, failing to secure justice for the dismissed guard they will call, not a section or single railway strike, but a national stoppage of work by all railway employees. Of this strike there is to be no notice. The crisis, it was hintd, might come within a few days.

As regards the unity and determination of the men, the situation is expressed as 'August, 1911, over again.'

The case for the Midland Railway Company is stated fully in an official memorandum. Richardson's attitude regarding oral instructions given him is said to have been offensive to his superior officials. It is held that oral instructions are essential, that no Board of Trade regulation is contravened and that all guards have known since 1909 that by the train control system they are to take oral orders from the control office.

The joint committee of the men's unions will meet to-day.

AMERICAN PRIDE IS WOUNDED

Deny Their Citizens in Mexico Sought Refuge of British Flag---'Detestable Falsehoods.'

Mexico City, March 1. — A request to the people of the United States to extend all possible aid and encouragement to the Mexican people in their efforts to establish good government with guarantees for the security of life and property was contained in resolutions adopted by a meeting of the residents of the American colony in Mexico City at a late hour last night. Those present deprecated the publication in the United States of articles misrepresenting the Mexican people. The statements alleged to have been published, declaring that during the bombardment and the street fighting which recently took place in the capital American citizens sought safety under the British flag, was denounced by the meeting as detestable falsehoods.

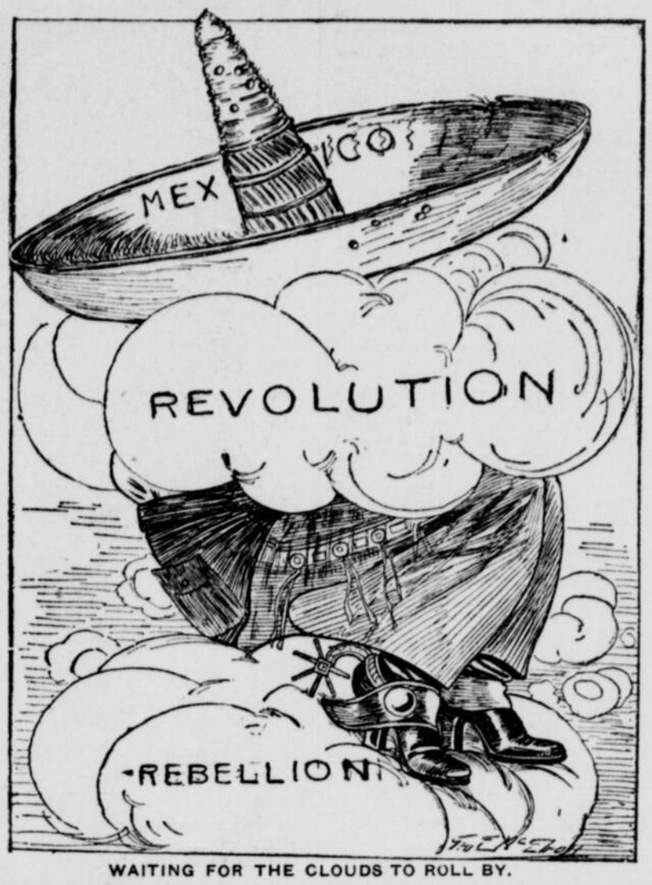
CHANGES IN COMMAND OF ROYAL LINE BOATS

Toronto, Feb. 28. — A shake-up has been made among the officers of the Atlantic fleet of the Canadian Northern Railway has occurred as a result of the recent wreck of the 'Royal George.' Announcement was made by the company to-day that Captain Roberts, of the 'Royal Edward,' has been appointed dock superintendent of the Canadian Northern Railway at Avonmouth, Bristol. His successor on the 'Royal Edward' has not yet been appointed.

Captain Harrison, of the 'Royal George,' has been suspended on account of the wreck of his boat in the St. Lawrence. He is succeeded by Captain Thompson, whose appointment will be made permanent on the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence. Captain Harrison will submit his case to the British Board of Trade.

AVIATOR KILLED.

Vierzon, France, March 3. — Lieut. Porteau, was killed here on Saturday when the aeroplane in which he was making a flight crashed to the ground.



WAITING FOR THE CLOUDS TO ROLL BY.

TAX PROPERTY TO MEET COST OF ARMAMENTS

Kaiser Quoted as Calling Germans to Special Sacrifice This Year.

Berlin, March 2. — Emperor William is credited in connection with the proposed increase in the peace footing of the German army with the remark:

'1813 was a year of sacrifice. Let 1913 also be so for everyone, for the time is scarcel; less critical than 1813.'

The first cost of Germany's increased armaments, according to a semi-official announcement, is to be covered by an unprecedented general levy on property. German subjects throughout the Empire are to be called upon to contribute a lump sum in proportion to their possessions. The reigning houses, according to an unofficial report, are to be asked to sacrifice their freedom from taxation, but persons possessing less than $7,500 or $12,500, according to the decision of Parliament when it deals with the subject, are to be exempt from the levy.

An estimate of $250,000,000 as the cost of the change published to-day is generally accepted at reliable.

The proposal of a general levy is regarded as making the German army increase quite as much a national sacrifice as is the French extension of active service in the army from two or three years.

Other taxation is contemplated in order to cover the regular annual charges brought about by the increase of the forces.

Emperor William is reported as favoring both the general levy and the taxation of the princes.

GERMANY'S ACTION STIRS ENGLAND.

London, March 3.—Much space is devoted in to-day's newspapers to the tremendous rivalry started on the continent by Germany's decision to increase the peace strength of her army from 626,000 to 860,000. The cost will be stupendous, with an initial outlay necessary of some $250,000,000 to $300,000,000, if forecasts are correct, and with a permanent charge of from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000.

Before the end of the present year Germany will vote for its army no less than $500,000,000. If naval expenditure and various items of indirect expenditure are added, Germany's total outlay on armaments will be, according to the 'Daily Mail,' in the neighborhood of $650,000,000, almost twice as much as Great Britain will spend.

ITALY JOINS THE WILD MARCH.

Geneva, Switzerland, March 3.—The Italian Government has joined itself to the rest of the European Continental powers in making military preparations. It has increased the Italian garrisons along the Swiss frontier and military engineers are engaged in building new forts commanding the passes from the mouth of the Simplon tunnel toward the east.

Chambers for mines have been excavated at the Italian entrance to the great Simplon tunnel, and these have ben fitted with secret electrical connections underground, so that by pressing a button twenty miles away the tunnel can be shattered. The mines have not yet been charged with explosives.

In the centre of the Simplon tunnel there is a massive steel door which may be worked from either the Swiss or Italian side in order to block the passage of trains or troops.

FOR BETTER ROADS.

Proposal To Tax Railways as Means To This End.

Toronto, Feb. 28. — At yesterday afternoons' session of the members of the Good Roads Association, in the dairy building, Exhibition Park, a plea was advanced for higher taxation of railways to help provide funds for the building and maintenance of Ontario's roads.

FRENCH ARCTIC EXPEDITION TO SAIL IN JUNE

De Payer's Party to Make Scientific Examination of Franz Joseph Land.

Paris, March 3. — Important results are expected from the French arctic expedition, which will set out from Havre in June for the exploration and scientific examination of Franz Josef Land, under the command of Jules de Payer, whose father was the discoverer of this archipelago in 1873. De Payer's ship will carry, perhaps himself, a navy lieutenant, an ensign, two captains, two medical men, naturalists, geologists, and an army aviator, who will have two aeroplanes, as explorations by air will, if practicable, be an important feature of the expedition.

During the next winter the mission will make astronomical physical and meteorological observations, and important data bearing on the earth's minor movement are expected to be obtained. A wireless station will be erected which will be in communication with the Eiffel Tower. When the polar winter breaks the expedition will divide into two parties, one of which, headed by De Payer and provided with several sledges, dogs, small boats and kites, will make a dash for the northeast to ascertain the starting point of the unfathomable abyss which bounds the North European submarine continent, according to the researches of Nansen and the Prince of Monaco. The other party will thoroughly examine the canals, fiords and hitherto unexplored islands of the archipelago from the standpoints of geology, biology, oceanography, etc.

The De Payer expedition expects to be gone at least a year and a half.

FRANCE TO SPEND $100,000,000 ON ARMAMENTS

Significant Proposal as Means to Keep Abreast of War Science.

Paris, Feb. 27.—The French Parliament is asked to appropriate immediately $100,000,000 for the renewal and increase of armaments and war materials. This request is made by the Ministers of War and Finance in a memorandum attached to the governmental army bill.

The two statesmen declare that recent wars have shown convincingly that a nation's means of defence should be kept abreast of the progress of science and military art. Any inferiority in this respect they say would be most difficult to remedy during a war.

It is estimated that France will require in all $127,000,000 for these objects, but authority is now asked to spend only $100,000,000 of this amount spread over five years.

FOUR AUTO BANDITS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Paris, Feb. 27.—Four of the notorious gang of twenty-two auto-bandits were sentenced to death by the guillotine at the Paris Court of Assizes to-day. The condemned men are Dieudonne, Callemin, Soudy and Monier, against whom a number of murders were proved.

Fourteen of the others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and four, including three women accomplices, were released.

STRIKING MARK OF IMPERIAL SENTIMENT

Earl Grey Urges Concentration of Dominion Government's London Offices.

WOULD GIVE FACILITIES FOR WIDER TRADE.

And Permanent Exhibition Would Focus Attention on Quality of Overseas Products.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 3. — The London County Council will discuss to-day a proposal from Earl Grey, who is seeking an option upon an Aldwych site.

Earl Grey's object is to utilize the space, which has an area of 124,000 square feet, for purely imperial purposes.

As to the special character its uses may take, he intends to consult with the Dominion Governments forthwise.

He states that should those governments approve, it would be possible for them to concentrate at one point the Dominion Government offices, now widely distributed in different parts of London, and also to the commercial and social needs of the Dominions.

One feature of the scheme is to secure a permanent and up-to-date exhibition of manufactured articles in use in the Dominions combined with adequate facilities for enabling home manufacturers to get into direct touch with probable Dominion customers.

Another important effect of the realization of the scheme would be to focus the attention on the quality of the products of the Dominions.

An option on a ninety-nine years' lease is suggested, and in view of the special character of the proposal the rent should be $250,000 a year. C

Many Indians are Still Pagans

Report of Progress of Anglican Missions in the Diocese of Calgary.

The annual report of the Indian Missions in the Calgary Diocese has just been sent out. It states that steady progress has been made in each of the four missions during the past year. There are 2,531 Indians on the four reserves, of whom 577 are baptized members of the Church of England, 635 are returned as Roman Catholics and 1,320 as still Pagans.

To the Blackfoot Mission the Toronto W. A. is now giving $1,000 to be divided as the diocesan authorities see fit. The boys at the school in the Blood Mission have been formed into a cadet corps and received their colors from the hands of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught on his recent visit to Macleod. At the Pelgan Mission the church room has been converted into a second church by the addition of a chancel and other improvements, and the Indians themselves subscribed $250 towards the improvements.

The Blakfoot, Blood, and Pelgan Missions were all visited by Archdeacon Tims in December, and the necessity of doing more towards self-support emphasized. Weekly offertories will be taken up in future and a decided increase in the contributions of the Indians may be expected.

The schools are still causing some anxiety financially. The increase of grant from the government, which is now $100 per child, has been more than overbalanced by the increase in cost of living, and in salaries of the staff. The $300 given by the Diocesan W. A. last year was divided equally between the Blackfoot, Blood and Pelgan schools. In addition to the above, and to the $1,000 given by the Toronto W. A. for the school and hospital at the Blackfoot Reserve, the Niagara W. A. gives $250 per annum for salary of the matron at the Sarcee School; Haron W. A. gives $325 towards salary and board of the teacher at the Blood School, and Ottawa $250, and Ontario $150 towards salaries of matron and teacher at the Pelgan School. In addition last year the Haron W. A. provided a new cooking range for the Blood School at a cost of $135.

The schools look upon the W. A. as their best friend. But for their generous help in money and clothing the schools must long ago have ceased to exist.

THE LAST OF THE GALLANT LIGHT BRIGADE

Washington, Feb. 28.—George Bing, who was said to have been the last survivor of 'The gallant six hundred,' who were cut to pieces in the famous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, died this week at the National Soldiers' Home, and his body was interred in the cemetery of the Home to-day.

There is no doubt that Bing was in the charge of Balaklava. After the Crimean war he came to the United States, where he had relatives. At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered in the Union Army and served four years. Then he went west and lived for a long time at Colorado Springs, Col. In September, 1911, he was admitted to the Soldiers' Home. Some distant relatives of the old soldier are supposed to be in America.

NEW YORK'S HONEST POLICEMAN KILLS HIMSELF

New York, Feb. 28.—Edward D. Ehlers, a policeman, whose service of seventeen years on the force had gained him the sobriquet of the 'honest patrolman,' shot and killed himself with his police revolver to-day, on the eve of his trial on a charge of clubbing a citizen.

CANTEEN BANNED FROM CAMP BY COL. THE HON. SAM HUGHES

Minister of Militia Calls Halt to Proposal to Reintroduce the System---'The Question is Settled, He Says, For the Canteen is the Greatest Blight a Camp Can Have.'

Ottawa, March 1. — At yesterday afternoon's proceedings of the Militia Conference here, the Hon. Mr. Hughes said that so long as he was Minister of Militia, there will never be allowed in the militia camps any wet messes, 'mild' or 'light' beer canteens.

'You will kindly not waste any time discussing this question further,' he added. 'It is settled.'

This should leave no doubt in the minds of any of the officers who have been endeavoring to get the order rescinded which did away with canteens, that there is no chance of any more beer or liquors being allowed to be sold in the training camps. This assertion came unexpectedly just at the time when several speakers were endeavoring to introduce this question into the discussion. Needless to say, it called a halt to the discussion as far as 'mild' beer or any other kind of liquor was concerned.

Captain Lavergne, of Montmagny, Que., introduced the discussion. He said he was glad to see the women at



COL. THE HON. SAM. HUGHES.

the conference, but it was the men they had to look after in the militia. He believed that they should be treated as men. Soldiers in camp should be given the same liberties in camp as they had at home. It was the custom in the other provinces as well, for a man to be able to get a drink if he wanted it. If the men could not get beer in camp they would go to the nearest saloon, and perhaps get vile whiskey there, and return to camp in an unmanageable condition. His regiment had made a long march at camp, and during the march the men were halted and it did them good.

Colonel Mitchell, of Winnipeg, had taken the contrary view. He said that militia camps had begun to become unpopular from the day canteens were allowed in them. Mothers refused to allow their sons to go to camp when they knew that they would be submitted to such temptations. Last year, with no liquor in camp, conditions were excellent. In a camp of 4,000 men he had not seen one man drunk.

CANTEEN THE GREATEST BLIGHT.

'The only way that you can get back the canteens in camp will be by changing the Minister of Militia,' said Colonel Hughes. 'I have had more experience in handling men than most of you. I know that the greatest blight that a camp can have is a canteen.

'I was on the march that Captain Lavergne spoke about, and I did not drink any of his beer. He cannot convince me but that his men, and a fine lot they were, would not have done just as well on the beautiful spring water along the roadside.

'We allowed the permanent force in one camp to have its canteen because it had canteens at its barracks, and these men wanted to be able to drink "be-ah" like gentlemen. On one night there were fourteen of these gentlemen drunk. I have all the facts about that case, and am watching these men, there will be no more "be-ah" for them.

'I saw a regiment of British regulars at work in England last summer, and they can out-march, out-drill, or outmanoeuvre any other troops on God's green earth, not excepting the Canadians. Yet 90 percent of these soldiers did not drink. They found that they could not do the hard work if they drank.'

Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Toronto, president of the Daughters of the Empire, said that she would not allow a nine-year-old son of hers' to go to any camp if she knew that liquor was sold there.

The Rev. Dr. Johnston, of the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal, was in attendance at the Military Conference at Ottawa. Dr. Johnston, who was recently made an honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, was formerly chaplain of Col. Sam Hughes' old regiment, the 45th Victoria.

Ottawa, March 1.—Two hundred and fifty officers representing all the different units of the Canadian Militia from the Atlantic to the Pacific assembled at dinner in the Parliamentary restaurant last night, Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught being the special guest of the Minister of Militia. Seldom has any function been graced by the attendance of so many men distinguished in all walks of life. Parliamentarians of renown, members of the Dominion Cabinet, ex-ministers of former Governments, legal luminaries and financial leaders, all joined to pay tribute and honor to the British flag.

The banquet was further noteworthy in virtue of the fact that there were no intoxicants of any kind. Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, who presided, did not relax even in this moment of festivity his determined attitude upon the canteen question. The banquet was in every sense a success and a lofty tone was given to the speeches.

To the right of Col. Hughes sat H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and to his left sat Chief Justice Davidson, of Montreal, lately named a colonel in the Canadian Militia, in his soldier's uniform.

Among those at the head table were Col. J. R. Wilkie, president of the Imperial Bank; Speaker Landry of the Senate; Senator Lougheed, Lt.-Col. Lowther, D.S.O.; Sir Frederick Borden, the Hon. T. W. Crothers, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir George Ross, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, M. L. Hughes, of Toronto; Senator Casgrain and H. B. Ames, M.P. Among the Montrealers present were Lt.-Col. Smart, M.P.P.; Lt.-Col. Labelle, Lt.-Col. Burland, Major Harry Baker, M.P., Capt. Fred Kay, M.P., and Lt.-Col. Creelman. From Quebec there were Col. Landry, Dr. Parmalee, Captain Armand Lavergne, Major Robertson and Col. Harston.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, in responding to the toast to the Governor-General, praised the splendid spirit that he found everywhere existing among the militiamen of this country. There was no nobler work than preparing oneself to defend the native land. He believed this would be a great influence and lead to good results. He appreciated that a soldier could not be made in a day.

The Hon. Colonel Sam Hughes said that there were now upwards of 50,000 men in Canada desiring to enrol in the militia, but could not be received because there was not sufficient equipment for them. Equipment was expensive and the people of Canada had not yet reached the stage where they were willing to expend enough money on the militia to provide for all. The officers before him, he said, might well ask why should they go to all the trouble to prepare for the defence of the country while others, whose homes and industries and businesses they were ready to defend, stood by and sneered.

He said that the defence of Canada was too important a thing to be used as a political football. In case of war the Conservative and the Liberal would march to the front side by side and as long as he was Minister of Militia there would be politics in it. He paid tribute to the work of Sir Frederick Borden.

Addresses were given by Chief Justice Davidson, Quebec; Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Colonel Sam. Steele, Winnipeg; Admiral Kingsmill, Lieut.-Col. Bott, British Columbia; Lieut.-Col. Labelle, Montreal; Major Barker, M.P., Col. H. H. McLean, M.P., Major Baker, M.P., Captain Kay, M.P., and Colonel Turner, V.C., of Quebec, Major Brisbane, and others.

THE WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT BILL.

(Special Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, Feb. 10. — The disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England in Wales has been supported by Wales ever since 1885. Continuously since that year an overwhelming majority of the Welsh representatives at Westminster have urged it upon the government. It is obvious, therefore, that the Welsh nation must have good reason for making this demand. Canadians do not need to be convinced of the disadvantages of establishment, but over here we are slow to realize them. Both England and Scotland have their established churches, and to Wales has been attached the church of her conqueror, England. The establishment of any one church implies, of necessity, the superiority of one denomination to all others, and for that reason it is harmful to the spiritual life of the nation. Moreover, it is inconsistent with every principle of liberty and justice. Even the church herself does not gain by establishment, which tends to make her narrow and intolerant. She cannot govern herself, but is under the direction of the state. Undoubtedly disestablishment of the church even in England will come in time. Some of those most anxious for it are leading churchmen, influenced by their desire to promote the better interests of their church. But in Wales there are not only general arguments against establishment, but the particular and very powerful one that the church establishment contains only about a quarter of the whole of the actively religious portion of the population. The Welsh are a nation of Nonconformists, not of church people. The Royal Commission in their report last year stated that out of the 743,361 communicants in Wales, only 193,081 belonged to the Church of England. The remainder were divided as follows:—Congregationalists, 175,147; Calvinistic Methodists, 170,617; Baptists, 143,835; Wesleyans, 40,811; and smaller denominations, 19,870. It is absurd — and worse — that these 193,081 members of the Church of England should be privileged at the expense of 550,280 Nonconformists. The Welsh people have a right to demand the adjustment of their own spiritual affairs. An established religion — as Mr. Lloyd George has pointed out — should be in conformity with the faith and creed and attitude of mind of the people it is supposed to represent. In Wales it is not.

FEATURES OF THE BILL.

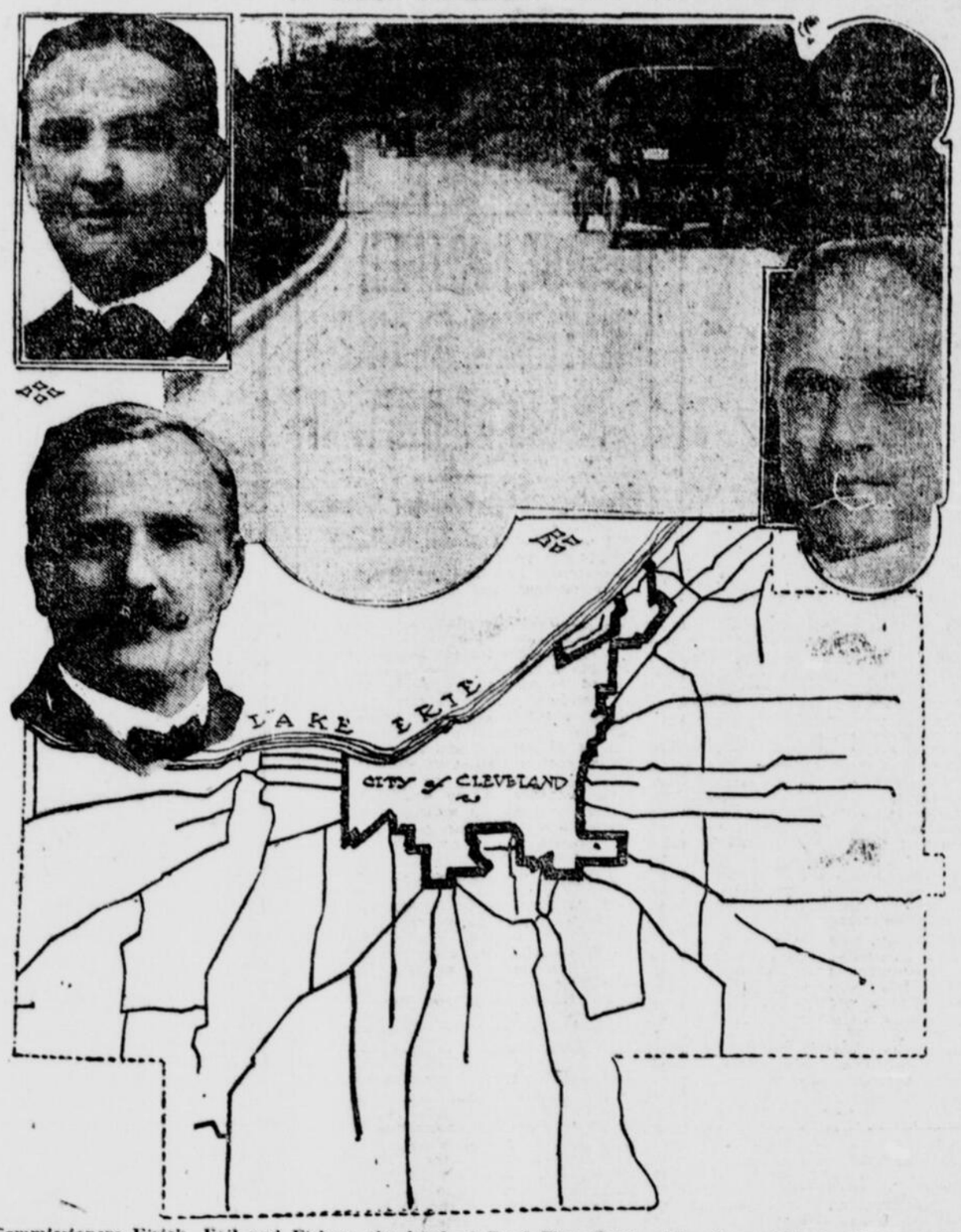
Accordingly, in response to these arguments, the Government last year brought in a Bill for Welsh Disestablishment and disendowment, a measure that formed an item of the political programme of Mr. Gladstone and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, as well as of Mr. Asquith. This Bill provides that after the July following the passage of the Act, the Church of England in Wales and Monmouthshire shall cease to be established by law, and existing rights of patronage shall cease. Existing cathedral and ecclesiastical corporations shall cease to exist. Welsh Bishops will no longer be qualified to sit in the House of Lords, nor the Welsh clergy in Convocation. On the other hand, the bishops, clergy and laity of the Welsh Church will be entitled to form themselves into a Representative Body to govern the church in Wales, and to hold and administer its property.

DISENDOWMENT.

The second half of the bill deals with the question of disendowment. The original proposal of the government was that, out of its present annual income of about £260,000, the church should retain £87,100 besides life interests estimated as equivalent to £62,000. The former sum, £87,000, consisted of all endowments subsequent to 1662, as well as money derived from the commissioners and Queen Anne's Bounty. The ancient endowments, that is, those given to the church before 1662, were to be appropriated by the government, and expended upon social reform, hospitals, education, etc., in Wales. Now many — even Liberal — churchmen consider this confiscation of church property sheer robbery, arguing that what has once been given to the church has been given for always; and, too, they assert that it is 'sacrilege' to divert religious funds to a secular' purpose. But they ignore two important points. Before 1662 the Church of England was the prominent indeed the only church in Wales, so that any money that was to be bequeathed to any religious organization or for any religious purpose had perforce to be left to her. (2). Also, for many centuries the church was the sole guardian of the poor, the sole dispenser of charity, the sole educator of the community; she alone performed those functions which have now been undertaken by the State and by private enterprise. Therefore, any money intended for charitable or educational purposes had to be left to her. The church herself spent part of her funds on the same 'secular' objects as the government intend to do with the confiscated money. Nor do Liberals consider that the alleviation of poverty, suffering and ignorance are any less 'religious' work than the direct ministration of the churches. However, the Church of England, careless of the saying that it is difficult for riches to enter the Kingdom of Heaven, clings to her wordly wealth, and she has influenced several Liberal churchmen, including Mr. W. C. G. Gladstone, the grandson of 'W. E. G.', to oppose the government in the disendowment clauses. The government, therefore, has yielded substantial — many Liberals think too substantial — concessions to the church, so that under the amended bill she will retain £203,000 out of her original £260,000.

This then was the bill which, on February 6, passed its third reading in the House of Commons by a majority of 107. It will now go before the Lords, who, doubtless, will reject it, as they did the House Rule Bill. But the merciful provisions of the Parliament Act will enable it to become law in spite of the Upper House. So Welsh Nonconformists, as well as Irish Nationalists will obtain their liberty under Mr. Asquith's Government.

GOOD ROADS COSTLY? THESE OFFICIALS BUILD 400 MILES OF BRICK PAVEMENT THAT COST LESS THAN NOTHING



Commissioners Eirick, Vail and Fisher; the kind of Road They Built. Map Shows Wonderful Network.

Four hundred miles of rural brick highway have been laid in Cuyahoga county, surrounding Cleveland, Ohio, during the last ten years. Good roads have raised the valuation of rural real estate in the county from $28,000,000 to $101,000,000, and the taxes on the increased value much more than pay the costs of the roads. Contracts for 110 miles of brick road have been let for the coming year although city and county now have more than 1,000 miles of brick pavement.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 25.— There is probably no place on the continent where more attention has been paid to the improvement of country roads or where the benefits accruing from such a policy, have been so striking as in the county of Cuyahoga, Ohio, in which the city of Cleveland is situated.

The highways radiating out from the city, and other main roads, have been paved with brick, which will endure the heaviest motor driven traffic for from 50 to 100 years.

A thousand miles of brick pavement has been laid in the city and county combined, and 110 miles of rural brick roads will be added this year, while 43 miles of brick paving has also been contracted for in the city.

The good road policy has had many beneficial results, both for the farmers and the city population, and the value of farm lands has increased in some cases from $75 to $300 per acre during the last ten years.

The three County Commissioners who manage the road building, are Messrs. William P. Eirick, Harry Vail and John G. Fisher. Mr. Eirick says that the large expenditure on rural roads has really not cost the county anything.

The increased revenue from the boosted land values has counterbalanced all the expense of paying for the road work. City and county real estate ten years ago [illegible] $171,000,000 in value. To-day it has risen to $595,000,000, an increase of $424,000,000. Farm lands in the country ten years ago were worth $29,000,000, but now are worth $101,000,000, showing an increase of $72,000,000.

The growth of the public markets in Cleveland is one of the beneficial results of the good roads movement, and it is one of the very best ways to fight the increased cost of living, for it brings the producer and consumer together to a much greater extent. Easy transportation has encouraged the production of market truck, and turned a good part of the county into a vast garden. Country life has become popular with city people of means, who can motor in to the city easily and quickly, and the farm for pleasure and the benefits of country life. This has been an important factor in raising the value of farm property.

Good brick roads cost the county $1,000 a mile for each foot of width. Stone curbing with an expansion joint is used to protect the edge of the pavement. Usually one half of the road is paved, the right hand half for the heavier loaded traffic that is bound toward town. The other half of the road is graded and can be used in dry weather.

The method of construction is to lay a solid concrete base and impose a two-inch sand cushion for the brick. A grout filler united the brick into one solid substance.

ENDORSES LIBERAL TEMPERANCE PLATFORM OF N. W. ROWELL

Convention Commends Advanced Stand of Liberal Party in Ontario For Abolition of the Bar, Treating System and Suppression of Liquor Traffic Generally.

Toronto, Feb. 28.— The Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance decided yesterday afternoon to express its approval of the Liberal temperance platform.

The following resolution was carried:—

'That this convention hails with delight the advanced stand taken by the Liberal party in the resolution which Mr. N. W. Rowell, the leader of that party, has given notice in the Legislature, that he will move for the immediate abolition of the bar, including hotel and club licenses; also the treating system, and placing such other restrictions upon the residue of the liquor traffic as experience may show to be necessary to limit its operation, and effectively remedy its evils, local option to be maintained as a means of wiping out the residue in the retail sale where the electors so decide.

'That this convention call upon all friends of the temperance cause to take steps to secure the nomination and election in every constituency of a representative who can be relied upon to do all in his power to secure the enactment of legislation for the suppression of the liquor traffic and declares that anything less than the proposal of Mr. Rowell could not be looked upon as sufficient to entitle any candidate to the support of temperance electors.

'That this alliance appreciates the action of the Provincial Government and Legislature in making amendments to the License Act which make the working of the act more effective, and notably for securing the enforcement of local option.

'Also do we appreciate the action of the Department in refusing to be bound by technicalities where it was really evident that local option had been carried at the polls.'

LARGER QUEBEC.

Province Has Now More Than Doubled Its Former Area.

The first large official map of Canada published since the big Ungava territory was added to Quebec has now been issued and the first copy to be exhibited in Montreal has been hung in the Provincial Government offices. It gives the area of the province now as 706,834 square miles, including 455,078,602 acres of land and 7,295,158 acres of lake. By the annexation of Ungava, Quebec has more than doubled its area as it previously contained only 346,928 square miles.

Ontario also has been busy adding on new territory during the past year and it now contains 407,262 square miles as compared with 222,000 formerly. Quebec's expansion has however been greater both in figures and proportionately and it is now more than ever the largest of nine provinces. Further, Ontario includes a much larger water area, as it has 26,203,444 acres of lake and 235,444.20 acres of land, this including the new district of Patricia.

BOBSLEIGH PARTY HURT.

Toronto, March 3.—Ten persons were injured while coasting at High Park on Saturday afternoon, when their bobsleigh ran over an embankment at 'half mile' hill. Unice Drew suffered a compound fracture of the right leg and other serious injuries, and Lewis Conde was badly bruised about the head and arms.

THE GOVERNMENT MAY TEST CURE OF DR. FRIEDMANN

Mr. Borden Willing to Do All Possible in Way of Investigation.

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 28. — In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, Mr. McLean, of Halifax, asked if the Government had taken cognizance of the alleged tubercular cure of Dr. Friedmann, who is now in New York. Mr. McLean suggested the desirability of sending to New York some qualified person to confer with the doctors regarding the merits of his cure.

The Premier replied that the Government already had under consideration the desirability of making investigations into the value of the remedy. He doubted the practical results of sending anybody to New York at the present time, stating that the effectiveness of the remedy would take some time to demonstrate. He did not know if Dr. Friedmann would have time to come to Canada, but he could assure the member for Halifax that the Government was agreeable to doing anything possible in the way of any investigation that ought to be made.

High Praise for Womanly Women

But Cardinal Gibbons Denounces the 'Clamorous and Spectacular' Class.

Baltimore, Md., March 3.—In an address before the Women's Auxiliary of the St. Raphael Institute, Cardinal Gibbons made reference to the hiking suffragettes, who recently passed through the city. The Cardinal said: 'I wish to say a few words of unstinted praise in behalf of the noble and modest women who have devoted their lives to the sisterhood and the service and uplifht of the poor. They labor zealously from early until late. I do not know what the Church would do without the aid of the women who are willing to sacrifice their time and money that it might advance.

'Here we have true women; women who know their place. There are among the women in the auxiliary many who have homes that are models, devoting their time to bringing up their children in the fear and love of God.

'Then look at the other picture in contrast. On one hand we see good accomplished in a quiet, modest way. On the other hand we see the noisy, clamorous and spectacular way of other women and as an example of this I point to the hikers who were among you a few days ago.

CANAL DISPUTE GOES TO NEW ADMINISTRATION

British Government Reaffirms the Matter Can Be Settled Under Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

PROMPT ADJUSTMENT IS ASKED FOR.

Before Any Act Can Raise Questions of Actual Damage Suffered.

Washington, March 3.—Great Britain's final word to the Taft administration on the Panama Canal tolls dispute, made public to-day, insists that a case for settlement under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty has arisen, but suggests that there will not be time to discuss the subject further before the United States Government changes hands.

Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, has acknowledged the receipt of this communication, and he reserves to his successor the decision of the question of whether it is proper to make such answer at all, or to await another communication from the British Government continuing the argument.

The British note is as follows:

'His Majesty's Government are unable before the administration leaves office to reply fully to the arguments contained in your despatch of the seventeenth ultimo to the United States charge d'affaires at London regarding the difference of opinion that has arisen between our two governments as to the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but they desire me in the meantime to offer the following observations with regard to the argument that no case has yet arisen calling for any submission to arbitration of the points in difference between His Majesty's Government and that of the United States on the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, because no actual injury has as yet resulted to any British interest and all that has been done so fa is to pass an act of Congress under which action held by His Majesty's Government to be prejudicial to British interests might be taken.

'From this view His Majesty's Government feel bound to express their dissent. They conceive that international law or usage does not support the doctrine that the passing of a statute in contravention of a treaty right affords no ground of complaint for the infraction of that right, and that the nation which holds that its treaty rights have been so infringed or brought into question by a denial that they exist, must, before protesting and seeking a means of determining the point at issue, wait until some further action violating those rights in a concrete instance has been taken, which in the present instance would, according to your argument, seem to mean until tolls have been actually levied upon British vessels from which vessels owned by citizens of the United States have been exempted.

INCONSISTENT WITH TREATY.

'The terms of the proclamation issued by the President fixing the canal tolls, and the particular method which your note sets forth as having been adopted by him, in his discretion, on a given occasion for determining on what basis they should be fixed do not appear to His Majesty's Government to affect the general issue as to the meaning of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which they have raised. In their view the act of Congress when it declared that no tolls should be levied on ships engaged in the coasting trade of the United States and when, in further directing the President to fix those tolls within certain limits, it distinguished between vessels of the citizens of the United States and other vessels, was in itself and apart from any action which may be taken under it, inconsistent with the provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty for equality of treatment between the vessels of all nations. The exemption referred to appears to His Majesty's Government to conflict with the express words of Rule 1 of article 3 of the HayPauncefote treaty, and the act gave the president no power to modify or discontinue the exemption.

'In their opinion the mere conferring by Congress of power to fix lower tolls on United States ships than on British ships amounts to a denial of the right of British shipping to equality of treatment, and is, therefore, inconsistent with the treaty irrespective of the particular way in which such power has been so far actually exercised.

'In stating thus briefly their view of the compatibility of the act of Congress with their treaty rights, His Majesty's Government held that the difference which exists between the two Governments is clearly one which falls within the meaning of article 1 of the arbitration treaty of 1908.

'As respects the suggestion contained in the last paragraph but one of your note under reply His Majesty's Government conceive that article 1 of the treaty of 1908 so clearly meets the case that has now arisen that it is sufficient to put its provisions in force in whatever manner the two Governments may find the most convenient. It is unnecessary to repeat that a reference to arbitration would be rendered superfluous if steps were taken by the United States Government to remove the objection entertained by His Majesty's Government to the act.

'His Majesty's Government have not desired me to argue in this note that the view they take of the main issue —the proper interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty—is the correct view, but only that a case for the determination of that issue has already arisen and now exists. They conceive that the interests of both countries requires that issue to be settled promptly before the opening of the canal and by means which will leave no ground for regret or complaint. The avoidance of possible friction has been one of the main objects of those methods of arbitration of which the United States has been for so long a foremost and consistent advocate. His Majesty's Government think it more in accordance with the general arbitration treaty that the settlement desired should precede rather than follow the doing of any acts, which could raise questions of actual damage suffered, and better also that when vessels begin to pass through the great waterway in whose construction all the world has been interested there should be left subsisting no cause of difference which could prevent any other nation from joining without reserve in the satisfaction the people of the United States will feel at the completion of a work of such grandeur and utility.

COMPLETES PLANS FOR ARCTIC TRIP

Steffanson to Explore Wide Area in Vicinity of the North Pole.

New York, Feb. 27.—Vilhjalmer Steffanson, discoverer of the Blond Eskimo, has made public his plans for the four year expedition which he plans to lead to the Arctic next May. During this time he hopes to obtain knowledge of much of the white space indicating the unexplored regions of the Far North.

Steffanson and his companions — eight or ten picked men of science— will sail out of Esquimalt, B. C., the latter part of May or in early June on the 247-ton steam whaler Karluck, barkentine rigged, purchased for the expedition by the Canadian Government. The Karluck now lies in San Francisco harbor; during the next ten days she will be overhauled and sent to Esquimault, where he will be fitted up as a Government vessel. She will fly the British flag, as the entire cost of the expedition is to be borne by the Canadian Government, and will carry a crew of fourteen.

From Esquimault the barkentine will carry the party as far north as ice-filled seas will permit. If the weather be fine and the winds from the east, they expect in September to reach land somewhere in the Beaufort Sea, now unexplored. There they will establish a base, sending the vessel back and remaining during the winter. But if western winds prevail and the Beaufort Sea is filled with ice, the expedition probably will land at Herschel Island, remain there a week to establish a primary base, return to Prince Patrick Land and either there or at Herschel Island spend the winter. In the spring they will go north. They will return to civilization in September, 1916. Dr. R. M. Anderson, who was with Steffanson ton his last trip, will be second in command; the others have not been selected as yet.

A powerful wireless apparatus designed to carry 1,000 miles, will keep the explorers in daily touch with the world. This apparatus will be erected at Herschel Island or the unnamed land where they may establish their base on the shores of the Beaufort Sea. For food the explorers will have pemmican and malted milk; while sledging over the ice; while they are on land their own rifles must keep the larder filled. Caribou, seal, ptarmigan, musk oxen, foxes and other polar animals will provide food.

A million square miles of snow and ice north of the North American continent and Siberia will be explored, so far as possible. The party is not searching for the 'pole; if they find it, it will be by accident, Mr. Steffanson said. What they want to do is to open the locked lands and seas of the north. They do not contemplate going with the ice-drift as Roald Amundsen plans to do with the Fram; but they will send the Karluck back each autumn to Esquimalt and have her return to the base each spring.

Steffanson will visit the blood Eskimo again and bring them back to American in moving pictures. To bring them back in the flesh, he says, would be to murder; they could not survive the "germs of civilization." While in the neighborhood of their stamping ground, he expects to explore the interior of Victoria Land and there expects to define the extent of what he believes to be the largest and one of the richest copper countries under the sun.

In connection with his other work, the explorer expects to chart a network of magnetic stations over Victoria Land. This will be done for the Carnegie Institute at Washington. To purchase the instruments necessary for the expedition, Steffanson will sail for Europe next Saturday. While in England he will address the Royal Geographical Society.

192,748 'PHONES.

At the annual meeting of the Bell Telephone Company last week, it was shown that the company had 192,748 subscribers, as against 10,200 in 1885. The figures showing the growth are:

	Exchanges.	Subs.	Long Distance Wire in Miles.
1885..	126	10,200	3,000
1890..	212	20,437	8,228
1895..	345	30,908	14,851
1900..	343	40,694	21,350
1905..	526	82,351	37,082
1910..	508	128,370	54,133
1912..	456	192,748	67,105

The company has connection also with 474 local companies with 54,942 subscribers.

The average number of 'phone calls daily last year was 1,456,986, and the average number of long distance calls was 18,171. The company has 7,403 employees altogether.

The average annual rental paid by subscribers in 1885 was $31.76, while last year it was $29.91, and the cost of construction has greatly increased.

Profits had steadily decreased, according to the report, in the following manner:—

Year.	Total investm't.	Net revenue.	P.C. net revenue to total investm't.
1885	$1,527,503	$166 332	10.8
1890	2,822,581	179,85..	6.3
1895	4,765,644	326,663	6.8
1900	7,498,762	433,680	5.8
1905	14,062,695	1,004,898	7.1
1910	22,541,382	1,729,576	7.6
1912	30,773,502	1,880,185	6.1

RUMBLINGS OF VESUVIUS CREATES ALARM.

Naples, March 3.—The rumbling of Mount Vesuvius, which has been persistent for some time past, has caused considerable alarm, in the fear that an eruption may be pending. New cracks and fissures are to be seen and a great mass of basalt has rolled down, its dark outline contrasting against the white bed of snow.

Prof. Mercalli, director of the Observatory, and his assistant, Prof. Mallada, have made an ascent of the mountain and Prof. Mallada descended into the crater, which has been extinct since the eruption of 1906. He found it filled with snow, and the lower strata showed no signs of melting.

'This indicates,' said Director Mercalli, in the way of explanation, 'that the pone of fire is still a very considerable distance from the bottom of this crater, and is sufficient to disprove alarmist reports. It is inevitable that the activity of the volcano will be resumed, but that is not probable for from five to twenty years.'

GERMANY ADDS TO AIR FLEET.

Berlin, March 3. — The new marine dirigible and the Hansa I.' cruising about Potsdam the other day east of Berlin, maintained steady wireless communication with each other and with the Johannisthal land station. The new military Zeppelin, which made a twelve-hour flight on Monday, never lost communication with the home station. The fourth military Zeppelin will be ready to be launched in a few days, further increasing Germany's already great superiority in this department.

GOVERNMENT MAJORITY REDUCED BY TWO VOTES ON NAVAL BILL

Measure Passes Second Reading This Morning, and Now Goes to Committee, Sir Wilfrid, After Fine Speech, Stating Liberals Will Continue to Debate It On Merits.

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Amidst a scene of great animation the second stage of Mr. Borden's Naval Bill was negotiated by the ministerial majority at two o'clock this morning, when Mr. Guilbault's sub-amendment and Mr. Turriff's amendment, were voted down, and the motion for the second reading adopted by a majority of 30.

The Guilbault sub-amendment calling for a plebiscite received the support of the mover, and Messrs. Boulay, Achim, Bellemere, Mondou, Barrett and Lamarche—the seven recognized Nationalists—and four Liberals, Messrs. Turriff, East Assiniboia; Thompson, Qu'Appelle; Proulx, Prescott, and L. A. Lapointe, Montreal, a total of 11; while 187 Conservative and Liberals voted against it.

As soon as the result was announced the vote on Mr. Turriff's amendmen, calling for a redistribution bill, and general election, was taken. It received the support of all the Liberals, except Col. McLean, and of four Nationalists, Messrs. Achim, Lamarche, Barrett and Guilbault. The division list stood at 81 yeas to 117 nays, a Government majority of 36.

When the vote on the main motion was taken this majority was reduced by six, because the three Nationalists, Messrs. Bellemere, Mondou and Boulay, who voted against the Turriff amendment, joined the other four in voting against the second reading. This made the division list stand 114 to 84, a Government majority of 30. On this division Col. McLean again voted with the Government.

When the final vote was announced both sides cheered, the Liberals, because the Government's majority was two less than on the vote on the resolution, and the Conservatives because the division marked another stage of progress in the fight for the passage of the bill. Before the House rose Mr. Borden informed Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the House would be moved into committee on the bill to-day.

The debate was closed with speeches by Sir Wilfrid Laurier nd Mr. Borden in turn. Both covered much old ground.

Sir Wilfrid announced that it was the intention of the Opposition to give the bill all the consideration its importance merits, while Mr. Borden said that it is the intention of the Government to use every means at its disposal to press the bill to a conclusion.

MR. EMMERSON RESUMING DEBATE.

The Hon. H. R. Emmerson, in resuming the naval debate said he considered the contribution had debased and humiliated Canada in her proud position as a young nation. He proceeded to quote from a speech of Sir John Macdonald in 1864, when he was interrupted by the Speaker for wandering too far from the question. Mr. Emmerson retorted amid Liberal cheers that he had in view to prove that Macdonald was in favor of the Canadian navy. The Speaker allowed him to quote from the speech, and Mr. Emmerson stated that Sir John Macdonald was an Imperialist of Imperialists and was in favor of Canadian independence under the British Crown and a Canadian navy.

Mr. Bellemare (Maskinonge), stated he would vote for the Guilbault amendment, demanding a plebiscite and that he would abide by the decision of the majority of the people.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S SPEECH.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the rules of the House necessary for the passing of a measure included first reading, second reading, examination in committee of the whole, third reading, and, if a monetary measure, as this one was, then preliminary discussion in committee of the whole and concurrence by the House. These rules, he said, had not been observed. Yet they were the embodiment and expression of the wisdom and experience of that country which had given to the modern world the blessing of responsible government. The object of these rules was to obtain ample and exhaustive discussion of any measure before the representatives of the people.

Members of the Government, he continued, have not up to the present time very largely availed themselves of the opportunities given them. We have not been able to get from them all that information which we have the right to expect. My. honorable friend the Minister of Finance, speaking recently on another debate in regard to certain information, promised to give it when he came to speak on this question, but up to the present he has not seen fit to do so, and my right honorable friend, the Prime Minister, also stated a few days ago that at a later stage he would give us facts and figures in relation to the measure, and we had expected when he moved the second reading he would have given us that information, but we are yet waiting for it. But we have heard enough from honorable gentleman on the other side of the House to compare their own and our own position and to measure up the difference between the two parties, not only upon the question at issue, but upon the broader problem of imperial defence. I say the broader problem of imperial defence, and I speak advisedly, for is it not an accomplished fact as to which there can be no dispute that Canada has passed through the period of infancy and tutelage; that whereas up to the present time it has been sufficient for her to look after her own shores, she must now look beyond her own shores and undertake in the matter of naval defence duties and responsibilities consequent upon having attained status as a nation and consequent upon the position she has occupied in the British Empire. This double consideration, the rights of Canada as a nation, the duties of Canada as a part of the British Empire, constitute and dominate the problem.

CONSERVATIVE VIEW IN QUEBEC.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier recalled the fact that on a previous occasion in this discussion he had reminded the House that in the Province of Quebec during the last elections the Conservative party as a whole, with one exception, had taken the position that Canada owed nothing whatever to England and had done all that was required of her in the matter of defence; nd the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Hon. Mr. Foster) had wondered why he had brought that aspect of the case into the discussion.

'If I brought it in it was not through a slip,' said Sir Wilfrid. 'I did it purposely, and I regret all the more his absence last night as it will take only a few minutes to enlighten him. There is no necessity on the floor of this House to affirm that Canada owes a duty to the Motherland, that we have obligations as Canadians and British subjects; but places there are in this country where this language is new and the doctrine is strange, and there are places where the reverse was preached by members of this House sitting behind the Government. If I brought it to the attention of this House, it is not for the pleasure of having a fling at my opponents; it is because here in this House that all such doctrines have to be determined and fought for. I brought it up because those to whom it was addressed will understand to what extent they were deceived and will know the character of the men who deceived them.

The point to be determined on this measure, continued Sir Wilfrid, was whether it was a proper and adequate discharge of the duty which we as Canadians and as British subjects owed to England. 'Our answer is that the measure, the contribution we are asked to vote is uncalled for, that it is unnecessary to give to Great Britain help for which it has no need, and it is imposing upon this country a contribution of thirty-five millions which ought to be applied in the manner agreed upon unanimously in 1909.

CHARGES FALSE PRETENCES.

I charge upon the administration that they have brought this measure in under false pretences, that they have put into the mouth of His Royal Highness the Governor-General an assertion which had absolutely no foundation, namely that a condition of things exists in Great Britain which makes it imperative that the naval forces of the Empire shall be strengthened. I say there is no shadow or foundation for such an assertion.' (Liberal cheers).

The only foundation for this statement was the Admiralty memorandum, in which there was not a single sentence to show that England needed assistance.

As to the statement made by the Hon. Mr. Foster that the Government was in possession of certain secret information, which they dared not make public, he would take issue with such a statement. He would say positively without fear of contradiction that there could not be such information. If it was the habit of the chancellors of Europe to say one thing in public and another in private, it was not the habit of the British Foreign Office.

THE CASE OF COL. McLEAN.

Referring to Colonel McLean's position, Sir Wilfrid said: 'I will say in the party to which I belong all opinions are free. No coercion is put on any one. If he feels differently he is welcome to his opinions. I hope he respects mine as much as I respect h's opinions.' Sir Wilfrid went on to say that when Col. McLean asked him to take the word of the Prime Minister it was a different matter. Mr. Borden and he were old friends, but he, Sir Wilfrid, had found him too variable and too much at fault to take his word. He would believe in the test of his own eyes and he knew the situation as well as Colonel McLean or the Prime Minister.

Sir Wilfrid proceeded to state that there was no cause for hostility to England on the part of Germany as existed between France and Germany in 1871. They had always been at peace, had never been enemies, but always allies. As to the motives on the part of Germany for a navy, there was a natural reason, for it was simply in obedience to the law of commerce, as old as the law of commerce itself. The preamble of the German naval law proved that the increase in the German building was to protect her commerce, and there were no designs against England. The peaceful character of the German Emperor himself was a strong barrier against war. He had always been a potent influence in favor of peace. Sir Wilfrid proceeded to quote Mr. Asquith to prove that Britain had a superiority of sixty percent in Dreadnoughts over the Germans. 'How, then,' he continued, 'can it be said that conditions are such that Britain's naval forces have to be strengthened? Does any one believe that the contribution of thirty-five millions will increase the prestige of Old England? If it is given out to the world that Britain is no longer able to cope with her enemies, would you not rather impress the world that Colossus is not as strong as he used to be? It would invite attack rather than repel one. The thing has no sense.'

Sir Wilfrid stated that the difference between the Liberal and Conservative policies was that the latter was based upon the supposed weakness of England. 'We want,' he said, 'to give a true idea of a young nation and prepare our naval defences which would take their place in the firing line.' 'We want on that to challenge the verdict of the Canadian people. We don't want to fold our arms and say we have not a duty to England. We say that we have, but we cannot remain without any defence at all.'

THE TWO-CLASS CABINET.

Sir Wilfrid, referring to the constitution of the Cabinet, said no principle held them together. They were composed of two classes, the Imperialists and the Nationalists, and he said: 'You can fill the stomach of a leopard, but you cannot change his spots.'

The permanent policy of the Government, he argued, was a policy of permanent contribution. He quoted Mr. Ames, whom he called a clear thinker and one who spoke with authority and asked him if he believed that it would be conducive to Canada if another Imperial Parliament would frame tariffs for the Dominion. 'If,' he said, 'we are to have a voice in the determination of peace or war and I believe that the day must come when it must be determined by the Canadian Parliament.

The Premier had no justification whatever for not having introduced a redistribution bill this session. Upon the sub-amendment for a plebiscite, he said, he saw no reason why we should depart from the British parliamentary usage, and while in favor of consultation, he did not favor the method of the American Republic, but he favored the direct appeal to the people by a general election. If Canada was to contribute this thirty-five millions, should not our blacksmiths, carpenters and mechanics have the benefit of it.

His last word was that it was a reversal of Canadian policy for forty years. He had been criticized for his phrase about entering the gulf of European militarism, and he wished to say that naval defence was never militarism, that we must always have naval defence. He quoted Goldwin Smith's dictum that in the navy there was no political danger. Though assailed to-day, he said, we see no reason why we should go back upon that policy.

Mr. Borden, in reply, referred first to redistribution. He said ever since the beginning of the session of 1911, members of the Opposition had expressed themselves as being anxious for a general election. His own personal belief was that they were voicing the sentiments of friends outside the House; for he believed that many hon. members opposite would be greatly disturbed in their minds if they saw a general election at hand.

Cries of 'Try it.'

Mr. Borden—Well, I would like to remind my hon. friends that we heard exactly the same shouts before the 21st of September, 1911. My right hon. friend flourished telegrams from friends in Toronto stating he was absolutely sure of sweeping the country, and I think some of the boasts made now from day to day with no more meaning behind them would have the same or a worse result. My right hon. friend has said that not only are we to have redistribution, but we must appeal to the country at once. Did he ever do that in the fifteen years during which he was in power? He knows perfectly well he did not, and that there were occasions when, after redistribution in this country, there have been no less than four or five sessions of Parliament before a general election. He will not deny that?'

Sir Wilfrid Laurier rearked that he had not implied that redistribution must at once be followed by an appeal to the country.

Mr. Borden asked why the Government should appeal to the country upon his proposal to aid the effective naval forces of the Empire, not by way of a permanent co-operation, but by way of meeting a need and emergency which ought to appeal to all thoughtful and loyal people.

This question the Prime Minister claimed, had been voted on five times in the Canadian Parliament within the past five years. In 1910 the question was as to whether or not a policy of permanent co-operation in the naval defence of the Empire should be submitted to the people before being entered upon, and the leader of the present Opposition had on every occasion voted solidly and steadily against any such proposal.

Mr. Borden went on to discuss Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal in his earlier amendment, that Canada should without delay enter upon a permanent policy of naval defence and that speedy effect should be given the Laurier naval act of 1910. 'Could the English language be plainer?' Mr. Borden asked. 'Is not every one of the three clauses a direct negation of the proposal that that policy should be first presented to the people. Will any hon. member opposite be rash enough to deny that or have they lost the power of articulate speech?'

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I will give the answer. We have taken the position from the first, and in that position my right hon. friend shared in 1909, that there was no necessity for consulting the people on a permanent Canadian policy.

Mr. Borden proceeded to say that Mr. Verville, inspired by a paper and a gentleman in Montreal, had come forward with an amendment demanding a plebiscite. But how would it be possible to give thirty-five millions and to proceed without delay to carry out the naval policy of 1910 and at the same time to refer that question to the people? 'I must tremble when I bring the tidings to the House that my right hon. friend voted for both, and so did every one of his followers with the exception of the member for Queens and Sunbury. So that on four occasions they have voted that their policy should not be submitted to the electors and in the present session, under the inspiration of the member for Maisonneuve, they have voted that it ought to be referred. I have heard a great deal in the last few weeks about inconsistency, but I think words would fail to do justice to the situation. So far as submitting these questions goes I think we had better delay until hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House can make up their minds what they do want, whether they do want to submit it to the people or not.'

Mr. Borden criticised the attitude of the leader of the Opposition with regard to representation in the Imperial Council. He had taken the ground that that would mean a recession from Canada's former position. Were the Opposition afraid to be represented in the councils of the Empire for the reason given by their leader not so long ago when he said 'we do not want any voice with regard to foreign affairs because that would involve other responsibilities, and we do not intend to take part in foreign wars?'

The Prime Minister added that Britain had taken charge of the defence on the high seas and the time seemed to have come when certain responsibilities must be taken by the great dominion. Why should one million people who had left England during the past five years be in Canada cut off from the direct voice in affairs which they had had in England. In 1897 Sir Wilfrid Laurier held the same opinion which he, the Premier, held to-day. He had then said to England at the Imperial Conference of that year, 'If you want our help, call us to your councils,' but in 1911 said that we did not want any responsibility.

'Then,' continued the Premier, 'what are we to do. Is it to be one empire, one foreign policy, one combined fleet, or five scattered countries, five foreign policies and five scattered navies?'

It was idle to pretend that the defence on the seas was the same as that on land. He spoke not only from the absolute sincerity of his heart, but from the advice of those who knew that the only way to have security was by a combination of naval defence under some kind of control in time of war. During the past ten years England had withdrawn fifty percent of her fleet from all the seas where formerly her flag had flown, in order to concentrate in the North Sea. 'Then,' said the Premier, 'whether it is the intention of certain enemies to attack Great Britain or not the Empire must be made secure.'

Concluding, Mr. Borden said:—'Threats have been made as to what the Opposition means to do with these proposals. We do not make threats but if unexpected differences arise we will deal with them moderately and adequately. We have confidence in the belief that the great voice of the Canadian people is behind these proposals, and we intend to press them forward firmly and confidently.'

GUTHRIE-GRAY.

A pretty wedding took place at Lower Rockaway on Thursday, February 20. The contracting parties were Miss Kate Florence Gray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gray, and Mr. William Henry Guthrie, of Fairdale, Saskatchewan. The ceremony was performed at the bride's home, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends, the officiating minister being the Rev. Fred. Horton, of the Methodist Church, Arundel. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by Miss Eva Myrtle Gray, and thegroomsman was Mr. Eddie Gray, of the Rockaway Valley. After the marriage ceremony and congratulations, an adjournment was made to the dining room, where refreshments had been daintily set out. A large number of gifts were bestowed upon the bride, among them a great deal of glassware and other useful articles. Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie, after spending a few days among their friends, will leave for their future home in Saskatchewan.

POLITICIANS REALIZE GROWING STRENGTH OF TEMPERANCE VOTE

Toronto, Feb. 26.—At yesterday afternoon's session of the Ontario Alliance, now in convention, Mr. F. S. Spence, speaking for the Dominion Alliance, said: We are within the province of hope, and it is a glorious fact that we have the leaders of the great political parties behind us in this cause, having adopted our platform, and if the Government thinks it is going to get our support it has got to go him one better.

On his part, Mr. B. H. Spence said: 'I want to tell you that the Liberal policy is a splendid thing, but is it a solution for this question? I think it is just an amelioration. We don't know what will be done with the residue if the shops are not done away with. They do more harm than bars. 'Until the parties rally to our standard, leave the choosing of political candidates to the parties, and we will carry on the fight ourselves.

'Politically, it is not our move. We will swing with the candidate who adopts our policy. Both parties want our votes. Let us keep sweet and hang together and the victory will be ours.'

Mr. Gibson, president, also declared that political parties were vieing with each other for the support of the Ontario Alliance. 'The alliance has gained its position to-day by absolute independent political a tion and ruin lies in adopting any other course. By political connection you run the chance of going under with a party which goes to defeat on an altogether different issue. Go to your conventions whatever party you belong to, and insist that the man who is nominated is a clean man, a friend of the temperance cause, or otherwise refuse to vote for him.'

Mr. F. S. Spence declared that outside of the city of Toronto more than half the Province of Ontario is living under total prohibition, while in Quebec, chiefly through the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy, two-thirds of the province also exists under local prohibition.

Mr. Gibson, treasurer, told of the shortage of funds and of the nonpayment of promised subscriptions, this account alone being $19,000 behind. During 1912 the net receipts amounted to $72,200, and the expenditures totalled $75,087.

After a lively discussion, lasting four hours, to-night, the committee on political action passed a resolution recommending that the convention should place itself on record as expressing its gratification over the fact that Mr. Rowell, of the Liberal party in Ontario, has adopted his policy of 'abolition of the bar, the treating system and club licenses.'

The vote was unanimously in the affirmative.

The fight thus waged w... not upon the decision as to whether party politics should be actually brought within the workings of the organization, but rather as to which party was the more deserving of the patronage the alliance is able to bestow. Mr. Joseph Gibson and Mr. B. H. Spence made vigorous stands for independent action. Mr. F. S. Spence took the opposite view to his brother.

TEMPERANCE REFORMS ASKED.

The Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance this morning voted for the repeal of the three-fifths clause in the local option law, only three delegates opposing.

Resolutions were also passed asking for remedial legislation in the West Lorne case; opposing free liquor samples; proposing reduced hours of sale of liquor, namely from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on all weeks-days except Saturday, when the hours shall be 8 a.m. to twelve noon; and urging the closing of all bars on statutory and civic holidays.

The convention seemed about to pass a resolution urging legislation prohibiting a man from serving liquor to a guest in his own house, when the Rev. Mr. Deacon, of Wellington County, objected on the ground that the Alliance had never proposed to interfere to such an extent that the personal liberty of the citizens.

Though assailed by Mr. Gibson, who contended this appeal to personal liberty, carried to a logical conclusion, would justify a man keeping a gambling house or conducting orgies in his own house, Mr. Deacon stuck to his guns.

He was supported by Mr. C. Bezzo, of Berlin, and they ultimately carried a majority of the convention with them.

Resolution were also passed to raise $15,000 for a campaign fund; demanding more drastic penalties for the sale of liquor to minors; prohibition of liquor advertisements in newspapers in local option towns.

A resolution arking for total prohibition from the provincial legislature was voted down after a sharp debate.

It was announced at the close of the morning session that Mr. Joseph Gibson was resigning the presidency and going back to the ranks.

Mr. Gibson announced his undying allegiance to the temperance cause with some emotion, and was cheered to the echo by the thousand odd delegates present.

CONGRESS CALLS FOR A CHECK TO ISSUE OF SAMPLE LIQUOR

Toronto, Feb. 26.—The annual two days' convention of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance opened this morning in Massey Hall, with one of the largest gathering of delegates ever registered for an opening session.

Over six hundred delegates from all over Ontario were seated when Mr. Joseph Gibson, of Ingersoll, called the meeting to order at ten o'clock.

Mr. Ben Spence, secretary, confidently predicts an attendance of from twelve to fifteen hundred this afternoon.

After greetings from Mayor Hocken and Mr. McCarthy, ones of the controllers of the city, the report of the executive committee was presented and considered clause by clause.

This occupied the greater part of the morning session. Brief reference was made in the report to the increase in liquor advertising, but satisfaction expressed that a greater number of newspapers were now refusing this class of business.

The practice of a prominent distillery of sending out sample bottles of liquor, which frequently fell into the hands of boys, was vigorously denounced.

The famous West Lorne decision was reviewed, and it is certain that a demand will be made for remedial legislation covering this point.

ASSAILS THREE-FIFTHS CLAUSE.

The Alliance still bitterly assails the three-fifths clause in local option contests. At the last election, local option contests were forced in 77 municipalities. Majorities for local option were polled in 63, and majorities against in 14. Of the 63 victories the three-fifths majority was attained in only 26. The results worked ou as follows:—

'Bar-room majorities polled, 14.

Bar-room victories counted, 51.'

Mr. Gibson delivered his final address as president of the Alliance. It was given in his usual epigramatic style, vigorous and witty and was greeted with bursts of applause.

In concluding, he touched on the tactics of the militant suffragettes. They had shown by this actions in smashing windows that they were incapable of governing themselves much less other people, he said, but over in the Balkan States and in Mexico they were smashing heads. And yet he had never heard it argued that these people were therefore incapable of exercising the franchise! Once, men burned down the Parliament Buildings in Canada, but that was never used as an argument for disfranchising men.

A great cause could not be destroyed by the indiscretion of some of its advocates. The question must be settled on its merits. The record at the universities showed that the girls carried off most of the gold medals, while every minister knew that women were the strong arm of the church. They had the intelligence and the moral fibre and there were the qualifications needed for voting. If women had the ballot they would soon abolish the bar.

Mr. Gibson announced that he was not a candidate for re-election.

Yesterday a conference was held at which the Rev. W. Kettlewell gave an address, in which he said there were not as many total abstainers in Ontario as twenty years ago. He believed, however, that conditions were improving.

Mr. Gibson warned the delegates against listening to the cry of the political parties.

FRENCH PROTESTANTISM A STRONG FACTOR IN BUILDING UP THE CANADIAN NATION

The annual convention of French Presbyterian workers began its sessions at St. John's Church Feb. 25, under the presidency of the Rev. J. B. Sincennes, of Riviere du Loup. The first of these important gatherings was held in Quebec in 1902, and the next in Smith's Falls, when the convention started a movement for the enlargement of the Pointe aux Trembles schools by pledging itself to raise $5,000. The results of this initiative work are well known. Another important gathering was held in Ottawa, but for the last four years Montreal has been chosen as the most central place of meeting.

At the meetings held last week forty-five fields of labor were represented, eighteen in the Presbytery of Montreal, seventeen in the Presbytery of Quebec, eight in the Presbytery of Ottawa, and two in the Presbytery of Glengarry. Among the delegates were noticed present: The Rev. J. B. Sincennes, president; the Rev. Dr Amaron, secretary; the Rev. H. Joliat; the Rev. I. B. Bruneau, the Rev. P. E. St. Germain, the Rev. J. S. Rey, Prof. Bieler, Principal Brandt, the Rev. A. G. Rondeau, the Rev. C. F. Cruchon, Prof. Morin, the Rev. S. Rondeau, the Rev. A. L. Abram, the Rev. H. Dubois, and the Rev. B. Gallo.

The Rev. H. Joliat, who has recently taken charge of St. John's Church, where the meetings are held, extended a most cordial welcome to the members of the convention and their friends. He said that French Protestantism was becoming from year to year a strong factor in the building up of the Canadian nation. The ideas and principles for which this convention stands are slowly but surely permeating the people of our country, and we have entered upon an era of reform which thousands have long sighed for. Mr. Joliat expressed the hope that the gathering of this year might be richer in results than those of all preceding years.

Prof. Bieler gave a powerful discourse on the question, 'Why Am I A Christian?' He first asked if it was because we have inherited the name, or because we have from Christian parents and teachers learned of Christ? These would not be all sufficient reasons. We are Christians because we have had a personal experience of the teachings and characters of Christ. In giving reasons why so many millions have become Christians the lecturer dwelt on the attractive power of Christ. Like a magnet he draws men to Himself. He creates enthusiasm. The great Napoleon drew men to him during his lifetime. Christ drew men to the invisible, won their hearts, and kept their never-failing affections. It is impossible to doubt of His existence; his moral teachings attest the existence of the author of them.

If Christ did not exist, the Professor continued, it were necessary to create one to whom we must attribute such teaching as we have. His actions on the hearts of men stands in striking contrast with that exacted by a Napoleon. Moreover Christ attracts men absent as well as present. His influence is constant because he now lives. The power of Christ shows itself also by its repulsive effect. The wicked tremble before Him; they hate Him because he is so real, so strong, so attractive to those who truly know Him and follow Him. The life of Christ is a condemnation of all iniquities. Men in their rejection of Christ proclaim his greatness.

The lecture produced a deep impression.

DOES NAVAL AND MILITARY WASTE CAUSE THE WOMEN WORKER'S CRY?

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

Folowing the same train of thought as in my last article, the prospect of Great Britain's expenditure for 1913 rises before me.

Forty years ago (1872) her total expenditure was $356,565,000. In this year of grace it will reach $1,000,000,000! In 1872, the same as in 1880, eight years later, Great Britain spent on her entire navy $50,000,000. To-day Canada is handing her a cheque of $35,000,000, to pay for what—two-thirds of her navy? No. For only three big battleships.

In 1893 British statesmen predicted 'the ruin of their country, if they were so mad as to spend $100,000,000 on their navy!' In 1913 Great Britain will spend on her navy alone $250,000,000. It reads very funny—doesn't it?

Some will remark, 'Consider Great Britain's increase in national wealth in these years.' I admit it. Britain to-day is busier than she ever was and controls finances bigger than she ever did. Her trust trading combines, — for Great Britain is cursed with them, as I have shown, just as is the United States, are rolling in unearned profits. Her skilled working classes have never been better paid at any time in the history of British labor. But never have employers of labor regarded the increasing burden of taxation with such evident alarm as they are doing to-day.

Depend upon it, the big employer, no matter about his alarm, will suffer last. When at the year's end he reckons up his profits and losses he will remedy matters somehow, by reduction of the cost of his unskilled labor, which can be done by various means—improved machinery, speeding up, and other methods.

I suppose there is no one ready to deny the exploitation of cheap unskilled labor, chiefly of women workers, in Great Britain, to-day. Their cry for parliamentary representation is the cause, and we need not shut our eyes to it.

In early summer mornings when in Scotland I have watched the crowds of Scotch factory lasses hurrying to work; many footing it back and forward four times a day for fully a mile in winter's rain and snow with a shawl over their heads. Some crossing by ferryboat from a village opposite, and paying 14 cents per week toll out of perhaps scarcely $2 wage. All driven day by day in a struggle for a starvation sweated weekly pittance. It gripped me.

Five years ago I foresaw, in its worst aspect, the present political agitation of women, of which we have yet to see the development and aftermath. Cheap labor throughout Great Britain is being 'bested' and sweated. I was saddened, as I say, at the plight of those Scotch factory hands. That the situation is abnormally acute this incident shows. One winter five years ago one factory I know of had to replace a steam Corliss engine. One of the mill's departments employing 300 hands had to be shut down for seven weeks, but lest the girls should leave town searching for employment elsewhere the mill proprietors gave them their full pittance-pay during the interval, knowing that if once gone, they could never be replaced.

It is a very easy offhand way to deal with the Dreadnought problem by saying, 'Britain is wealthy and she can easily afford it. If we ourselves wish thirty-five millions to give her, we can borrow it from her, and pay her the interest.' I remember when over financial problems there was the saying in Scotch life: 'Och, I'll gie a bond ower ma property. That's the wye I'll get oot o' the defeeculty!'

In introducing his last budget in the British Parliament, Mr. Lloyd George said that some time ago a memorial, signed by influential members of all parties was presented to Mr. Asquith, the Premier, on the growth of national expenditure. The memorial contained evidence of a growing feeling of unrest at the enormous growth of the national expenditure during the last fifteen or twenty years, and a feeling that the House of Commons was not keeping control over that expenditure in the way it used to do.

The British parliamentary machine as at present constituted will not effectively check this expenditure.

The young aspirant for parliamentary honors soon learns this. The party machine rules the constituency, and the aspirant is elected on condition that he supports the party, and woe betide him when the party whip reports that he is kicking over the traces. Such a system controlled on either side as assiduously as the speculations of a great business trust has suppresed the independent representative and independence of views.

Hence this enormous expenditure for navalism and militarism stalks on. It rests on the weary shoulders of the British Commons to-day like an enormous Sinbad of the Seas. Ask any level-headed member of either party if he considers the horse-leech give-give-give cry of the Dreadnought justifiable, and if he luke-warmedly admits it, he will likewise confess with a shoulder shrug that its repetition much longer means serious trouble.

Have your readers noticed that the cry of the sweated women workers despises the socialist parliamentary representative in Great Britain. Quite right. The alleviation of the expenditure, which indirectly presses as a weary burden on unskilled labor, will not be rendered by machine-strapped members of any political party. Out on these parties and their newspapers, too! Little wonder that old tried parliamentarians are nonplussed and hesitate at the parting of the ways! We cannot pursue at the present rate the path of unholy war preparative expenditure much further. Even the blindest must see that.

THE GERMAN KAISER NOW FORESEES THE RUIN OF ARMAMENTS AND CRIES—'HALT!'

I like the smug satisfied manner in which serious situations are sometimes so patly expressed. 'Statisticians,' says the 'Times,' of London, 'can compute the limits to which the financial strain can be carried. Here it need only be pointed out that the new military burdens on the two countries (France and Germany) are not an immediate outcome of the Balkan situation, and give no cause for special uneasiness.' Nothing could be said patter than that; and nothing could be said so absolutely false and utterly misleading.

It serves me as an excellent introduction of the German Kaiser, Kaiser Wilhelm has many faults of disposition. No one can accuse the sons and daughters of Queen Victoria for lack of ability. The Empress Frederick, it is said, was the cleverest of this very clever family, and Germany's present ruler has inherited more than the unusual brilliance of his mother. He is brusque, and since his occupation of Prussia's throne he has by persistent gaucherie partly alienated himself from the British Court of St. James. But he has inherited the shrewd commonsense of the queenly side of his Victorian descent, and he, notwithstanding the 'Times's' smug satisfaction of statisticians to the contrary, has computed the limits to which the present financial strain of his country can be put.

A breaking strain close at hand is what the Kaiser sees. He, a wise man, hears the groaning of his sweated masses. The story I told of Scotch factory lasses and Cockney cardboard box-makers is true in every respect in his own great capital, and in every big city in his empire. His cities have their garret-masters dealing out to miserable family groups, underpaid labor. The flat chests, the bright eyes, the nimble female fingers, the toothless gums are there, too. It is terrible to write about, and God forfend Canada's virgin soil from such a curse, yet it is true, every word true.

The Kaiser sees the discontent, the same that is breaking ground in Great Britain, rising slowly towards his throne on a frothy tide of socialism with all its abhorrent atheism. He sees that in the mad competition of navies there is no end, and he knows now that the end is general ruin. Not Armageddon. Let us leave the great event outside. Nations will not rise against nations, if the present financial burdens of armaments are increased, but each nation will rise to rid itself forever of its own intolerable useless burden it is galled with.

The Kaiser sees that the competitive race with all its financial dangers is being outrun, and in the Reichstag in Berlin he has through his Admiral Von Tirpitz, the head of his Imperial navy, last week, stated that 'Germany had no objection to Great Britain building sixteen warships to ten by Germany, although with some reservation, as an important step towards the much desired better understanding with Germany, which, it is hoped, will lead to a cessation of what is termed ruinous naval competition.' Admiral Von Tirpitz added: 'A sensible agreement between Great Britain and Germany with reference to the strength of the respective naval forces would be something to be welcomed.'

'Something to be welcomed,' is the Kaiser's sentiment. Far-seeing and clever, he sees the danger that every economist refuses to shut his eyes to. He is himself the embodiment of the spirit of Krupp, and the sentiment—'something to be welcomed,' from such a disposition speaks at last for itself. But it is still even in Germany a situation of—Pull Kaiser, pull Devil! with the drag rope clove-hitched round the half-fed body of the wretched proletariat between.

The German Naval League's mouthpiece, the Berliner 'Neuste Nachrichten,' vetoes: 'Germany is on the verge of a decisive change in her entire naval policy, and urges Parliament to weigh well whether it would not be better to retain freedom of action.'

As ill-luck would have it, the Kaiser's offer to stay and consider was overwhelmed in the excitement of the news of the great Antarctic fatality. I regard it as the warning cry of a great ruler resounding futilely over a mighty icebound waste. The chilly opposing currents of icy cold sentiment are there to meet it.

Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, holds 'that it is not for any foreign nation to set the pace for the British Empire. The peoples of the Empire must, and will, decide for themselves what is necessary for their security.' And Paris's press adds, that Admiral Von Tirpitz was speaking merely in a Pickwickian sense, and that there was no prospect of a naval agreement between England and Germany, as such an agreement would release the money now being spent by Germany on warships for the strengthening of her army and aerial fleet to the great danger of the French Republic.

No Indian juggler ever kept whirling over his head a rotation of gleaming knives with keener edges than these arguments, that can be applied against each other, possess. But keep in mind what the Kaiser knows.

The Kaiser knows to-day that Great Britain has 24 dreadnoughts afloat to his 12; has offers of four huge sisters from her oversea dominions, which may be yet increased to eight. He sees six huge sisters being built in her yards for foreign powers. One is the 'Kongo' for Japan, to steam away from Vickers' works at Barrow in July next, with her 27,500 tons of metal, her 30-knot speed, and her terrible 14-inch guns!

Apart from the colonial contributions, and the available warships for foreign powers, the Kaiser further knows that in January of 1915, when Great Britain has in commission her 36th dreadnought—H.M.S. 'Queen Elizabeth,' he may possibly have reached the 19th out of the 22 due at that date.

But these are mere strategical numbers. He sees, as I have written, and as plainly. He sees the utter cant of regarding super-surplus armaments as a necessary evil, and he foresees the end.

WESLEYAN COLLEGE FUND $238,000.

The fund for the new Wesleyan College has now reached $238,000, but it is learned from the Rev. Dr. Smyth, principal of the college, and member of the executive committee, that this is likely to be considerably augmented as the returns are not in yet from Kingston or Toronto and other centres. Mr. C. C. Holland, the secretary of the executive committee, is in Ottawa in connection with the scheme, and on his arrival back is expected to bring news of more subscriptions.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR ALL WORKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Revolutionary Proposals of Trades Congress are Arousing Grave Misgivings.

TWO MILLION WORKERS TO VOTE ON QUESTION.

Can Parliament Limit Hours Over the Whole Industrial Field?

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Feb. 27.—The Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress has arrived at a significant decision, which cannot but add to the misgivings of those watching current events in the labor world.

According to this decision, the members of the affiliated unions, who number two millions, are invited to declare themselves in favor of an eight hours' day, with suitable exigencies to conform to their different trades, but with rigid restrictions regarding overtime.

If the workers favor the proposal, the Eight Hours' Bill will be pressed forward in the House of Commons.

There are grave doubts as to whether the Government can accept the principle of a limitation of hours over the whole industrial field. Needless to say this latest movement on the part of organized labor is being watched with the greatest interest by all classes.

THE CONSERVATIVES AND THE GRAIN GROWERS.

Some of the Conservative papers are very bitter against the action of the Grain Growers' Association in Western Canada in denouncing any idea of imposing taxes on food in Great Britain, going so far as to say that the Canadian farmers are unpatriotic. The Liberal papers retort that it was Mr. Bonar Law who said the Dominions would have to decide whether food taxes in this country were necessary, and now that the Canadian Grain Growers had decided, why complain? Mr. Asquith, it is maintained, was perfectly right in emphasizing the action of the Canadian farmers in a matter of vital interest to them, and in an action which is endorsed by the mass of the people in this country.

As far as the policy of the Unionists is concerned, they have turned from food taxes to compulsory military service, and are now giving support to a scheme to popularize the movement which Lord Roberts has advocated since his retirement from the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

There is a fear that the French and English jingoes may do a great deal of harm if the cri[illegible] is not speedily crushed. Men of peace will have to make it quite clear that England will not support a standing army to help France or any other nation to wage war on neighbors and friends.

REVENUE REFLECTS ENGLAND'S PROSPERITY.

No Chancellor of the Exchequer has ever held office under happier conditions as regards the prosperity of the country than Mr. Lloyd George. Although the fiscal year is five weeks off, the revenue for the forty-seven weeks already shows an increase of three million pounds sterling, which is a million to the good on the estimate for the whole year. Of course, Liberals are glorying in the fact, as it will mean small comfort for the tariff reformers, who a few years ago said the country was going to the dogs and would soon be in a bankrupt state unless protection were adopted. The bitterest pill of all is the advice of the Alberta farmers, who counsel Mr. Bonar Law to advocate a tax on land values instead of on food.

WESTMINSTER.

SCOTT FUND REACHES ONE MILLION DOLLARS

London, Feb. 26.—Sir Edgar Speyer said yesterday that the British Antarctic Committee was well satisfied with the present state of the Scott fund, which now amounted to nearly $1,000,000.

He added that it had not yet been decided how far the funds would be kept open. The committee is waiting to see the government's proposal before setting a limit. He added:

'We are not likely to adopt Lord Curzon's suggestion of a Scott memorial hall, owing to the fact that we do not attach great importance to a concrete memorial. Personally, I feel that the deeds of Captain Scott and his companions and the forthcoming book will be the only necessary memorial and also the best memorial.'

Sir Edgar said he expected that the expenses of compiling and publishing the book would be about $50,000.

PLEADS FOR OLD AGE PENSION AND WIDOWS' GRANT

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—'Under present economic conditions, with our low wages, high cost of living, and other considerations, it is simply impossible for wage earners to provide for their old age. For this and other reasons I favor a system of old age pensions,' declared Mrs. Rose Henderson, who is associated with the Juvenile Court of Montreal, before the Old Age Pensions Committee in the House of Commons this morning.

Mrs. Henderson, who has devoted considerable thought to a pension scheme, gave the committee valuable information in the course of her evidence. She painted a pathetic word picture of conditions in the homes of the poor with whom she has been brought in contact in Montreal, and, in addition to an old age pension, also favored a pension system, or state aid of some kind, for widows. She eulogized Mr. Lloyd George's pension scheme, and expressed the belief that a similar system could be successfully established in Canada. She declared it was her belief that the present institutional system is hopelessly inadequate, taking the ground that for humane reasons alone the segregation of old men who had toiled to rear children for the state in institutions where they were practically deprived of civil rights, should be condemned.

KING GEORGE MAY VISIT AMERICA, LONDON HEARS

Suggested That He Will Come on Occasion of the Centenary of Peace.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own corerspondent.)

London, March 1.—Hope has been revived that King George will visit the United States, and it is suggested that the happiest time would be in 1915, on the completion of the full centenary of peace between the English-speaking peoples.

No doubt such a visit would be of great value to the cause of Anglo-American amity. Should such a visit be undertaken there is little doubt that the King would extend his tour to the Dominion, in order to renew his acquaintances with a country which has made such tremendous strides since he last toured it.

Grave concern is being felt in London at the prospect of a strike among the operatives in the bread bakeries. It need hardly be said that this would cause incalculable privation and suffering among thousands of poor people, while the general public would also feel the pinch.

WESTMINSTER.

'TRUTH' SHUDDERS AT THE INVASION OF U.S. TEACHERS

Fears They Will Teach Our Young Idea to Shoot Wrong Patriotism.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 26.— 'Truth' to-day says: 'I wonder nothing has yet been heard here of the new and insidious danger threatening the Empire in the far West. Possibly a more serious danger than any commercial reciprocity compact between Canada and the United States, is the importation of American teachers to supply the dearth of British teachers in Western Canada.'

'Ontario and Quebec are drawn upon, and English and Scotch teachers go out, but the supply is far below the demand. Alberta is now considering the advisability of accepting United States teaching certificates. What would be the effect of introducing these American teachers in moulding citizenship of young Canadians? Patriotism of the most flamboyant type is characteristic of the American public. School teachers with a worship of the Stars and Stripes bred into them, would be most effective missionaries of foreign nationalism. You can hardly expect children to learn patriotism from foreign teachers. In studying the above sentiments the tendency of "Truth" to 'write sarcastic' must be remembered.

When the attention of Mr. Fred Salter, European manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, was called to the article, he said: 'A well educated American who migrates into Canada becomes the most Canadian of all. Twenty-seven years ago I used to send out from Ontario two hundred peple at a time to Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota. Nowadays their children are returning to the land their parents left, and they have never been away.

TRY TO REMOVE NEW YORK STIGMA

Probing Committee Will Essay to Purge Police Force of Graft Evil.

New York, Feb. 26.—The Mayor of New York, a former mayor, a former acting-mayor, and other high city and county officials in and out of office will help the committee of State legislators to frame legislation to remedy the police situation in New York city.

Hearings, begun to-day before this committee, will continue until the members feel themselves able to diagnose the recent police graft scandals and recommend laws to cure them.

Mayor Gaynor, former Mayor George B. McClellan, and Mr. W. T. Jerome, former district attorney, are ordered to give their views to-morrow.

Other witnesses will be Mr. John Purroy Mitchell, who was mayor during Mayor Gaynor's illness; Mr. E. A. Philbin, former district attorney; Mr. Whitman, district attorney; former police officials, and several prominent clergymen, who have made studies of municipal corruption.

The hearings will be unlike ordinary investigations, because the witnesses will all be voluntary and none will be put under oath or cross-examined. The committete has made an appeal for aid to all public spirited citizens.

The committee will have at its disposal the testimony received by the aldermanic committee, which has been conducting an investigation of graft for several weeks, and examining witnesses under oath, and the data gathered by the citizens' committee that was organized soon after the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, gave the present crusade its first impetus.

Earthquake at Wellington

Worst Disturbance of the Kind Experienced in New Zealand.

Wellington, N.Z., Feb. 26.—With a report as of artillery discharged a heavy earthquake shook this city today, terrorizing inhabitants, shaking down chimneys and damaging many houses.

Nobody was killed, though many were cut by falling bricks from the toppled chimneys.

The shock was the severest ever felt in New Zealand.

TO END THE WAR IS NOW THE AIM OF GREAT POWERS

British Foreign Minister Still Working Indefatigably For Peace.

A TICKLISH PROBLEM FOR MR. BONAR LAW.

English Farmers Give Him Plain Warning Against His Latest Scheme.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Feb. 28.—The news that Austria and Russia have agreed on an early demobilization of troops on the Russo-Galician frontiers is welcomed as showing the promise of an early cessation of hostilities between Turkey and the Balkan Allies.

No one has labored harder to bring about a settlement than Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, who is to be congratulated on the success of his efforts. The offices of the Great Powers are again to be sought, and now will come the opportunity of doing great work, which will leave its mark indelibly inscribed on the history of our times.

ANOTHER PROBLEM FOR MR. BONAR LAW.

Mr. Bonar Law has not had long to wait for an answer to his policy of taxing manufactured articles, with the exclusion of agriculture.

The National Farmers' Union has passed a resolution condemning a policy which excludes agriculture from its benefits. This means the loss of the counties if the policy is persisted in—and the Unionists dare not face an election with the counties against them.

WESTMINSTER.

Yet Another Prehistoric Peep

A Reptile of the Long Ago When Canadian West Was Sub-tropical.

New York, Feb. 27.—Fossil bones which J. L. Wagner, a farmer in the Canadian Northwest discovered in the Red Deer River canyon near Calgary, four years ago, and which he casually reported on a later visit to the American Museum of Natural History here, are now on exhibition for the first time at the Museum as an almost complete skeleton of a crested dinosaur, a reptile thirty-two feet long and fifteen feet high. It is placarded as probably 3,000,000 years old, the reptile having existed when the Canadian Northwest had a subtropical climate. This particular species of the reptile has hitherto been unknown and it has been scientifically named the Saurolophus osborni.

EXPLOSION KILLS MANY.

Two Hundred Killed and Injured In Disaster in Spain.

Gijon, Spain, Feb. 26.—Upwards of two hundred people were killed or wounded by the ill-timed explosion of 700 pounds of black powder which had been laid yesterday by the engineers in charge of the new harbor works, with the object of razing an enormous block of rock.

An immense concourse of townspeople had gathered to witness the demolition of the hill separating Gijon from the coaling harbor of Musel, a mile and a half distant. The object of the operation was to cut a roadway and thus avoid the present long detour. When the fuse was lighted and the explosion occured, instead of the rock being blasted, hundreds of tons of clay and small stones were hurled like artillery projectiles among the assembled spectators. Whole families were mowed down, as well as many of the engineers and municipal officials. Twenty-four bodies have been recovered, but it is considered certain that the total fatalities will far exceed this number.

STRANGE, IF TRUE.

Russian Baron Claims $70,000 For Plans of Pacific Fortrsses.

Paris, Feb. 27. — An amazing story is related in a Geneva despatch which has to do with the Russian Baron Ygor Tilinsky, now at Zurich. The Baron declares that he hold a claim on the Japanese Government for $70,000,000. According to him three Russian staff officers of revolutionary tendencies sold the plans of the Pacific fortresses, including Port Arthur, to the Japanese Government at the outbreak of the Japo-Russian war. For political reasons they desired the defeat of Russia. They received in payment three cheques amouting to $23,000,000 each, payable at Tokio on March 22, 1915. The officers further contracted to remain in the service of Japan until the cheques were paid.

Baron Tilinsky and a partner named Schwetki went to urich in 1912 and endeavored to raise money on the cheques through a local financier. Negotiations were opened with banks in London, Amsterdam and Dresden, but they refused to make any advances without seeing the original contract.

ROBBED BY RELATIVES.

Winnipeg Man Relieved of $500 During Holiday in England.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 27.—Three men are in jail here for robbing Thomas Ivory, of Winnipeg, a letter carrier, who had saved for ten years for his holiday, and lost over a hundred pounds while staying with one of the prisoners, who is one of his relatives.

CANNOT LIVE ON $720 A YEAR.

Washington, Feb. 26. — That a man cannot live on $720 a year and 'keep up appearances,' was the decision of the Senate last night when it overturned its post office commission, voted out all $720 salaries for postal clerks and mail carriers and accepted the $800 minimum salary previously fixed by the House.

FISCAL REFORM IN JAPAN.

Tokio, Feb. 27. — Count Yamamoto, the Premier, in his speech at the opening of the Diet yesterday, promised fiscal reform and reduction of the income tax. The finance minister, Baron Takahashi, made similar promises.

HUERTA FIRMLY SUBDUING ALL REBELLION

Conditions in Mexico Are Still Serious, But Less Threatening For Fight.

Mexico City, March 1.—Conditions in the state of Senora, where the authorities have refused to adhere to the new administration, were admitted at the palace last night to be serious. It was thought, however, there would be no necessity for a resort to arms in order to bring the recalcitrants into line.

General Garcia Hidalgo has solved at Aguascallentes, capital of the state of the same name, a problem which no one believed could be done except with the use of soldiery. Alberto Fuentes D., the rebellions governor of the state, who had fortified himself in the palace and defied General Hidalgo to remove him, at the last moment surrendered yesterday afternoon, and General Hidalgo took charge of the state government. This gives the provisional government one more state and materially strengthens its position.

Former Governor Maytorena, of the state of Sonora, is admitted to be in possession of Agua Prieta, Nacosari and Fronteras, along the international border, and Governor Ignacia Pesquiera, his successor and personal friend, has fortified himself in the government palace at Hermosillo and surrounded the building wit hartillery. To suppress this rebellion the Government's only available forces are a few regulars of Torin, but probably reinforcements will be sent to the disturbed region.

The investigation, which is being conducted by the court officials to determine the responsibility for the killing of ex-President Madero and ex-Vice-president Suarez, resulted yesterday in the arrest of Mariano Luque, a commonplace politician, who is charged with being leader of the attacking party.

A PROMINENT DEMOCRAT



WILLIAM F. McCOMBS

William F. McCombs, of New York, the successful manager of Mr. Woodrow Wilson's campaign, is expected to figure prominently in the new administration.

U.S. GOVERNMENT WILL TEST THE FRIEDMANN CURE

Doctor Says He Will Make Known Method of His Remedy For Tuberculosis.

New York, Feb. 26. — The United States Government took official recognition of the claim of Dr. Frederick Friedmann to the discovery of a cure for tuberculosis, when, by order of the Surgeon-General, a physician of the United States Marine Hospital Service, Dr. Milton H. Foster, was sent to meet the young German physician on his arrival here yesterday aboard the steamship 'Kronprinzessin Cecilie.'

At the request of the Government surgeon, Dr. Friedmann consented to turn over a quantity of his bacilli to be tested by the Government and to demonstrate the efficacy of his cure before physicians of the hospital service. He agreed to meet a laboratory expert of the Government in this city on Thursday, to arrange for the demonstration, which will be tried on tuberculosis patients.

Dr. Friedmann, who comes to this country at the invitation of Mr. Charles E. Finlay, a New York banker, who hopes the physician will be able to cure his son-in-law of the disease, declared last night that his remedy was not a secret and that he purposed to make known 'to all the world' the method by which it was created and the manner in which it was administered. It consisted of bacilli taken from a turtle in which tuberculi bacilli from a human being had been injected, he explained.

'I have been working upon the cure for fourteen years and in the last two and a half years I have treated from 2,500 to 3,000 patients, he asserted. 'How many I have absolutely curred I cannot estimate, but their number has run into hundreds. The remedy cures all forms of tuberculosis except such cases as are quite hopeless — that is, on the point of death. The process is a slow one, but the first effects are to be seen two or three weeks after inoculation. The time when an absolute cure can be said to be effected is a maiter of months. The method of administration is 50 percent of the cure.

'I want all mankind to benefit by my discovery. I have already turned over some of my bacilli to the German Government, and I am glad to turn it over to the American Government.

Dr. Friedmann denied that he had been offered $1,000,000 by Mr. Findlay if he would cure 95 out of 100 patients in this country. He admitted that he was to receive a 'substantial compensation' in the event that he cured the banker's son-in-law, Mr. Ray Paris, of this city.

'I am not mercenary,' he said. 'All I care about is sufficient reward to enable me to demonstrate my cure to the world.'

Dr. Friedmann, who was accompanied by an assistant and a private secretary, was met at the pier by Mr. Findlay and taken as his guest to a banquet last night at the Lotos Club. The surgeon brings a quantity of his bacilli with him.

SUPREME COURT TO DECIDE MERITS OF COMPANY LAW

Can a Provincial Government Restrict Company Acting Under Dominion Charter?

OR AUTHORIZE ACTION BEYOND PROVINCE.

Argument in Far-reaching Case Opened at Ottawa by Eminent Counsel.

Ottawa, Feb. 25. — The relative jurisdiction of the federal and provincial authorities, in the matter of incorporated companies, formed the subject of discussion before the Supreme Court yesterday, the occasion being the hearing of the Government references, known as 'the companies' case.'

The argument centred on questions of great importance from a constitutional point of view. The interpretation of a section of the British North America Act, relating to the powers of the provinces, is involved, the court being called upon more particularly to give an opinion as to the real meaning of the words 'with provincial objects,' as contained in section 92 of the Act of Confederation. This will necessarily imply an answer to questions ta what is what, in the matter of federal and provincial powers of incorporating companies.

The hearing of the reference is of intimate concern to practically every incorporated company doing business in Canada, whether such company is acting in virtue of a federal or a provincial charter. The judges of Canada's highest tribunal are called upon to say just what the provinces can do, in the matter of limiting or restricting the operations of companies incorporated under federal authority; and also what the provinces can do in authorizing provincially incorporated concerns to operate outside of the province from which they hold their charters.

It is argued on behalf of the Dominion that the powers of the provincial legislatures, with regard to the incorporation of companies are strictly limited by section 92 of the B.N.A. Act, this power being expressed in art. 11 of this section, as follows: 'The incorporation of companies with provincial objects.' Thus contends the Dominion, it is plain that a company so incorporated can have no capacity except with relation to provincial objects. Moreover, the powers which the legislature may confer upon such a company must fall within some one or more of the enumerations of section 92. Each of the powers so enumerated is qualified by such an expression as 'provincial,' 'in the province,' 'local,' 'merely local,' and must therefore have strict regard to the limits or territorial boundaries of the province.

Yesterday's session of the court was wholly taken up with the presentation of the case on behalf of the Dominion, Messrs. E. L. Newcombe, K.C., Deputy Minister of Justice, and A. W. Atwater, K.C., acting for the Attorney-General. Mr. Newcombe concluded his argument late in the afternoon, and Mr. Atwater had barely begun when court was adjourned.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick is presiding, and with him on the bench are Justices Sir Louis Davies, Iddington, Anglin, Brodeur and Duff.

Mr. Newcombe outlined the various questions, which are seven in number, as follows:

1. What limitation exists under the British North America Act of 1867 upon the power of the provincial legislatures to incorporate companies? What is the meaning of the expression 'With provincial objects' in article 92 of the said act? Is the limitation thereby defined territorial, or does it have regard to the character of the powers which may be conferred on companies locally incorporated, or what otherwise is the intention and efect of the said limitation?'

2. Has a company incorporated by a provincial legislature under the powers conferred in that behalf by section 92, art. 11 of the 'British North America Act,' power or capacity to do business outside of the limits of the incorporating province? If so, to what extent and for what purpose? Has a company incorporated for the purpose, for example, of buying and selling or grinding grain, the power or capacity, by virtue of such provincial incorporation, to buy or sell or grind grain outside of the incorporating province?

3. Has a company constituted by a provincial legislature with power to carry on a fire insurance business, there being no stated limitation as to the locality within which the business may be carried on, power or capacity to make and execute contracts:—

(a) Within the incorporating province insuring property outside of the province;

(b) Outside of the incorporating province insuring property within the province;

(c) Outside of the incorporating province insuring property outside of the province?

Has such a corporation power or capacity to insure property situated in a foreign country, or to make an insurance contract within a foreign country?

Do the answers to the foregoing inquiries, or any and which of them, depend upon whether or not the owner of the property or risk insured, is a citizen or resident of the incorporating province?

4. If in any or all of the abovementioned cases — (a), (b) and (c) — the answer be negative, would the corporation have throughout Canada the capacity or power mentioned in any and which of the said cases, on availing itself of the Insurance Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chap. 34, as provided by section 4, sub-section 37, Is the said enactment, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, intravires of the Parliament of Canada?

5. Can the powers of a company incorporated by a provincial legislature be enlarged and to what extent, either as to locality or objects, by the Dominion Parliament or by the legislature of another province?

6. Has the legislature of a province power to prohibit companies incorporated by the Parliament of Canada from carrying on business within the province unless or until the companies obtain license so to do from the government of the province or other local authority constituted by the legislature, if fees are required to be paid upon the issue of such licenses?

7. Is it competent to a provincial legislature to restrict a company incorporated by the Parliament of Canada for the purpose of trading throughout the whole Dominion in the exercise of the special trading powers so conferred or to limit the exercise of such powers within the province?

'Is such a Dominion company subject to or governed by the legislation of a province in which it carries on or proposes to carry out its trading powers, limiting the nature or kinds of business which corporations not incorporated by the legislature of the province may carry on or the powers which they may exercise within the province or imposing conditions which are to be observed or complied with by such corporations before they can engage in business within the province?

'Can such a company so incorporated by the Parliament of Canada be otherwise restricted in the exercise of its corporate powers or capacity, and how? and in what respect by provincial legislation?'

COUNSEL'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Newcombe explained that the main question to be decided was the power of a provicial legislature to restrict the power of a company operating in virtue of a Dominion charter, whether a provincial legislature could pass an enactment restraining the business of a Dominion companay within the boundaries of the province. An important question was that propounded in question 3 of the reference, though no less important was that embodied in question 2, wherein the capacity of a provincial company to do business outside the territory of the province was at issue. Referring to the British North American Act, Mr. Newcombe said the powers granted the provinces dealt only with matters of a purely local or private nature. Matters of common and general interest fell within the jurisdiction of the federal authority.

Mr. Justice Iddington raised the question as to the right of a municipal corporation to go outside of the province to do business—for example, to draw up or enter into a contract.

Mr. Newcombe answered generally, stating that there was no such interprovincial comity whereby the powers granted a concern in one province, could be exercised in another.

In reply to a query from Mr. Justice Anglin, however Mr. Newcombe said it was possible for one province to create a new entity and thus give a concern, incorporated outside its limits, the power to operate within the confines of the province.

The provinces had exclusive powers in certain matters, but only within the limits of their objects. Once the object of the company extended beyond the limits of the province, the company fell within the jurisdiction of the federal parliament.

A. W. Atwater, K.C., who is also also acting for the Dominion, laid stress on the definition of the word objects,' maintaining that taking into consideration the use of this word by the legislators of the Imperial Parliament, both immediately prior and subsequent to the passage of the British North America Act the word was a species of synonym for 'purposes.' With this as a basis, then it must of necessity be admitted that, read in that way, the various items of section 92 of the British North America Act at issue in the reference before the court, all referred to works within the boundaries of the province.

The following counsel appeared in the argument:

E. L. Newcombe, K.C., and Hon. A. W. Atwater, K.C., for the Attorney-General of Canada.

Hon. W. Nesbitt, K.C., Eugene Lafleur, K.C., Aime Geoffrion, K.C., and Christopher C. Robinson, on behalf of the Attorney-General of Ontario, Quebec, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.

S. B. Woods, K.C., on behalf of the Attorneys-General of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

F. H. Chrysler, K.C., and Wegenast for the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

GUN PRACTICE AT VERA CRUZ STIRS PANIC

One Man Ashore Killed, Three Injured, As Result of Gunners' Mishap.

Vera Cruz, March 1.— Stray shots from the United States warships 'Vermont,' 'Nebraska,' and 'Georgia,' at target practice in the gulf yesterday, killed a man on shore and wounded three fishermen. Many shots from the American vessels reached land near this city. Great excitement resulted in Vera Cruz, and neighboring places. A rumor was quickly circulated that the waters of the gulf were filled with men of war engaged in a mighty battle. The citizens jumped to the conclusion that the entire port was menaced, and for a while it looked as if the alarm would swell to panic.

The American ships were far out in the gulf, having gone a long distance with a view of avoiding danger to shipping in or near the harbor. By what mishap their guns swerved so that the shots came ashore has not been explained. That enough shots could reach land to cause four casualties was considered astonishing. Americans in the city, who with difficulty dispelled the rumor of a battle, awaited anxiously last night information throwing light on the fatal uncertainty of gunnery.

United States civilians here deplored the mishap, particularly because they had already seen signs that an anti-American spirit was growing throughout the city. One form taken by that sentiment was the refusal of young society men of Vera Cruz to play tennis with the junior officers of the 'Georgia.'

The anti-American tendency has not been decreased by John R. Turner, an American writer and agitator, who attacked Mexico in the Hearst papers and magazines.

Mr. Turner does not stand well with the present Government officials. It is understood they are considering the propriety of requesting him to leave this country shortly.

PEACE AGAIN SAID TO BE NEAR AT HAND

Turkey is Willing to Entrust Her Cause to Powers Unconditionally.

London, March 1.—The 'Daily Telegraph' claims special information regarding theTurco-Balkan situation, in which it is stated that peace is nearer than at any time since the begining of the armistice on Dec. 3.

Turkey is about to entrust her cause unconditionally to the Powers, who will treat directly with the allies.

The 'Daily Telegraph' correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs that Roumania has absolutely refused the suggestion of the Powers to arbitrate the dispute between Roumahia and Bulgaria instead of to mediate.

A four-days' blizzard in Thrace and the Gallipoli peninsula has stopped hostilities on land and sea. Both armies are suffering severely.

The Greek destroyer 'Zoantoastes' is coaling preparatory to joining the two destroyers to chase the Turkish cruiser 'Hamidieh,' now reported to be approaching the Ionian Sea.

SEEK TO GUARD THE SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE

New York, Feb. 26. — Plans for an organization, which is to exist only fifty years, and a shorter time if the marriage and divorce laws of the United States and foreign countries are reformed, according to the views of its organizers, were perfected yesterday at a meeting of the International Committee on Marriage and Divorce. The Right Rev. Charles S. Burch, Suffragan Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York, was named to head the permanent organization committee.

The purposes of the organization, which its originators hope will have branches in every state and foreign country, will be to secure the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary in lessening the evils of divorce and protecting the marriage relation.

MRS. PANKHURST FACED WITH CALL TO CIVIL WAR

Her Speeches Quoted in Court as Evidence of Plot and Conspiracy.

SENT TO ASSIZES FOR JURY TRIAL

Refuses to Halt Activities Pending Trial, and is Held in Jail.

Epsom, England, Feb. 26. — Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant suffragette leader, was committed for trial by the police magistrate here today on the charge of inciting persons to commit malicious damage to property.

The Court House was ablaze with suffragette colors and almost every seat was occupied by militant suffragettes when the magistrate took his seat to resume the hearing adjourned from yesterday.

Mr. Archibald H. Bodkin, counsel for the Treasury Department appeared to prosecute. He demanded the commital of Mrs. Pankhurst for trial at the county assizes, saying that she was a self-confessed accesory to the explosion which virtually destroyed Mr. Lloyd George's country house than which he declared 'A more abominable and cruel outrage probably had never been conceived.'

Mr. Bodkin read copious extracts from Mrs. Pankhurst's speeches delivered at public meetings on January 27, January, 30, February 3 and February 19, as evidence that she had been 'Seditiously plotting and conspiring to commit outrages on property and persons,' with the avowed object of overawing the public and rendering the lives of prominent men intolerable and thereby coercing the government.'

Among the extracts were one in which Mrs. Pankhurst called for the names and addresses 'Of those who were prepared to take part in a gallant onslaught with me.'

Another said: 'Short of taking lives we are warranted in using all the methods employed in time of war.' A third said the militant suffragettes intended 'To carry on the fight with increasingly effective methods until the vote was granted to women. They were obliged to strike the enemy, the government, through other people and that was always necessary in revolutionary warfare.' At another meeting she announced that the suffragettes were planning an 'Exciting civil war,' while at Cardiff she made the declaration: 'We have blown up the Chancellor of the Exechequer's house.

Mrs. Pankhurst did not offer any defence to-day, declaring that she reserved it for the trial at the assizes.

She was detained in prison, bail not being granted as she refused to give an understanding to refrain from political activities pending her trial.

Mrs. Pankhurst, when she was committed for trial by the magistrate, informed him that she would forthwith begin a 'hunger strike.' She added: 'If I am still alive when the assizes commence, it will be a dying woman who will be tried.'

A raid on the telephone and railway telegraph wires was carried out during last night by militant suffragettes in several parts of the provinces of England.

Many of the lines were cut and communication to-day was rendered difficult.

APPRENTICE PILOTS PLEAD FOR REFORMS

Quebec, Feb. 27.—Nearly all the witnesses examined at the Pilotage Commission yesterday were apprentice pilots. They had put in from three to five years of their apprenticeship. They gave in detail their experiences on board ship. All agreed a steamer should be placed at the disposal of apprentices, so as to enable them to learn the different currents between Quebec and Father Point. It was also suggested that a sailing vessel be used for some weeks in the summer to enable them to become acquainted with such places Riviere Ouelle and the River Saguenay, which pilots have very little acquaintance with. It was also suggested that apprentices should spend more time in the river and less at sea, as the river between Father Point and Quebec was one of the most difficult in the world to become acquainted with.

GERMAN AVIATOR KILLED.

Cologne, Germany, Feb. 26.— Bruno Werntgen, an aviator, fell from a height of 200 feet at Hangeler, near Bonn, yesterday, and was killed.

The Philosopher of Folly.

(BY SHERWOOD HART.)

THE MIDDLEMAN.

The chiefest flaw in Nature's plan we find to be the middleman, for through our life's allotted span he ruthlessly pursues us; where'er we see him on the street, with beating hearts and flying feet we to the tallest trees retreat, for as his meat he views us. When evening shadows round us creep, instead of wooing gentle sleep, we rant and rage and howl and weep while nightmare visions scare us; when morning splendors gild the skies, with heavy hearts and tearful eyes we watch the prices rise and rise till we are cross and swearous. The farmer oft we interview to ask what things are coming to; he raises quite a howdydo when we our wrongs have stated. We tell him what we pay for eggs, and deep he drinks of sorrow's dregs; he for the dealer's wishbone begs in words with fervor freighted. When Grab, our grocer, goes and chalks a nickel more on potted hawks—now mostly beaks and feet and squawks—we stagger at the high rate. In frenzied rage we leave his door and vow blessings to enter his door and vow to enter nevermore; we call down blessings on his store as on our heels we gyrate. But Grab will seize our waving wrists, and showing us his dealer's lists, he'll pound his desk with angry fists and show us we're mistaken; he lets us peep behind the scenes; he pulls an invoice from his jeans, and shows us what he pays for beans, for marmalade and bacon. Thus all agree the middleman should be by rights an also-ran—he should not head the caravan and cart off all the boodle; he travels now in fancy cars, and smokes fat fifty-cent cigars, but when he's safe behind the bars we'll raise a glad kyoodle.

FIGHTING THE TRUSTS.

The prices of most things are soaring to greater heights yet in the skies; around us the people are roaring and asking the wherefores and whys. In order to answer these questions and tell how to lower the price, we've swapped many yards of suggestions and traded in pecks of advice. We've talked to each worried consumer and looked this thing square in the fact; we've run down each rising young rumor to see if its cause we can trace. The problem is urgent and vital, and much of our time we have spent at Cost of High Living recital, instead of out rustling the rent. The combines are busily working to grab all our cash now in sight, and near us the middleman's lurking—he rests not by day or by night. With earnest and ceaseless endeavor they're toiling all over the land our digits and dimes to dissever, the pennies to pry from our hand. To-morrow the grocer will ask us a cent more a ton for our kale. We'll talk like Dan Dink from Damascus, and tell him his place is in jail; but when at our ranting and howling this fellow turns not a hair, we'll homeward go grumbling and growling, to sink down in utter despair. For days we will moodily wonder, we'll angrily dawdle and scheme while busy boys take all the plunder, and hustlers make off with our cream.

A HINT OF SPRING.

The wild winter winds may be wailing, the snow may lie thick all around; the breath that we've finished exhaling may freeze and fall swift to the ground; the fields may be dreary and chillsome; the fire up the chimney may roar; the blizzard may bliz o'er the hill some, and keep on a-blizzing some more; but Winter must stop his cavorting—his orders have come to vacate; for soon now, in spite of his snorting, fair Sprigtide will show him the gate. Now when the thermometer's falling until it pokes holes in the ice, it isn't so very appalling, for spring will be here in a trice. You say, 'It's exceedingly early to talk of the coming of spring—that some people's brains must be curly,' and so on, and that sort of thing. My friend, if you don't know you oughter, that now spring is well on the way; your sister, your wife or your daughter on this will have something to say. They'll give you a thousand good reasons, but this is the thousand-and-oneth for knowing the times and the seasons—'The spring hats are due in a month!' E'en now they are crossing the border, and coming by shiploads from France; old Winter must flee in disorder before their determined advance. So all we wise men will be saving our pennies and nickels and dimes; from now on we'll do our own shaving, for spring will be with us betimes.

CUTTING THE CROPS

Sharp and chill o'er plain and hill the breeze will yet be blowing; day and night how cold and white the scene which meets our gaze! Ever down on field and town thes nowflakes keep a-snowing! How we long for spring's soft song and gladsome greening days! When mayhap with frosty snap our knuckle-joints are cracking, 'What's the use?' is our excuse to fool away the day. 'Till warm showers and sunlit hours have sent old Winter packing, all in vain,' we oft complain, 'to think of making hay.' Comrade mine, if on this line your thoughts these days are plying, listen to a humble view and take some free advice. Don't forget that while you fret, and fill the air with sighing, on the lakes in goodly cakes thei cemen cut their ice. Since it fell they've early riz with glad nad happy laughter; much more ice they hope to slice before they close up shop. Spite of cold, these heroes bold get what they venture after; knowing well how it will sell, they garner in their crop. Though the blast blows fierce and fast, and sets their fingers stinging, one and all they cut and haul, and utter joyous cries; while with howls and yelps and yowls we set the welkin ringing, loud in praise of wintry days their voices reach the skies. So, my friend, your ears extend and harken to my folly; if to-day you've made no hay, oh, prithee tape advice! Up! Arise! and join the guys who ne'er are melancholy! Still your jaw and take a saw and try to cut some ice!

IN 1923.

Lily and Adolphus in their dainty parlor chatted; the lady read the paper while her husband sat and tatted. As Lily told the latest news by aerogram and cable Adolphus tapped his fingers on their pretty parlor table; his lovely features clouded with a trace of irritation as the lady who had won him passed on scraps of information. With evident enjoyment from her extra she kept reading, till suddenly he whispered with an accent low and pleading: 'I hate to interrupt you, and it's doubtless very silly, but I cannot understand it—not at all, my dearest Lily; I do not know a thing about the topics you are quoting. The place for man is in the home—let woman do the voting. You know I've tried my best to be the most provident and frugal since first I proudly answered to your honored name, Macdougall; I've swept and dusted carefully and daily washed the dishes, I've tried to soothe your worries and to meet your slightest wishes; but on certain topics, sweetheart, I feel very, very hazy, and the talk of all this voting drives me absolutely crazy; they're voting when I'm sweeping and they're voting when I'm baking, and every other day you say some plebiscite they're taking. The married men all chatter when upon me they are calling of the parties that are rising and the parties that are falling. To understand the subject I have studiously striven, but to this abject confession is your little hubby driven.'

'MR. JENKINS ETAOIN SHRDLU.'

When we peruse the daily news, what statements there we find! We long to know if this is so, to ease our troubled mind. We think and think till on the bink as on that line we gaze; we wish we knew if it were true; it fills us with amaze. But in our sight, in black and white, it stands there plain to view. We read it o'er, and then some more, in hopes to find some clue—some little light to cheer our night of ignorant despair; we truly trust it is not just as they have put it there. But if a fact, our thoughts are racked to know what this may be; we never yet this phrase have met—our minds are all at sea. Is it a fake, or some mistake, or is the fault our own? Does it arise from tangled eyes, or has our reason flown? With anxious looks we search through books in Spanish, Slav and Dutch; through Early Greek and Cree we seek, without their helping much; we bend our dome o'er musty tone and volume hoar with age; through miles of print we peer and squint and pile up page on page. 'Tis all in vain—they can't explain what Peter Jenkins did—they cannot tell if all is well, or what is in it hid. So, void of hope, we vainly grope, but dimly we believe that news was sent with full intent to puzzle and deceive. Yet, just the same, not all the blame at Jenkins' door may lie; somep rinter chap has had, mayhap, a finger in the pi.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

STOICISM OF SERVIAN PEASANTS.

(Belgrade Correspondence 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

A soldier leading a horse stopped before the door of a peasant's house in Old Servia. The owner came forward smoking a long pipe.

'Isn't that my Ivan's beast?' he asked after a pause.

'Yes, good uncle.'

'Where was he killed?'

'At Veless, good uncle. He fell at the capture of the town.'

'Then it's all right. My father and my two brothers were driven out of their homes by the Turks of Veless. Now they are avenged, but Ivan gave his life. It had to be!'

'Where shall I put up the horse, uncle?'

'Take him, my friend, for yourself. I have no further use for him. Take him and ride with my blessing to Constantinople.'

Then the old man re-entered his lonely cottage repeating to himself: 'It had to be. It had to be'

A Pleasant Purgative.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so compounded as to to operate on both the stomach and the bowels, so that they act along the whole alimentary and excretory passage. They are not drastic in their work, but mildly purgative, and the pleasure of taking them is only equalled by the gratifying effect they produce. Compounded only of vegetable substances, the curative qualities of which were fully tested, they afford relief without chance of injury.

HIS AMPLE QUALIFICATION.

(From the 'Canadian Courier.')

A certain musical director was organizing a Philharmonic orchestera. An Italian acquaintance strongly recommended to him an old man who played upon an antiquated and wheezy flute.

At the first rehearsal, however, it was very evident to the director that the new candidate would not do. 'He can't play the flute at all,' he explained to the Italian who had recommended him.

'What!!' gasped the sponsor. 'Thata man no can playa da flute?'

'Certainly not,' the director replied.

The Italian rolled his eyes heavenward and appeared beside himself. 'Thata man no can playa da flute!' he repeated, beating his breast in indignation. 'Why, thata man he fighta with Garibaldi!'

Sores Flee Before It—There are many who have been afflicted with sores, and have them away with Canadian Healing Oil, which acts like magic. All similarly troubled should lose no time in applying this splendid remedy, as there is nothing like it to be had. It is cheap, but its power is in no way expressed by its low price.

.....

AS USUAL.

A young woman who was very stout, and who ardently longed for a slim, willowy figure finally decided to consult a physician, thinking he could assist her in reducing her avoirdupois.

The physician drew up a careful dietary; she was to eat toast, boiled beef, etc., and to return in a month and report reduction. At the end of the month she returned and could hardly get through the doctor's doorway. He looked at her in grave astonishment.

'Did you eat what I told you?' he asked.

'Yes, I did, religiously,' she replied, panting for breath from the exertion of mounting the stairs.

He meditated, with a wrinkled brow. Suddenly he had a flash of inspiration.

'Anything else?' he asked.

'My ordinary meals,' she replied, calmly, seating herself more comfortably in the large arm-chair.—'Harper's Magazine.'

Sores Flee Before It.—There are many who have been afflicted with sores, and have driven them away with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which acts like magic. All similarly troubled should lose no time in applying this splendid remedy, as there is nothing like it to be had. It is cheap, but its power is in no way expressed by its low price.

EASILY EXPLAINED.

William Jennings Bryan, on his last visit to Philadelphia, said:

'Oh, yes, they have no difficulty in explaining away the high cost of living. No difficulty whatever.

'I know a woman who went to a fruiterer's to buy some apples the other day. The price of the apples shocked her.

'"Why are these so high?" she complained.

'"They're high, ma'am," said the salesman, with a gallant smile, "because they're so scarce."

'"But," said the woman, "I read in yesterday morning's paper that there was such a bumper crop that the apples were rotting on the trees."

'The salesman rubbed his hands. He smiled more gallantly than ever.

'"That's just it, madam," he said. "That's why they're scarce, of course. It doesn't pay, you see, to pick them."'—Toledo 'Blade.'

To have the children sound and healthy is the first care of a mother. They cannot be healthy if troubled with worms. Use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Paterfamilias writes to complain of 'the amount of realism' that is nowadays imparted into mechanical toys. 'The other evening,' he says, 'Johnny's automobile ran down the cat and knocked the sawdust out of two dolls.'—The 'Evening Standard' and St. James Gazette.'

Holloway's Corn Cure takes the corn out by the roots. Try it and prove it.

NO PLACE FOR HIM.

He had been very ill, but, on becoming convalescent, the doctor ordered him to Southport. The day following he returned home. 'Why, John,' said his wife, 'whatever brought you home so soon?'

'Eh, lass,' he replied, 'I couldn't stop there; it's a terrible place!'

'Na, surely the doctor said——'

'Never mind what he said. I'll tell you what I saw. After I'd got lodgings I went for a walk, an' th' first'lectric car I saw was labelled "Infirmary," and it was full of folk an' all; an' by gum there comes another a minute later labelled "Cemetery," so after that I comed home. I'd got enough!'—Belfast 'Telegraph.'

The worms that infest children from their birth are of two kinds, those that find lodgment in the stomach and those that are found in the intestines. The latter are the most destructive, as they cling to the walls of the intestines, and if not interefered with, work havoc there. Miller's Worm Powders dislodge both kinds, and while expelling them from the system, serve to repair the damage they have caused.

FACE TO FACE WITH LABOR SHORTAGE

Balkan War Caused the Withdrawal of Thousands of Slavs From Canada.

'Canada is in danger of being faced with the greatest labor shortage in her history.'

This is the opinion of one of the men most intimately in touch with labor conditions in the Dominion—Mr. G. H. Baillie, labor agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway. 'The war in the Balkans has been responsible for accentuating the natural scarcity of labor,' said Mr. Baillie, to a 'Witness' reporter last week. 'Montenegro, Macedonia, Bulgaria—indeed, all the nations fighting under the allied banner, represent our great recruiting field for laborers. On the outbreak of hostilities these countries called their native sons back to the colors. At about the same time Austria and Russia, although not actually in the struggle, mobilized their armies, and this action has also led to the withdrawal of thousands of men from Canada and made the shortage more pronounced. With the breaking of the winter railway construction programmes in Canada will call for a large supply of men, and unless the European situation alters the number available will not be anything like large enough to fill the demand. Should the war end in the course of the next few weeks there would be an unexampled rush back to Canada to obtain the season's work. But unfortunately we cannot tell when peace will actually come.

'In addition to new construction, the mild winter that has been experienced will necessitate a very much larger number of section-men being employed, as the unusually soft weather, interspersed with periods of hard frost, makes many repairs to the roadbed necessary. Labor agents in the United States are predicting that general labor will cost $3 a day this year, and Canadian prices are, of course, affected by the state of affairs on the other side of the border.'

Immigration from Great Britain, it may be mentioned, is beginning to become heavy.

GEN. BRAMWELL BOOTH CANDIDATE FOR NOBEL PRIZE

London, Feb. 25.—General Bramwell Booth, head of the Salvation Army, has been proposed as a candidate for



MR. BRAMWELL BOOTH.

the Nobel peace prize this year, on the ground that the Salvation Army is a great international peace factor.

LAWYERS WILL SEEK MEANS TO RELEASE MILLER

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—There are practically no developments in connection with the case of Mr. R. C. Miller, prisoner of state, now confined in Carleton County jail.

Mr. Miller's counsel, it is understood, are busily engaged in looking up authorities to back up a proposed application to the high court for a release under a writ of habeas corpus. The possibility of him again appearing before Parliament to make a statement is also being considered, but no definite line of action has yet been decided upon by counsel for the prisoner.

LAYING A RED HEADED GHOST.

How Relief Came to a Haunted Night Watcman.

(St. Louis 'Globe-Democrat.')

When Capt. Bill Taylor apologized to the ghost of the man he killed in a fight he furnished the material for one of the truest spook tales ever told, and he also restored good feeling between himself and the dead man.

The fact that Capt. Charles Gilmore, one of the best known steamboat engineers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, has announced that he has retired for good from the river and will henceforth spend his life among the landlubbers, recalls the incident. For forty years Capt. Gilmore stood at the 'sta'b'd' engines of many of the finest sidewheelers that ever churned the sky blue waters of the Ohio, and there was seldom a season that he did not make the long trip around to St. Louis. Between trips he spent his time at the buffet of Patrick Gavin, in Jeffersonville, Ind., the home of Capt. E. J. Howard, who built all the big steamboats that are at this very moment in the harbor there.

Among the other regular attendants of the place was Capt. Bill Taylor, a gigantic night watchman who had formerly been a fisherman on the falls of the Ohio and who was noted for his great strength and utter fearlessness. For sixty years, or ever since he was ten years old, he had been a terror to the community, although he was well liked by those he liked. Weighing nearly 300 pounds, he did not show the mountain of flesh that he was from the fact that he was so tall and otherwise fitted to carry it.

There moved into the city of Jeffersonville, a tall, fierce red-headed man named Jeff Tucker. He was from Kentucky and after having served a term in the penitentiary for stabbing a man he professed religion and became an evangelist. It is said he was one time holding a meeting in a tough section of Louisville and some of his former cronies created a disturbance. Tucker is said to have swooped down upon them, given them a severe beating and made them kneel at the mourners' bench and ask forgiveness.

He tried to be good, but he found it hard to resist the temptation of a fight. So when he moved to Jeffersonville and secured a couple of rooms on the lower floor of the house also occupied by Taylor he could not have made a worse move for the peace of his mind and the good of his soul. It was not long till he and Bill quarrelled.

Tucker forgot his religion and knocked Bill down. Then he sprang upon the prostrate man and was about to batter his brains out when Bill succeeded in getting out his pocket knife and stabbed Tucker through the heart. He surrendered to the authorities and afterward he was acquitted at the trial and went back to his old place as night watchman.

He was apparently the same old Bill, but his acquaintances began to notice that he was losing flesh. Every day he got thinner and thinner till the clothing hung flabbily upon the once stout frame.

This brings the story down to the night in question. It was about midnight and Dr. Sidney McClure, a former leading oculist of the South; John Ingram, general manager of the Ohio Falls Car Works; Patrick Donovan, Sheriff of Clark country, and the writer were standing near the doorway of the Gavin buffet ready to leave for home. Capt. Bill Taylor, the old night watchman, dropped in to see if everything was all right. Some one suggested that Bill was dwindling away and that pretty soon there would be nothing left of him. It was mentioned to Bill, and as they all knew him well he turned to them and said:

'Yes, I am losing flesh, and so would you if a dead man sat at your bedside every day and threatened you. Tucker won't let me sleep. He stays with me all the time, and I know if something is not done he will get me yet. Boys, I am a haunted man.'

Then he sat down at a table and bowed his gray head in his hands and wept. It was a pitiable sight, but the young men had not yet viewed it in that light, and Dr. McClure jokingly suggested:

'Bill, why don't you see a clairvoyant and apologize to Tucker? That might help some.'

The old man was taken with the idea and said he would act on the advice if he could find a medium. Then Mr. Ingram slipped into a little rear room, where Capt. Gilmore sat, and made arrangements with the engineer to act in that capacity. Mr. Gavin secured a slate belonging to one of his children and the men seated themselves about the table.

Capt. Gilmore held the slate on his knee and the pencil in his hand, while old Bill sat pale and trembling across the table, the picture of eagerness and anxiety.

First some one asked if the ghost of Tucker was there, and Gilmore kicked three times on the table as an indication that the red headed spook was present.

'Now go on, Bill,' said Capt. Gilmore, 'and say what you want to.'

'Tucker,' said Taylor, 'you know I never had nothing against you, and I'm sorry I cut you. It was a fair fight, Tucker. I wouldn't have kicked if you' got me. Honestly, Tucker, I'm sorry and if you'll not bother me any more I'll lead a different life. Please be friends, Tucker, and let me alone'

The tears were streaming down the old man's cheeks and it had long ceased to be a joke. Gilmore knew he must do his best and he was equal to the occasion. Pretty soon the pencil began to move on the slate and after a while Capt. Gilmore handed it over to Bill, say:

'There it is, Bill; you can see what he says.' But the old night watchman could not read. For a moment he looked at the writing, then turned to the writer and said:

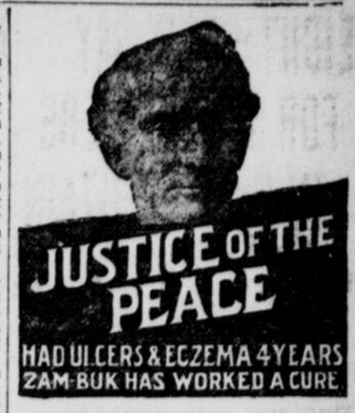
'You read it. I knew your pa and I know you won't fool an old man.'

The message read:

'Bill, I was awful sore at you for a while, but it's all right now, and I won't bother you any more. When you go to bed just go to sleep, for Tucker won't be there. But I want you to be good and remember your promise to me. I just haunted you to make a better man out of you. We are friends from this time.'

Taylor asked to be allowed to keep the slate with the precious message and he went away hugging it tightly. And the old night watchman regained his old time form and cheerfulness. He lived happily for many years' afterward and finnaly was called away to join the man he slew in the next world.

In referring to it afterward Capt. Gilmore was angry if any one spoke of it as a joke or laughed.



Mr. J. E. Arsenault, a Justice of the Peace, and station master at Wellington, on the Prince Edward Island Railway, says:

"Four years ago I slipped in the station and fell on a freight truck, sustaining a bad cut on the front of my leg. I thought this would heal, but instead of doing so it developed into a bad ulcer, and later into a form of eczema which spread very rapidly and also started on the other leg. Both legs became so swollen and sore that I could only go about my work by having them bandaged. My doctor said I must stop work and lay up.

"After six months of this trouble I consulted another doctor, but with no better result. I tried all the salves, liniments and lotions I heard of, but instead of getting better I got worse.

"This was my condition when I got my first box of Zam-Buk. Greatly to my delight that first box gave me relief. I continued to apply it to the sores, and day by day they got better. I could see that at last I had got hold of something which would cure me, and in the end it did.

"It is now over a year since Zam-Buk worked a cure in my case, and there has been no return of the eczema."

Such is the nature of the great cures which Zam-Buk is daily effecting. Purely herbal in composition, this great balm is a sure cure for all skin diseases, cold sores, chapped hands, frost bite, ulcers, blood-poisoning, varicose sores, piles, scalp sores, ringworm, inflated patches, cuts, burns and bruises. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., upon receipt of price.

Zam-Buk

Local Wholesale Depot, 144 Craig St. West, Montreal.

Montreal 'Weekly Witness,' March 8, 1913.

Could Not Sleep Well For Four Years.

HEART AND NERVES WERE BAD.

To the thousands of people who toss on a sleepless pillow night after night, or who pace the bedroom floor with nerves unhinged, heart action wrong, and to whose eye sleep will not come, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills offer the blessing of sound, refreshing slumber.

They restore the equilibrium of the deranged nerve centres and correct the wrong action of the heart.

Mrs. Wm. Douglas, Thessalon, Ont., writes:—"I am going to send you my testimonial for what your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills did for me. For four years I could not sleep well at night, as my heart and nerves were so bad. I tried all the doctors here, but none of them helped me. I read of your Heart and Nerve Pills, and tried only a few boxes, and I can certainly say they did me a great amount of good. I can now sleep as well as ever, and can advise anyone who suffers from heart trouble to try them."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents a box; 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

$2 FOR NOTHING

$3 Costume Skirt for $1, carr. paid.



$3 SKIRT for $1 carr. Paid, FREE OFFER

Blouse or Overall Free. We cannot give you $2 in cash, but we can and will give you it in value. We will make for any reader of the Montreal 'Weekly Witness' a magnificent 7-gored tailor built Yorkshire Serge Costume Skirt, a real good walking width, and perfect to a stitch, in either Navy, Black, Grey, Wine, Myrtle, Brown, or Hello, for $1.00 only, carr. paid, together with our special offer of a blouse or overall free to every purchaser. It is only by making in enormous quantities that we are enabled to supply these lovely garments at the price. Don't delay. Mail your measurements and a $1 bill, and we will make and despatch at once, carriage paid. Address Dept. 260, **Skirts, Unlimited, Godwin Street, Bradford, England.**

WRIST WATCH FREE



LADIES! here is a splendid chance to win a lovely small size Highly Polished Gunmetal Watch, with Gold Bow and Crown, stem wind and set, and a beautiful leather Bracelet. This is a very stylish and safe way to wear the watch. We give both these splendid premiums **FREE** for selling only $4.50 worth of beautifully Lithographed and Embossed Picture Post Cards at 6 for 10c. These cards are the latest designs in Views, Floral, Birthday, Comics; also Valentine, St. Patrick and Easter in season. Write to-day and we will send you a package of cards which you can sell in every house and soon be the proud owner of this Elegant Watch and Bracelet. Our agents are delighted with these premiums. **COBALT GOLD PEN CO., Dept. 218, Toronto, Ont.**

NEW YORK POLICE GRAFT CHARGES IN COURT.

New York, Feb. 25.—Police Captain Thomas W. Walsh, implicated by Policeman Eugene Fox, self-confessed collector of 'protection money,' and who later confessed to having received graft money from Fox, yesterday afternoon pleaded guilty to the indictment against him charging bribery. Bail was fixed at $1,000, and sentence deferred at the request of Mr. Whitman, district attorney, to whom Walsh confessed his part in the alleged system of levying tribute from disorderly houses. Inspector Sweeney, who since his indictment on charges of bribery, has been reduced in rank to captain, pleaded not guilty, his attorney charging that perjury had been committed in obtaining the indictments.

Ashley Shea, who is alleged to have paid $50 a week for protection for his pool-room in former Inspector Sweeney's district, was indicted for bribery by the extraordinary grand jury. When taken before Justice Goff his counsel entered a plea of not guilty and Shea was remanded to the Tombs prison and his arraignment set for to-morrow, he being unable to furnish the $10,000 bail demanded by the district attorney.

GIBRALTAR'S GOVERNOR ANTAGONIZES THE PEOPLE

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 25.—Mr. Harcourt, Colonial Secretary, has been informed that a deputation of the leading merchants of Gibraltar will sail for England immediately in order to acquaint him of the feeling of anxiety that prevails there over the statements of the Governor, Sir Archibald Hunter. Memorials have also been signed by Gibraltar jurors, chambers of commerce, and the Stock Exchange.

The committee, among other things, says the Governor claimed in a recent speech that he knew Gibraltar far better than anyone else; that the chambers of commerce thought of nobody but themselves; that Gibraltar juries were not serious and unjust; that he might soon have to establish a press censorship; that Gibraltarians speak English worse than Egyptian donkey boys; and that the town is like the Augean stables. Adding: 'I am determined to exact order and decency here from everybody who comes into the fortress. I command Gibraltar.'

Sir Frederick Evans left unexpectedly yesterday for England. He is believed to have been summoned to the Colonial Office in London.

ANOTHER PROOF FROM THE WEST

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Are a Natural Remedy.

For Cases of Exhaustion and Nerve Weakness—How S. Jeremy Found Relief When He Cured His Kidneys.

Sniatyn, Alta., Feb. 28.— (Special.)—That the natural remedy for exhaustion and nerve weakness is one that will give good circulation and pure blood carrying nutrition to all parts of the body is again proved in the case of S. Jeremy a well-known resident of this place.

'For over two years I suffered from attacks of exhaustion and nerve weakness' Mr. Jeremy states 'I tried many nerve foods and tonics but must admit that Dodd's Kidney Pills have benefited me more than anything else I ever used.

'I am more than grateful for what Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for me.'

Nerve weakness and exhaustion are caused by impure blood. Impure blood is caused by diseased kidneys failing to strain the waste matter of the body out of the blood. The natural remedy is to cure the kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills have yet to find a case of kidney disease they cannot cure.

London to Paris in Three Hours

French Aviator Makes Flying Record of More Than Half a Mile a Minute.

London, Feb. 25.—A new and notable record of three hours and five minutes for a flight in a monoplane from Paris to London was made by the well-known French aviator, M. Marcel G. Brindejonc des Moalinais to-day.

The aviator started at 9.15 this morning from Paris, landed at Calais at 10.50, resumed his flight at noon and descended in London at 1.30, after crossing the channel in a fog.

The distance between Paris and London is 287 miles, so that during his actual flying time of 185 minutes the French airman flew at more than a mile and a half a minute.

Lady Scott Hears of Husband's Fate

London, Feb. 25. — Dr. Bruce, a brother of Lady Robert Scott, the widow of the Antarctic explorer, Captain Robert F. Scott, received a wireless despatch from his sister to-day saying that she had heard of her husband's death, and that she was in good health.

Lady Scott is on board the steamer 'Aorangi,' which is due to reach Wellington, N.Z., on February 27.

The King's action in granting Mrs. Scott, the same rank, style and precedence as if her husband had been nominated Knight Commander of the Bath, as he would have been had he survived, receives warm approval in the newspapers. Mrs. Scott will henceforth be known as Lady Scott. The title is not hereditary, and dies with her.

DITCHED ENGINE DELAYS TRAINS AT LACHUTE.

Lachutue, Feb. 25. — While shunting near Messrs. Hamelin & Ayer's siding here late on Saturday afternoon, during the heavy snowstorm, a C.P.R. engine attached to the Calumet-Montreal freight train encountered a twisted rail and ran across the main track, part of the engine entering the ditch. The fireman, on realizing the position, jumped, but luckily the engine did not fall to either side. Considerable delay was caused, as the train No. 442, Calumet-Montreal, and No. 423, Montreal-Ottawa, were due in Lachute at 7.30 and 7.38 respectively. Both trains came near the wreck as possible, transferred the passengers and baggage during a cutting east wind, and backed up each in the same direction as they had come. The wrecking train was called from Montreal, and it was in the early hours of Sunday morning before the track was cleared.

ONTARIO TO HAVE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION.

Toronto, Feb. 24. — The establishment of a public utilities commission in Ontario with powers of administration over all the municipal services is to be provided for by legislation. A number of municipaliaies have for some time been desirious of getting power to have one commission to conall the public utilities, waterworks, sewerage, etc., and the government through the revision of several minor acts, has taken steps to meet their wishes.

Trusses Like These Are A Crime.



Such Makeshifts Have Forced Thousands Into Risking Dangerous Operations.

Elastic and spring trusses—if you keep on wearing them — are almost sure to shorten your life.

You can't make them hold, even when drawn so tight you can scarcely stand to keep them on.

They usually let you get worse all the time — that's why every year they are forcing thousands of people into undergoing operation.

They are simply a crime — squeeze the rupture, often causing strangulation — dig into the pelvic bone in front — press against the spinal column at the back — make life miserable for nearly everybody who wears them.

The Plain Truth Is This.

You can't possibly get **well** — can't even keep from getting **worse** — unless your rupture is constantly **held in place.** Just as a **broken bone** can't **knit** unless held securely **together.**

And just as a **bandage** or **splint** is the only way a **broken bone** can be held, so is the **right kind of truss** the **only** thing in the world that can keep a **rupture** from coming out and growing worse.

You'll feel like a **new person** from the day you put on **that** kind of truss.

But you know as well as we that you'll never find such a **sure-to-hold** truss at any drug store.

Yet it's easy enough to get — and you can **test** it first — by sixty days' trial — without having to risk a single cent.

It's the famous **Cluthe Truss** or Cluthe **Automatic Massager** —absolutely **guaranteed** to hold, and won't cost you a cent if it doesn't.

It's so utterly different from everything else for rupture that it has received **eighteen separate patents.**

It is made on an entirely **new principle** — instantly and automatically **protects you against every strain** so your rupture can't possibly be forced out — it is **self-regulating, self-adjusting** —it is far **more** than just a truss.

In **addition** to constant **holding** it provides the **only way ever discovered for overcoming the weakness** which is the real **cause** of rupture.

Just **how** it does that — entirely **automatically** — and how it has thus completely cured hundreds and hundreds of people whose cases seemed almost hopeless — is all explained in the free book which the coupon below will bring you.

No Belt—No Leg-Straps—No Springs.

The Cluthe Truss does away with the curse of belts, leg-straps, and springs. Thousands say it is as comfortable as their clothing. It is water-proof—will hold in the bath. Also perspiration-proof, and easily kept clean.

60 Days' Trial to Prove It.

We don't ask you to take our word—don't ask you to trust a mere try-on the way you have to do at a drug store.

We'll make a Cluthe Austomatic Massaging Truss especially for your case—make it to your measure—and let you try it sixty days —

We'll practically **lend** it to you that long — let you make a thorough day-after-day test — without asking you to risk a single cent —

If it doesn't keep your rupture from coming out or bothering you in any way, no matter how hard you work or strain — if it doesn't prove every claim we make — then you can send it back, and it won't cost you a penny.

Free Book Full of Facts. Never Before Put in Print.

Don't keep on letting yourself get worse — don't spend a cent on account of your rupture until you get our free book of advice.

This remarkable book—cloth-bound, 96 pages ,20 chapters and 23 photographic illustrations — sums up all we have learned about rupture during forty years of experience. You'll find it full of facts never before put in print.

It shows why — for the protection of the public — drug stores should not be allowed to sell their misery-making trusses.

It explains why operation is nearly always a needless gamble with death—and why, if you do manage to live through it, you may have to keep on wearing a truss.

It exposes the humbug "appliances," "methods," "plasters," etc., and shows how old-fashioned elastic trusses are masqueraded under false and misleading names.

It shows why sixty days' trial is the only safe way to buy anything for rupture —and how the Cluthe Truss is the only thing of any kind that you can **get** on such a long trial because the only thing **good** enough to **stand** such a thorough day-after-day test.

And it tells all about this famous Automatic Massaging Truss—how simple it is—how it ends constant expense—how it has saved thousands from operation—how you can get it on trial, and how little it costs if you keep it.

Also gives voluntary endorsements from over 5,000 benefited and cured people.

Write for this book to-day — don't put it off—the minute it takes to send for it may free you from trouble for the rest of your life.

Simply use the coupon or just say in a letter or postal "Send me your book."

THIS BRINGS IT.

Box 104—CLUTHE COMPANY. 125 East 23rd St., NEW YORK City.

Send me your Free Book and Trial Offer.

Name .....

Address .....

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES

—ALL IN ADVANCE.—

DAILY WITNESS, $3.00.

WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD, $1.00.

WORLD WIDE, $1.00.

NORTHERN MESSENGER, 40 cents; S.S. clubs, 10 copies or more to one address at 20c per subscription.

For Special Clubbing Offers see announcements elsewhere in this paper, or write for particulars.

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

Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, 'Weekly Witness,' 25 cents extra; Northern Messenger,' 10 cents per copy; for individual subscriptions, 10c per copy in clubs to one address. No extra postage on the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

For Montreal and its suburbs—No reduced rates are open unless they are specifically declared to be so. And the cost of postage or delivery must in all cases be added for delivery in Montreal or its suburbs.

FOREIGN POSTAGE EXTRA to all countries not named in the above list, as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $6.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1.50 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50 cents extra; 'World Wide' subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only $1.50.

Sample and subscriptions blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS—Casual advertisements, 15c per line per insertion. 'Farms to Rent,' 'Farms for Sale,' can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion, from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

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

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

Post-Office or Express Money Orders can be obtained at the following rates:—$5.00 and under, 3c; over $5.00 and up to $10.00, 6c; over $10 and up to $20, 10c.

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

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

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

If this is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

Publishers,

'Witness' Building, Montreal.

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

MARCH, 1913.

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

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

The Witness.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1913.

News from Turkey is of a very hopeful nature. One after another international difficulties have arisen during the war. At first it was between Bulgaria and Servia over the possession of Monastir, then between Bulgaria and Greece over the possession of Salonika, then between Servia and Austria over a seaport for Servia, latterly between Montenegro and Austria over Scutari. Back of these there were the secondary and more serious international complications which threatened to embroil the whole of Europe as participants in a Russo-Austrian struggle. Finally came the Roumanian-Bulgarian dispute over Silistria, Roumania claiming that she never got her fair share for the part she took in the war of 1877. Each of these disputes has had an acute period, some of a longer and some of a shorter duration. To-day all international relations are better than they have been since the opening of the war, owing to the decision of Bulgaria and Roumania to leave their difference to be settled by the Powers. A like action by Austria and Servia would now leave the Allies slowly to push their campaign to its bitter inevitable end. Turkey also after violently displacing the government that had well nigh come to terms seems preparing to accept even worse conditions than the displaced government might have got. Snow has put a stop to all active operations for a few days.

It would be well if the Canadian Parliament could preserve more dignity. To spend the nation's time wrangling over contradictory estimates of the spirit of a political meeting at Calgary which one party had held, and the other had tried to break up, is very unseemly. For a member of a party which is placing Sir George Cartier among the immortal gods to harp on the alleged fact that Mr. Lemieux was in his youth in favor of Canadian independence, is petty in the extreme. Sir George was in this youth in open rebellion, and had to flee the country, yet he lived to dine with the Queen, and to say to her most courtly things. So long as our civilization is, as it were, in the bud, we suppose we must look for crudities in our national councils. We shall hope to grow out of boyishness.

Capt. Amundsen is convinced that the Scott expedition did not die of starvation, but of ptomaine poisoning. They had emergency rations left which would have been eaten had they starved. This is a humiliating theory for England and her food packers. Those who knew the Northwest in the Indian days said no one was ever the worse of Indian pemican, but the English-made pemican provided for Sir John Franklin's party proved, as is now believed, their death. Pemmaines cannot enter sealed tins and proper pemican does not deteriorate after it is packed. But there is every possibility—and here is a very serious matter for all eaters of tinned food—of its being more or less gone when packed. The strained conditions of polar travel and confinement to a small range of food might make impure meat more dangerous. But the very suggestion that death may lurk in the tin is a horrifying one. Mr. Amundsen says that he rather avoided meat provision and fed on biscuit.

Just over a year ago on February 8, 1912, Mr. Borden defended the bill brought in by Mr. White for a tariff commission by citing the tariff commission in the United States. As the proposal for a Canadian Tariff Commission was opposed by the Liberals on the ground that it would have a conservative effect on the tariff, Mr. Borden pointed out that the United States Tariff Commission had been made for the purpose of lowering the tariff. This may have been Mr. Borden's idea of the United States Tariff Commission, it may have been Mr. Taft's idea in forcing Congress against its will to create it. Liberals in Canada and Democrats in the United States knew well that its creation would not result in a lowering of the tariff except to such an extent as the interested parties felt themselves driven to appear to let down the bars to prevent a tearing down of the whole fence. Now that the low tariff party is coming to power in the United States, it is well to observe how quickly they have decided to do away with this device to protect protection. As Mr. Borden cited the creation of a Tariff Commission in the United States in support of his party's measure, surely it is as pertinent to draw attention to the abandonment of this Tariff Commission after to two years' trial in support of the Senate's action in voting down Mr. White's bill.

Col. Floyd, of Cobourg, when it was proposed to educate the people through the newspaper press in favor of universal military training, set out to win the men to that patriotic service by declaring that the first thing needed to that end would be to put up fifty dollars to buy the editor. Col. Hughes replied that it was evident that he had never been in politics if he thought editors went at that figure. The honorable minister seemed to know more about newspaper buying than the very impolitic colonel. It would be very interesting if he would give the world some of his reminiscences in that line. It was Sir John Macdonald who said he did not need anybody to stand up for him when he was doing right. It was when he was doing wrong that he needed defence. It is here where the party paper has the pull on the party and it seems according to the minister's experience to be able to pull to purpose. It would seem to be the usage for parties to find means to subsidize party organs to support them when they are wrong, as, according to our most astute statesman, all good people will support them for nothing when they are right.

During two or three weeks occasional reports were received in London from small fishing villages along the coast of England each telling of a strange airship that had been seen hovering near it at night. Of course, as the apparitions appeared at night, only their light could be seen. Indeed, they stayed at such a distance that but a single light, supposed to be their search-light, was visible. A number of newspapers in England, like some nearer home, have aroused the people to such a pitch of terror over a coming German war that anything was believed They used those reports of foreign airships to kindle more fiercely the fires of hate and add to the tremblings of terror. We ventured at the time to disbelieve the reports, putting them down to fear, superstition, and the delight of some people in being sensational. The British Parliament was stampeded into precipitately passing an act permitting the military forces to fire on any airships that they might think undesirable. We suggested that these airships were probably as real as the seaserpent, the flying-Dutchman, and the submarine boat of a generation ago, all of which were often reported as being seen by many otherwise credible witnesses. Now, to the chagrin of the hounds of war, it appears that the latest German war-scare was nothing but Venus, the goddess of love, seen through the scudding mists. Just as unreal as the airships of the simple village folk is the vision of the jingoes of a German nation determined to make war on England. They see red because it suits their pockets and their politics, and so they continually think that the gentle ray of Venus is the angry glare of Mars.

It seems that the German Emperor boasted that the cows on his farm gave four percent cream in their milk, that the corn on his farm stood up straight, and that his potatoes were good, while those of all his neighbors were bad. That was all to be looked for, except that there should be such a difference in the potatoes, and that is explained when we are told that all the Kaiser meant was that his potato fields gave a better crop than those of his neighbors. It appears that the Kaiser's boast has stirred animosity instead of emulation among his landed gentry. They protest that the Emperor's cows are only Dutch cattle and cannot possibly give more than two to two and a half percent cream, that his corn is crooked, and that his potato fields are covered with couch grass. Many English journals have at present an avidity for such spicy bickering in the camp of their imagined enemy, and the dispute certainly makes interesting reading. The German squires, who, in defence of their tenant farmers, say that any farmer must smile who reads of the Kaiser's Dutch cows giving four percent cream, as such cattle never give more than two to two and a half percent, have placed themselves in a very bad position before the nation. They have done it in defence of bad farming, and in apology for the high cost of living. The minimum of cream allowed in milk sold in Montreal is three percent. In many of the States of the Union it is three and a half percent. Anyone who has followed the very good work done by Canadian dairymen knows that the milk, even of Holsteins, does in many of the breed run over four percent. There seems no good reason why the Emperor's corn should not stand straight, and one would expect that it would be worth his head farmer's position to allow couch grass to overrun his potato fields. In any event, there is something to be gained by His Majesty's boast, even if it should be proved a little exaggerated, while his gentleman detractors are but inciting to slovenly and unskilled farming.

The Board of Trade is none too soon in taking up the question of island-planning and in asking what the Metropolitan Parks Commission is about. That organization has now been in existence for nine months, and the only thing we have heard of its doings has been its application to the municipalities for the wherewithal to carry out improvements and the rebuff it received from the council of Montreal. The question the Board of Trade is represented as about to propound to this commission is as to whether it cannot exercise its powers towards the adoption of some plan of roads and streets for the island of Montreal. This is a very pertinent question. Reduced to its simplest form it is, has the commission power to do anything, and what? If it has any powers at all, let it do something. If it has none, which we suspect is the case, then let it make this plain, and cease by its illusory existence to spread a veil over the doings of all kinds of speculators, who are rapidly rendering all future elegance and convenience impossible. The first practical thing to do is to lay out radial lines from the centre to all parts of the island, such as will bring all men's distances of daily travel to a minimum for all time to come. Another matter equally pressing is to lay hold of every vantage ground of beauty and take possession for the public. Suburban garden cities should be planned where every worker in the city can live under his own honeysuckle. Every week lost is a calamity. If this delay is not the fault of the commission, then it is time to lay the responsibility plainly where it belongs.

Mr. Ames has raised a question that we should willingly allow to rest, namely, whether the outcome of our school system shall be to divide the Jews from the Christians in two separate school systems or to accommodate the school system as may prove necessary to the forty-one percent of Jewish children in attendance. It is usually assumed that the Jewish population is growing more rapidly than the Protestant and that it must soon become a majority in our schools. It is certain that for a long time the Jews were rapidly growing in proportion. But, if we are not mistaken, the present Jewish percentage is not much above what it was ten years ago and we can only surmise what the future will bring forth. For the present the Jews prefer the present system to establishing schools of their own. It is much the more desirable for their children, who learn English faster than they would in Jewish schools and become more rapidly assimilated to the ways of the country in which they are to live and in whose citizenship they will form a potential part. They have the advantage of a magnificent school system at a minimum of cost to themselves. But behind these conditions stalks the problem raised by Mr. Ames as to whether our future schools shall be nationalizing or denationalizing. At present, owing to our separate systems, we are creating two nations instead of one within our boundaries. Shall we create three; or shall at least one of our systems be national? We believe that, with a reasonable amount of give and take, it will be possible to preserve a nationalizing school system. It will not be done by surliness or intolerance, or captiousness and mischief-making, but by facing all questions as they arise and acting in the Christian spirit of considerateness and accommodation in all things non-essential. In every case there is a right way to do things, and at the back of righteousness is the old rule found in the Jewish law and the Christian Gospel: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

Westmount has at last discovered the way to run a city on business principles—namely, just as other businesses are run, by obtaining the most competent manager and staff that can be found, and holding the manager responsible to the board. That is a way that has long prevailed on the Continent of Europe, and which the 'Witness' has not ceased to urge. It is a method by which the administrative function is separated from the elective body, which, instead of tending almost of necessity to become a body of log-rolling patronage-mongers, becomes a vigilant guardian of the wisdom and rectitude of the actual administrators. Aldermen or Councillors can no longer interfere individually with the administration; they can only criticise through the Council. In Europe civic administration has thus become a profession. A man who has proved a success as mayor of some Alpine village is sought after by some town or city, and is promoted from place to place, even across international boundaries, according to his fitness. It is not our way to hire our mayors, but we have the essence of the thing when we put the administration into the hands of a salaried manager. In Montreal we have a compromise with this system in the form of a board of administration, elected by the city [illegible].

How many families of nice children in Montreal are being brought up as the Vauteur family seems to have been, with no example but that of drunken parents and quarrelling relatives, accusing each other of indecent crimes against the very children? What has society to look for in which such conditions as these prevail? The impressions made before seven years of age are said by experienced authority largely to determine the whole life. It is on the generation now in childhood that the early future of our community depends. Hope is small, as things are, to change the grown up for the better. Yet here were conditions in which no one could interfere to save the children and in which every day was sealing them for a life of ignominy. There is one thing that society could do. These parents fed and clothed their children. They loved them and were outraged, as other parents would be, when anything was done to corrupt them. But for drink, so far as appears, they would have been good parents. What good does drink do for society to balance this? It is a demoralizing poison at best, as well as at worst; and society should forbid it. So long as society formally appoints commissioners to provide this crime and vice breeder at every corner, and so long as those commissioners continue to license places which furnish such people with drink to the extent of the money they can pay, society is guilty of the crime of bringing up such families to be a burden and a curse to it. In this particular case Providence has stepped in and plucked the children from such unholy conditions, it is to be hoped to place them in better surroundings.

CANADA'S FUTURE.

Is it a crime to peer into Canada's future? On the contrary, there is no higher duty of Canadian citizenship or statesmanship than to study well all the facts bearing on our national problem, so as to be able to exercise an intelligent influence on our constitutional development. Should Canada look forward to going more and more alone, jealously refusing all corporate action with the rest of the Empire, as though it were a trespass on her liberties? Or should she hold the British partnership as sacred as her nationality and make common cause with the nations of her flag and blood? Such, as set forth by Mr. Newcombe's letter in another column, is the study assigned to itself by an organization called the Round Table, which had its beginnings in Montreal and Toronto, consisting of men who were serious enough to devote themselves to patriotic questions. It is possible that the imperial aspiration may have been the fairy that presided at its birth—possibly as good a fairy as any provincial one—but everything goes to show indubitably that it was meant to be an open forum and, in order to study the matter from all sides, men of every color of thought were urged to join. It indeed protects them by anonymity in the free written expression of their thoughts, lest what they might say to-day might be cast up against them under changed circumstances.

We must always respect the smaller patriotism. The man who makes demands for his city as against his province is accounted patriotic. So, in Canada, is the man who accounts provincial interests as superior to national ones. In Newfoundland it is the highest patriotism to keep out of Canada. But although one's immediate environment may give all its applause to the narrower sentiment, it remains possible that he is in some respects the larger patriot whose affections run on the broader gauge. Still we have not here a question to be settled by a flag-waving hooray, whether it be the imperial flag or the sectional one, or by unreasoned slurs, bandied to and fro, such as those of Mr. Bennett, of Calgary, on the one side, and those which Mr. Newcombe deprecates on the other. It is one to be studied in the light of history. What sort of countries have developed the greatest peoples, big ones or little ones? What sort of federations have proved the strongest, those with the largest or those with the smallest central power? How far is geographical proximity a condition of cohesion? Whether is real citizenship better developed in a state of a federation, or in a state that fends for itself? Such questions as these, discussed in the abstract and in their concrete application to our own country, are those which should occupy our best young thinkers, and no one should be spurned as a traitor to the Empire for leaning one way in his thinking, nor as a traitor to his country for leaning to the other.

BRITISH COLUMBIA IN FRONT.

It is ever the wealthy and generous and unrammelled west that sets the pace for the east in the paths of progress. The province of British Columbia is planning for itself a university that will outdo in material things at least all others in the Dominion. Such, at least, is its ambition. Nor is it in so doing anticipating its own needs, if we are to accept the striking figures arrayed by Dr. Young, the Minister of Education. It is usual for the groves of Academe to be more or less deserted when abundant opportunity for material success beckons every youth with an irresistible call. But even in these days the province which boasts of the greatest opportunities and the cities where a young man has of late years only had to buy lots to double his money, Dr. Young has found on enquiry that there are two hundred British Columbia students at Toronto, two hundred at McGill in Vancouver and a lot in Montreal, that there are some at the universities of California and some at Columbia in New York, and a great many at Harvard and Yale; so that he can count on several hundred students when the splendid institution opens.

Six years ago the government set apart two million acres of crown lands for university endowment, and since then has assigned three hundred acres at the most choice point in the close vicinity of Vancouver as the site of the institution, and has appropriated a vote of half a million dollars for initial expenses. The Government now proposes to add sixty-seven additional acres. The principal, or president, as following the United States usage, he is called, is already chosen. Dr. Westbrook is introduced as a Canadian who has till now been dean of the medical faculty of Minnesota. The chancellor has also been appointed. An interesting feature of the new university is that the government has invited the various religious denominations to accept grants of land in connection with the university precincts at Point Grey, on which to establish theological colleges, which together shall constitute the theological faculty of the university, and that the Presbyterians, the Methodists and the Congregationalists have made applications for contiguous blocks of five acres each, to which they have added a request for leave to purchase an additional ten acres to be used in common, their object being to build contiguously and to carry on their work in co-operation. They ask that this land be made over to them in some way in which they can hypothecate it so as to raise money for building, to which the Government seems willing to consent. Here is another sign that the various Protestant denominations are essentially one and are learning to work in common.

WHACKING QUEBEC.

The worst feature about silly tirades in parliament like the one given by Mr. Bennett, of Calgary, is that there are so many people in the other provinces who regard abuse of Quebec as the finest political sport that the country offers. Whack Quebec!—this seems to be the chief certificate of political competence required on the part of some of the representatives of the people. Whack Quebec, and in doing so convey to as many as possible of the ignorant and unthinking the impression that every prejudice, and every point of view which can be construed as a prejudice, and which can be stamped with the Quebec hall-mark, is to be credited to the whole province and to every French-Canadian in it. The province of Quebec, no doubt, contains a great deal of ignorant and unreasoning prejudice against the rest of the country. But those who use such tactics as those of Mr. Bennett are outstanding witnesses to the fact that there is ignorant and unreasoning prejudice elsewhere.

As for the ignorance which inspires antipathy, it probably preponderates with the English. For one English-speaking Canadian who speaks French and knows something of what the French really think, there are twenty or thirty French-speaking Canadians who speak English and have some appreciation of the English point of view. It is true that just as we have publications printed in English devoted to stirring up political sentiment against all Roman Catholics, so there are French publications devoted to stirring up sentiment against Protestants. It is true that an appeal to race and religious sentiment is potent with the French at election times, just as similar appeals are potent with the English-speaking electors. On the other hand, there are larger souls on both sides who see that if Canada is to become a nation it must be by its various elements recognizing each other's patriotism and tolerating each other's differences. Where the appeal to prejudice becomes despicable is when it is used as it was everywhere used in the last election, and, as Mr. Bennett uses it, against the very persons who least deserve it.

The position of the Liberals of Quebec is well understood in this province. The church, as pious journals like the 'Action Sociale' keep assuring us, is steadily opposed to Liberalism, and the church, at least the ultramontane portion of it, would welcome the disappearance of Liberalism at any moment. But if appeal was made to the people to-morrow on this score, Liberalism would sweep the province. But, unhappily, this is not understood in the other provinces. If a Quebec prejudice gives displeasure, all Quebec is found guilty, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier is adjudged to be the prisoner at the bar. All of which goes to show, at least to us in Quebec, that there are some misunderstandings, some misreadings, some prejudices, in the other provinces with regard to this province, which, if removed by a deeper and broader reading of Canadian political history, might render the pastime of whacking Quebec less popular.

REDUCTION OF LABOR.

A day in seven, instituted as a holy day, has become in the eyes of many people in Christian countries a day of rest. The people, though lacking such a unanimous fervor of religion as would bind them to keep the day set apart for public devotion, are united in their determination to preserve it as far as possible as a day of rest from toil. Civilization recognizes that labor cannot be continuous, and that a regular weekly break in the stream of working days is essential to the best effort and the most prolonged period of ability for work. Only by restrictive legislation limiting men's liberty to sell their labor and the right of others to buy that labor, in some cases going so far as to prevent a man working for himself, can the weekly day of rest be maintained. To this one day in seven we have, for the most part, added, partly by general consent, partly by compulsion or co-operation, and partly by legislative enactment, a holiday on the half day preceding it, so that a day and a half every seven days is now set apart for recreation of body and soul. Even this extended weekly holiday has been found insufficient. With us and with our neighbors to the south, both of which countries had abandoned the long list of holy days of the ancient Church, the lack of occasional irregular intermissions of labor has been gradually filled by placing one holiday after another on the calendar as great occasions for commemoration arose. In England this growth of commemorative holidays did not develop, and its place had to be filled by the enactment of a law creating at one time four bank holidays.

Such in brief is the history of the boldest features of restrictive labor legislation in non-Roman countries. A more recent line of restriction has been the legislation that has been adopted here and there during the last half century, limiting the total number of hours in a week that the employer could hire the work of an individual or the worker could sell his work. More recent, but much less general, has been the move to limit the liberty of women on behalf of the good of the race by not allowing women to work at factory employment more than eight hours a day, though a large proportion of women come in their homes under the adage, 'A woman's work is never done.' The eight-hour movement has been agitated for a long time as an extension of the prohibited hours of labor. Now the workers of England, so far as they are organized, and that is to the extent of over a couple of million, are to take a vote on whether they desire to restrict their daily work to a maximum of eight hours a day. More important than this, it is predicted that the Government will essay to give legal force to their decision if the vote is in the affirmative. It is possible to reduce labor too much. On the whole of this hemisphere south of the United States the nations still suffer from a great excess of old saints' days with which their calendar is peppered. We are inclined to think that at many callings the average man will do as much work and better work in eight hours than in ten. If he can do so, then is the present custom all wrong. If he cannot, then would such a regulation put the nation that adopted it out of the running, and it would soon cease to do business at all. A nation that abhors its work is thus in a bad way. Unhappy is the man who finds the work with which he daily serves mankind an evil. To fail to take joy in one's work makes a heavy burden of what should be a delight and degrades it from a divine calling into slavery.

AN IMPORTANT INQUIRY.

A very important statement has been put forth by the Australian Minister of Defence. When Mr. Borden changed the Canadian naval policy there were reproaches from Australia as though Canada had gone back on an understanding on which Australia had been acting—an understanding that the Dominions on the Pacific would act together in a distinct naval unit. Senator Pearce, the Australian minister, declares that at the conference in 1909 Canada and Australia, with New Zealand, adopted a fleet unit scheme, and that Australia is the only one of the three that has implemented that agreement. That scheme, he says, did not originate with Australia, but with the Admiralty. He cannot say whether the Admiralty has changed its advice to Canada, but Australia has received no hint of any change of view. On the contrary, he says that the Australian policy is known to and has the approval of the Admiralty as representing the highest imperialism.

We presume the Admiralty will be very chary about throwing any light on this challenge. The British Government moves about among dominion affairs with the caution of a barefooted victim walking among red-hot plough shares. Its chief desire has always been to find out what the dominions are willing to do, and to fall in with that. Mr. Northrup, in defending the Borden policy, based his adherence bluntly on the fact that the Government was simply doing what the British Government asked. This was good ground on which to place it. If our object was to contribute to the defence of the Empire, our right course was to act in line with those who had the responsibility for that defence. It was on the assumption that Mr. Borden, having just returned from taking counsel with the home authorities, was so acting that we accepted his recommendation. It was difficult, however, to co-ordinate it with well-known utterances of British ministers. We recall how Mr. Asquith, on being twitted with not taking adequate steps for naval defence, replied that the armament was for the time being, and for the time for which ships were now ordered, entirely adequate, and that under conditions in which ships go so rapidly to the scrap heap it would be simple folly to build ahead of needs. It is also on record how Mr. Churchill, as first Lord of the Admiralty, declared that colonial units was the right imperial policy. In so speaking, he may not have been in precise accord with all the permanent lords of the Admiralty, who would be naturally anxious to extend their own direct control, and to make assurance doubly sure in home waters. But he no doubt regarded himself as speaking for disinterested citizens with the broadest imperial outlook. After this challenge of Mr. Pearce, we are inclined to ask for greater assurance that such is the Mother Country's recommendation than the very non-committal Admiralty memorandum, on which alone, so far as known, the Government's policy is based.

HUMAN SERVICE.

The toy maker who patents a discovery gets a very large reward if the idea proves popular; the man who patented the little woollen ball with an elastic attached, made hundreds of thousands of dollars out of it. The machinist who patents a new mechanism has the possibility of making millions of dollars, and the more simple it is the larger are his profits likely to be, as for example, the twisted wire clothes hook. The novelist who copyrights a popular book gets wealthy overnight, as does the man who copyrights a taking play, though neither the book nor the play has anything elevating in it. On the other hand, the scientist who makes a new basic discovery like that of Professor Roentgen, gives to the world an inestimable treasure, for which he receives no monetary recompense, and an ungrateful world even withdraws his name from the new light that helps the surgeon set a difficult fracture or locate a bullet imbedded in the flesh, and knows him and it as X. The doctor, too, who discovers after years of work, a remedy for a disease, as did Pasteur, with the result that hundreds of thousands are saved from suffering, and from premature death, gets honor, but little more. Indeed, the world turns in anger or disgust on the doctor who attempts to get the monetary reward for a discovery that it cheerfully accords the inventor of a mechanism. Mr. Edison gets not only wealth, but honor from the discovery of the gramaphone. The doctor or scientist is allowed but honor.

Certainly wealth is not the chief aim of life, but when a nation, by its laws, sets out to determine who shall be given the prize of wealth to encourage them to effort, it sets its ideals pretty low, when it decrees that the big prizes shall go for the little, and very material things. Dr. Friedmann is, it would seem, contrary to the custom, and the spirit of his profession, attempting to make a lot of money out of a cure for tuberculosis before giving it to the world. The experience of the world is that doctors who so fall below the high ideals of their profession as not to give open-handedly the fruits of all their experience and knowledge, without reserve, and without reward, are quacks. Many will immediately put Dr. Friedmann in this category. The fact that he says that his remedy 'cures all cases of tuberculosis except those that are at the point of death,' and does not give it to the profession to be developed and perfected by ten thousand scholars and to the world, in which millions are affected with the disease, that they may all be cured, cannot but create a strong feeling against him. On the other hand he would never have been tempted to so belittling a course of conduct had the nations an unrestricted Nobel commission duly to recompense the world's benefactors for their efforts and skill.

A DARING MINISTER.

The 'dry' banquet given by the Minister of Defence to the chief estates of the realm, and more particularly to the magnates of our military system, constitutes something of an epoch in our history. If the first, it will not be the last of its kind. In the days when men will regard the festive glass as the very antithesis of military efficiency, men will look back on the time when military authorities set an example in the use of the nerve-disturbing drug with that sort of allowance that we have for our berserk ancestors who used to ply themselves with strong beer to fit them for deeds of derringdo. And men will regard him as the brave soldier who first dared to honor the old custom in the breach instead of the observance. He must also be accounted in this as eminently a statesman. A more notable and discerning innovation brought in by Col. Hughes is the calling of women into council in matters of national defence. That a militia conference should include representatives of churches, universities, and numerous women's societies — suffrage associations, Women's Christian Temperance Unions, women's historical societies, and so forth—might at first hearing cause a smile. But he is wise who on seeking to fit the country for defence takes with him the approval of the mothers of the land.

We do not believe that Canada will ever stand for military conscription, or will ever need it. What is wanted is a virile nation, more or less ready at the day of need; and for this the training of the young in the rudiments of military obedience is the commonsense method, both as giving by far the largest result for the expenditure, whether of money or of time, and as being in itself wholly beneficial. There will not be the same cordial assent to Col. Hughes's idea of mustering the boys into cadet corps and attaching a junior battalion of this sort to every volunteer regiment. Not that this would not be eminently sensible from an administrative point of view, but from the fact that the mothers have more timorous feelings with regard to the associations of the armory than with regard to the terrors of the possible field of battle. It is well known how bar-rooms flourish in the immediate vicinity of armories. We had a recent case of a regiment which thought to move its headquarters to Westmount that it might escape this mischief, but found itself unfit for that move because its officers were not willing, as far as they were concerned, to set a teetotal example at their mess. The municipality refused hospitality on the score that an armory thus came under the category of a drinking club. These are conditions which fathers as well as mothers right-

ly fear more for the boys than they do the soldiers' duties.

This concern will be in no way diminished by the recent resolution passed by the colonels as is reported—with unanimity—in favor of restoring what they call mild beer to the canteen. We all know the ease with which mild drinks are fortified, to the profit of the dealers through the increased temptations they thus offer. But apart from that, the demand that the camp is to be a recognized bar-room and that the government shall be an acknowledged drink-seller, and the argument, whatever its merits, that this is needful to save the men from worse conditions, give reasonable ground for parental concern. It is under such low conditions as here confessed that Col. Hughes has manfully put his foot down and said the government will not become a liquor-seller while he is minister. He may not have the colonels with him, but he undoubtedly has the country with him. The country is not so ready to spend money for defence as not to want men of sound nerve behind its rifles and of sound wits in command of its boys in the day of danger. The country is willing to give its boys to its defence, if need be, but it is not ready either to commit them to the care of men who may be unsteady in the day of danger, or meantime to put them into associations which, according to the highest authority, are so bad that they can be bettered by government drink selling.

THE HATPIN.

A lady, a member of the Gilbert and Sullivan Company, is reported to have lost her balance in a train through a sudden lurch and in consequence to have received such a wound in the scalp from a hatpin as to have suffered much inconvenience and some danger. The lurching of our trains is a nuisance and a danger that can be corrected. There are railways both in Great Britain and the United States on which the passenger sitting in a train could not tell the moment he began to move, so gradually do they pick up way. This may be partly due to the construction of the engine and partly to the connections between cars, but almost altogether it is due to the company's having forced attention to the necessity of it on the engineer. The larger part of such shocks are due to haste, thoughtlessness and disregard of the comfort of passengers. A train that is scheduled to run to the limit of its speed over a route with a number of stations cannot be nicely handled. To save every possible moment, the engineer must run quickly into a station and must stop with his train opposite the platform, if possible with his baggage car opposite the truck load of trunks on the platform, even if it necessitate a final sudden increase in the power on the brakes. There is a question as to whether it is the company or the hurrying public that demands this perilous haste.

The hatpin in the above cited case provided an additional element of danger. When men wore daggers or swords, or when to-day they wear hunting knives, they always have the sense to wear them in sheaths. The woman's hatpin may stick its sharp point a clear four or five inches from the crown of the hat in a flagrantly menacing way without her considering it as a danger to others. Last week a man stepping briskly out of the door of the 'Witness' building came into collision with a woman, the point of whose hatpin struck against the glass of one of his spectacles and gliding off gave him a sharp jab in the flesh. Had it not been for the glasses the result would certainly have been serious. A number of remedies have been attempted to suppress this evil which becomes more dangerous as the means of traffic become more crowded. None that we know of has proved so effective as the method adopted by the police of Vienna, who stood at the busiest corners of the city's streets and just pulled out and confiscated all hatpins that projected over a certain length. It is only that people do not report them that the daily dangers of the hatpin in the crowded street cars are not brought to light.

REPRESENTATION OF THE WEST.

The constitution of the Canadian Federation demands that every ten years following the census the proper number of representatives for each province shall be figured out and legislation enacted to give effect to the new distribution. To make the following discussion more clear we give verbatim the portion of the Act bearing on the subject. Section 51 of the British North American Act reads: '51. 'On the completion of the census in the 'year One Thousand Eight Hundred 'and Seventy-One, and of each subse- 'quent decennial census, the represen- 'tation of the four Provinces shall be 'readjusted by such authority, in such 'a manner, and from such time as the 'Parliament of Canada from time to 'time provides, subject and according 'to the following rules. Rules (1), (2), and (3) but state that Quebec shall always have sixty-five members and that the number of members assigned to each of the other provinces shall be such as to bear the same proportion to their population as the number sixty five bears to the population of Quebec. The remaining two rules (4 and 5), however, bear on the method of redistribution. Rule (4) is:—'On any 'such readjustment the number of 'members for a Province shall not be 'reduced unless the proportion which 'the number of the population of the 'Province bore to the number of the 'aggregate population of Canada at 'the then last preceding readjustment 'of the number of members for the 'province is ascertained at the then 'latest census to be diminished by one 'twentieth part or upwards. Rule (5) 'reads:—Such readjustment shall not 'take effect until the termination of 'the then existing Parliament.'

The whole intention of this law is that Canada shall be governed by a Parliament in which each province shall be represented according to its population. As the census was only a decennial one, the plan for redistribution had to be decennial. Had there been a quinquennial census and had the framers of the act foreseen the disproportionately rapid development of sections of the country the plan would perhaps have been a more gradually progressive one. When at the present time redistribution is demanded on the grounds that the constitution of the Federation calls for it the reply given is that redistribution has not in the past always followed close after a census. It is remarked that after the 1891 census redistribution was not made effective until 1896. When the Liberals demand redistribution, the Conservatives, make the reply, apparently valid, as far as they as a party are concerned, though not for that satisfactory to the unenfranchised electors, that after the census of 1901 when the Liberals were in power they did not make redistribution effective until the election of 1904. On this reasoning they argue that if they make redistribution in 1914 they will be observing the constitutional law as well as did Sir Wilfrid's government.

But this reply will not stand investigation. On examination it appears that up to the 1911 census the spirit of the law was always kept though the method was not strictly adhered to. The present dispute over redistribution centers on the representation of Western Canada. The following table shows in the first column how many members the western half of our country has had in Parliament with the dates on which the increases were made. The second column shows the number the same area was entitled to on a population basis.

Actual Representation		Representation Due	
1872.....	10	1871.....	6
1882.....	11	1881.....	8
1887.....	15		
1896.....	17		
1900.....	17	1891.....	15
1904.....	28		
1908.....	35		
1911.....	35	1911.....	56
1913.....	35	1913.....	64

It will be seen from this table that up to the year 1900 the West was continuously over-represented. This was due to three causes. British Columbia had entered confederation with six members, which was much more than her due. Owing to rule 4, quoted above, her representation could not be reduced unless her population diminished in comparison with that of the aggregate population of the Dominion. The people of Canada felt that the small number of ten to seventeen members that represented the West for thirty years was a very small fraction of a House of two hundred members to stand for more than half the area of the country. Shortly after the census of 1901 the West began to grow rapidly, so that in 1904 Sir Wilfrid gave it a representation of twenty-eight, though the census of 1901 only called for fifteen. The growth became phenomenal, and four years' later, in 1908, Sir Wilfrid, having created the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, secured to the West a representation of thirty-five members. Up till 1908 the representation of the western provinces was therefore kept on a favorable proportional basis, each Parliament more than anticipating the growth of population that would take place during its term.

In 1911 the Liberals went out of power before they had a chance to make the census of that year effective. In 1911 Mr. Borden took the reins of Government and went through his first session of Parliament without passing a redistribution act. That was possibly excusable, as it is a difficult measure, and the new Government found its hands full. When, however, the Parliament entered on its second session, and it was announced that it was not the Government's intention to give redistribution, the 'Witness' began to protest. A glance at the above table will show that the West had the right to fifty-six members in 1911, and it only had thirty-five; it was therefore at that time under-represented by twenty-one members. If the growth of the West has been as rapid for the last two years, and there is no reason to think it has not, it is now entitled to sixty-four members, so that it has now twenty-nine members too few. The Parliament of Canada, therefore, as at present constituted, is not fairly representative, and cannot weigh properly such proposed legislation as is brought before it. This situation is unconstitutional without doubt, and the sooner it is corrected the better.

PROHIBIT ABSINTHE.

There is one measure of prohibition that the Dominion Government can very well enact as some slight recognition of the strong sentiment against alcoholism that has again and again been expressed by large numbers of the people in Canada, as in the Dominion plebiscite, in provincial plebiscites, and in many local option votes taken all over the country. These have shown undeniably that a large fraction of the Canadian people, if not the actual majority of them, have made up their minds that as soon as possible the liquor evil in this country must be eradicated. In acknowledgment of this feeling and partially to satisfy it, Parliament provided the Scott Act as a national local option measure, and nearly all our provincial governments have passed local option laws of their own, to allow people of such communities as have an undoubted majority of prohibition electors to get rid of the sale of alcoholic beverages in their midst. Most unbiased observers will acknowledge, however, that temperance legislation has lagged behind the growth of conviction in the people that the drunkard and crimes incited by drink must be put an end to. To be sure the federal constitution gives the people of the provinces a very large power to settle the question for themselves. These powers are not, however, complete. There are regulations and prohibitions called for that only the federal authorities can secure or can make effective.

One of these prohibitions to which we would call the Government's particular and immediate attention is the trade in absinthe. France cannot be called a temperance or a particularly temperate country, no one can accuse the French Government of being either puritanical or tyrannical in its dealing with the liquor traffic, but France woke up one day to the realization of the fact that the mind, and will power of the sailors in its navy were being destroyed by the habit of absinthe drinking. On holding an investigation, they found that the curse had become so general, so destructive, and so binding on the sailors, as to endanger the fighting force of their ships in time of need. As a result, the French Government put an abrupt end to the sale of ab...the in France. Within the last few months the United States Congress, which also cannot be accused of being rabidly prohibitive, enacted a law to the same effect. In Canada the sentiment for prohibition is certainly much stronger than in either of those two countries, yet into Canada last year, was imported five thousand and two hundred gallons of this poison, which may, without exaggeration, be called worse than deadly, and thirty-four thousand, six hundred and eighty gallons of vermouth, which is the same in essence, and similarly banned by France and the United States. Not only are these two liquors strongly alcoholic, but they have an added poison extracted from wormwood. For allowing these imports into the country, the Government received just fifty thousand, six hundred and thirty-three dollars, a mere pittance compared to the terrible injury they have allowed. They would not be doing a worse injury did they allow someone to import copperhead snakes into the country at $1.00 a head and set them free in our fields. It is probable that as yet there are no more than a few thousand people in Canada addicted to the habit of absinthe and vermouth drinking, so that the opposition to such measures would be almost unappreciable. Now is the time to stamp it out and the Government should act.

SLUMS.

It is startling to note how in Montreal the slum has in recent years more than kept pace with our increase in wealth, and in industrial activity. The evil has come upon us with some suddenness. Twenty years ago there were few genuine slums in Montreal, but now we have awakened to the fact that to considerable sections of the city no other word can be truthfully applied. These conditions have been complicated by the large influx of foreign population and have, of course, been fostered by civic misrule. Instead of simply devastating slum districts, using the space otherwise, and forcing the people to seek shelter elsewhere, the Liverpool solution of the housing question was to build houses for the identical people who were turned out, on the spot where they were turned out, at rents which they could pay. This rehousing scheme was carried out at a charge in the rates of a little more than three half-pence on the pound. In addition, public houses in the improvement area were bought up and closed. The effect of all this was very marked. In the rebuilt and prohibition areas the death rate decreased from 60 per thousand to 27, and the consumption rate from 4 to 1.9.

Christianity will have to get down from its abounding and comfortable uptown churches and follow its Master down among the lapsed. When it does it will soon realize, as the Liverpool committee did, that the barroom must be cleared away if its work is to amount to anything. Among some well meaning people there is a sort of queer respect for the saloon as the 'poor man's club.' As an institution it is an unmitigated curse to him and to society at large. Many Old Country cities have taken up 'rehousing' as a civic enterprise. Had our Metropolitan Commission come to life we might have hoped to see something done here. Without that we see little hope. Here, however, is a splendid field for the public spirited capitalist. At least two attempts have been made by wealthy citizens to deal with the problem in this way. Some rows of unsanitary houses have been pulled down and have been replaced by well built dwellings. The experiments of Mr. Ames and of Colonel Carson have been successful both from a philanthropic and a financial standpoint, and they indicate what might be done by others. Many slums are being pulled down and turned into factory sites. Thousands of people are leaving these districts and going to the outskirts where new slums, almost worse than the old, are springing up. A 'model suburb' backed by some wealthy citizens, in which small, well built houses could be obtained at a low rental or purchased at easy terms, should be no impracticable scheme.

CANADA TO THE ALLIES.

(February, 1913.)

Strike, for the time has come.
The hour of vengeance for an awful wrong
Is here. Advance, and may your arms be strong.
Our hopes are with you in the fight,
For freedom's cause. God show the right.
Down with the cruel Crescent's might.
Strike for the time has come.

Strike for the time has come.
Your tyrants are but armed with mortal power,
And impotent as they of Babel's tower.
Before the Lord of Hosts they fall,
As in the days of old the wall
Of Jericho. Then comrades, all,
Strike for the time has come.

Strike for the time has come.
But when with victory your cause is crowned,
And through the blood bought land is heard the sound,
Of thanks for freedom nobly won.
Know that your task is but begun.
Rest comes not with the rising sun.
Pray for the time to come.

H. H. WHITAKER.

Kaleden, B.C., Feb. 5, 1913.

THE END OF THE SESSION.

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, Feb. 17.

On Friday, February 14, Parliament adjourned for a well-earned rest. The prorogation is fixed for Friday, March 7. This delay between adjournment and prorogation is due to the reason that under the Parliament Act the rejection of a Bill by the House of Lords does not count unless the session continues for a full month after that bill has reached the Lords. In this case the date of prorogation marks a month since the Welsh Disestablishment Bill reached the Upper House. Parliament will meet again on Monday, March 10.

A MOST ARDUOUS SESSION.

The past session has been described by the Prime Minister as the most arduous of modern times. It has witnessed the passing of Home Rule by the Commons, its rejection by the Lords. Welsh Disestablishment (as I mentioned last week) was passed by the Commons. On February 13 the Lords threw it out by a vote of 252 to 51. As was to be expected, the Bishops—with two notable exceptions—voted against the Bill. These exceptions were the Bishop of Hereford (Dr. Percival) and the Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Gore). They are by far the most enlightened of the bishops so far as matters social and political are concerned. Dr. Gore, a very high churchman, is a Christian Socialist, and takes an active part in promoting social reform: Dr. Percival is a Liberal and a broad churchman, and is well-known for his unceasing efforts to establish relations of friendship and co-operation between the Church and the Nonconformists. Both of these bishops favored disestablishment and a modified scheme of disendowment. They urged the Lords to amend rather than reject the Bill, but they were unsuccessful.

Amongst other business of the session have been some less important bills. The Criminal Law Amendment (White Slave) Act was passed by both Houses, with the object of suppressing the white slave traffic, for which London has until now been a notorious centre. A measure dealing with the drink question in Scotland was passed by the Commons and amended by the Lords. The Commons, however, rejected these amendments, with the approval of the majority of temperance reformers. Bills still being considered by the House include a one-clause Railway Bill, which allows the railway companies to raise their charges to the general public, in order that they may recoup themselves for losses sustained by improving the conditions of their employees. The discussion of this Bill has been enlivened by the attempt of the Labor members to insert a clause guaranteeing a fixed minimum wage for all railwaymen. This had no chance of being passed, but is interesting as indicating the nature of labor demands. There is also before the House a Trade Union Bill, which is an attempt to remedy the political disability imposed on the trade unions by the Osborne Judgment.

Just before the adjournment, Mr. Arnold Ward introduced a Bill which is of interest to suffragists, to the effect that the wives of occupiers should be put on to the municipal register. At present only women who are householders in their own right have the municipal vote. Mr. Ward admitted that all women should have a voice in local affairs, and especially in the matter of housing. He suggested also that the body of women thus enfranchised might be consulted if and when a referendum on woman's suffrage were taken. It should be noted that there is no official support for this idea of a referendum, but the idea is being freely mooted in political circles.

WORK FOR NEXT SESSION.

The mention of woman's suffrage leads us to a consideration of the programme next session. It will include the completion of business still before the House, a Plural Voting Bill, a private member's Woman's Suffrage Bill, a measure for prison reform, and the repassing of Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment.

INCIDENTS OF THE SESSION.

The past session has not been without its excitements. The most important was a 'snap' division engineered by the Tories, on which the Government was defeated. It was obviously due to party manoeuvring, rather than to the real opinion of the House. The Tory members, after several day's slack attendance, suddenly rushed down a hundred or so extra members to the House one afternoon, and caught the Liberals off their guard. They challenged a division, and there were not enough Liberal members on the premises to defeat them. As the Government majority is, however, fully as strong as ever, Mr. Asquith was justified in refusing to resign as a result of this reverse. The only practical result of the manoeuvre was the loss of precious Parliamentary time, and the consequent dropping of the Feeble-minded Bill, a measure designed to effect the segregation of the mentally unfit.

But if Mr. Asquith had decided to resign, the Conservatives would have found themselves in an awkward position. The party is as much divided as in 1906, when Mr. Chamberlain first threw the bombshell of Tariff Reform into their midst. In January Mr. Bonar Law frankly admitted that the difficulties of leadership were so great that he and Lord Lansdowne would have preferred to resign. It is round the question of the tariff that controversy wages. There are Conservatives who are Free Traders—a small minority, it must be granted,—although the official policy of the party is Tariff Reform. Then Lancashire Conservatives are opposed to any tariff which contains the taxing of food. Conservative farmers, on the other hand, will support no tariff that does not tax food. The Opposition Front Bench itself is divided. The Chamberlainites, of course, support the food taxes; Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Lansdowne incline the other way. The word 'incline' is used advisedly, as the views of these gentlemen are continually changing. Torn as it is by such dissensions, the Tory party could not form a united government, even if it were called upon by the country to do so.

Other noteworthy incidents of the session have been the muddle over the Reform Bill (considered in detail in a previous letter) and the election of Mr. Hogge for Derry. Mr. Hogge is a Protestant and a Home Ruler, and he was returned by Derry—a county of Ulster—only two days after the Lords rejected the Home Rule Bill. Since his election, out of the 33 members sent to Parliament by 'Unionist' Ulster, sixteen are Unionists, and seventeen Home Rulers. So much for the hatred of Ulster for Home Rule.

SOON ENTER SWIFT CURRENT.

A despatch from the West states that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has decided to divert its Moose Jaw branch into Swift Current, Sask., and that although construction from Watrous will go right ahead, the steel should be laid into Swift Current at least twelve months earlier than the other lines, after which it will be possible to work both ways. The despatch anticipates that the G.T.P. will be in Swift Current by the end of the year.

MR. W. NESBITT PLEADS CASE OF THE PROVINCES

Does Provincially Incorporated Company Become Corpse at the Boundary?

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—It was late in yesterday's session of the companies' case, being heard before the Supreme Court, when Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K. C., counsel for the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, opened the case on behalf of his principals, stating that the whole dispute centered about the meaning of the expression "with provincial objects" in section 92, art 11, of the B. N. A. Act.

Arguing against the territorial or geographical interpretation of the word "provincial", counsel averred that, carrying such interpretation to its logical conclusion was tantamount to holding that a provincially incorporated concern became a corpse once it reached the boundaries of the province in which it was incorporated.

Was the limitation defined in the Act, a territorial one, or did it have reference to the nature or character of the powers which might be given companies provincially incorporated—or what interpretation was to be put on these words? With a regulation of this question, a proper answer would be easily forthcoming to the other questions advanced. The words undoubtedly implied a limitation. The contentions of the counsel for the Dominion government were such that the provinces considered the adoption of such interpretation would deprive them of practically all substantial or beneficial power over the subject under consideration.

If the interpretation which would have this word "provincial" in subsection 11 of section 92 of the B. N. A. Act imply a territorial limitation were accepted, such interpretation practically meant that a provincially incorporated concern died at the boundary line of the province in which it was incorporated. Seeing that this conclusion was an extreme one, those advancing this interpretation had seen fit to qualify it, so long, they said, as the objects or purposes of the company were "provincial" in the sense mentioned, it may be granted to possess such extra-provincial powers or capacities as were necessary for it fully and effectually to carry out those objects. Thus a Quebec company might be allowed to buy outside the province the machinery required for its manufacturing purposes, or possibly to buy raw material aboard, if such were necessary and could not be obtained in the province.

Coming to the main matter under debate, Mr. Nesbitt asked their Lordships to consider the state of affairs at the time the B. N. A. Act was drawn up. There were several sovereign states, possessing sovereign powers. One should consider what powers these states consented to give up to a federal authority. Mr. Nesbitt here teited copiously from the draft of the constitution or act of Confederation. In regard to incorporation the first draft contained the words "for exclusively provincial objects", and the province would have "the exclusive right" to incorporate such companies having "exclusive provincial objects".

Chief Justice—'That would have been fine drafting'.

In answer to the Chief Justice, Mr. Nesbitt said provinces had exclusive right to legislate on matters of property and civil rights. He proceeded explaining that what the provinces could not do was to deal with anything on which the Dominion had an enumerated power or authority. They had no jurisdiction to deal with railways, banks, telephone companies, extending beyond the limits of the province "Provincial objects," clearly meant at Confederation anything over which the then sovereign states had legislative jurisdiction under the head of property and civil rights, etc. The provinces willed to give up what would be necessary to give life to Confederation, but nothing more.

Exemplifying the rights of the provinces over corporations, Mr. Nesbitt likened a company to a human body with all the members and organs. A provincial company on presenting itself at the borders of a neighboring province had to ask for permissio nto come in. The Dominion company, on the other hand, was not beyond its territory in any province though it might not have free use of all its members or powers except on compliance with certain conditions laid down by the province. In other words the Dominion authority conferred country-wide capacity.

Mr. Justice Idington—'Is not the remedy within the power of the Dominion, which could veto any action of the provinces interfering with rights federally conferred?'

Mr. Nesbitt—'Yes, I suppose so, but that is a power the federal authorities are reluctant to exercise; it always leads to a clash over provincial rights.'

Mr. Justice Idington—'Suppose the province of Quebec enacted that no person under 25 years of age was able to contract. Suppose a person under that age went to London, England, where the law gives power to contract at 21 years of age, and entered into a contract. Could that contract be enforced in the courts?'

Mr. Nesbitt—'In the courts of England, assuredly.'

Some discussion ensued, it being decided however, that in the case cited by His Lordship, the laws of England would govern the case.

Before the address of Mr. Nesbitt, counsel for the Canadian Manufacturers Association concluded his argument which is that, call it by any name—a license, a certificate of registration or any other name— provincial legislation demanding in name or in effect the re-constitution of a Dominion company for provincial purposes, or purporting to deal with the corporate capacity of such company, is ultra vires. Moreover, a Dominion company, they submit, can't be foreign in any part of Canada. Hence all the so-called provincial "foreign companies acts" must fall at the very least in so far as they pretend to affect federally incorporated concerns.

The case is proceeding today.

EXTENDS FRENCH ARMY SERVICE

Paris, Feb. 27. — Eugene Etienne French, minister of war, yesterday submitted to the Cabinet a bill extending the service of soldiers of all arms in the French army to three years instead of two years, as at present. This measure will increase the peace footing of the army 50 percent.

FELIX DIAZ STANDS FOR PRESIDENCY.

Mexico City, Feb. 28.—Felix Diaz to-day accepted the candidacy for the presidency of Mexico, offered him by a committee representing a party organized for the sole purpose of securing his election.

IN PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR AT COST ALMOST EQUAL TO COST OF WAR

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

Some time ago an English bishop uttered this corrected saying: 'In peace, prepare for peace!' The newspapers who prear war ridiculed the new interpretation. The sober press declared it blessed. Yet, the preparations to maintain peace can be so abnormal as to become as awful as war. That is to say, the war establishments of the Great Powers of Europe in peace are almost as financially impossible as a condition of war.

It is not difficult to-day to get proof—an object lesson for that matter, for such an assertion. Austria is at peace to-day. She has been particularly so since December 15 last, when her military establishments throughout her dual monarchy were put on a war footing.

Her military peace establishment is nearly 600,000 men. Her cavalry of 50,000 sabres strong, perhaps the finest in Europe, are the same strength in peace as in war. If I remember correctly her batteries in peace are four gunned, in war six. Like Germany her infantry battalions are one-third strong in peace, with two-thirds reserves added in war. On this basis, it may be assumed that Austria has mobilized to-day not much less than 1,000,000 men. Of this huge host one-half are looking in a northeasterly direction towards Russia, and the other half southerly—Servia and Bulgaria way.

What is the daily cost of maintaining this war establishment of a mighty army? I have seen it persistently stated at $800,000. Multiply that by the days expired, as I write—70, and the total reaches the appalling figures —$56,000,000.

In peace, prepare for war. In the present instance of Austria, I am glad of her case to illustrate what such a preparation to-day really means. Kaiser Franz Josef, like Kaiser Wilhelm, has cried out under the strain. Austria's tension is with Russia over the conquered Balkan lands' settlement. Kaiser Franz Josef in the first week of the present month sent a holograph letter by his personal messenger Prince von Hohenlohe to Czar Nicholas.

Is it difficult with that million army eating its head off in inaction, and the reports of the black social winter Austria has passed through, and the paralyzation of her trade, to conjecture the tenor of the old Austrian Kaiser's letter? It must have been a poignant appeal to ease the terrible strain by an immediate peaceful settlement. It is said the Czar's reply subtily evaded the point.

With that question I do not deal at this moment. In peace, prepare for war is my argument matter. Here in peace Austria has prepared for war. What is facing her? Financial ruin even without war. Things are out of proportion.

I notice to-day a lack of proportion in many things associated with militarism. A 30,000-ton battleship is hopelessly unwieldy if waterlogged, in proportion to her enormous cost; a 2,200-lb shell embodies too great a waste of money and energy to be wisely concentrated in one effort; over $750,000,000 to be spent by eight Great Powers in 1913 on naval expenditure is an unjust beggaring of the world's progress; a standing army of 720,000 men in peace is a war establishment.

These are all matters to-day out of proportion. We see it to be so. We admit it amongst ourselves. But we say excusedly: 'In peace, prepare for——.' No, we cannot. Look at Austria with Kaiser Franz Josef's appeal to the Czar, and Kaiser Wilhelm's appeal through Admiral von Tirpitz to the builders of British dreadnoughts, for the present expenditure in peace has grown out of all reasonable proportion, and is as a condition of war. I know what it is guiding certain European nations towards, but I do not like to write the word. That is the nemesis.

It is always some comfort to know that crowned heads appreciate the jacquerie terror lurking in the background of present day militarism. Yet even they are constrained, though they have shown uncontrovertible proof of their present anxiety. Here is the French Government to increase its proposed military expenditure during this year by $15,000,000, as a sequel to Germany's decision to raise its present peace strength of 720,000 men to 850,000! France's peace establishment is 550,000, and to cover this numerical disadvantage she will this year raise a loan for an additional sum of $100,000,000 for the purpose of strengthening her frontier fortresses, increasing her heavy artillery, and perfecting aeronautics, in other words for great defensive purposes, which is a significant admission.

Nay, more, France's Paris press declares against Admiral von Tirpitz's proposed naval agreement on the limitation of warships between Great Britain and Germany, as it would leave the latter freer to develop her military resources against France.

It would seem that the entire system of European militarism was one incorporate mass associated with painfully sensitive selfish nerves. The underpaid busy masses of Great Britain are to have no relief through the suggested limitation of dreadnoughts. France, our ally, says: 'No, no! keep on building. Money spent off the shore means less spent on the frontiers.'

Beggar my neighbor? It is worse than that. It is forcing a brotherly ally to spend at a ratio which has never been hitherto suggested.

Thus we behold the Vehmgericht of the Militarism. Common sense, in view of the terrible figures of expenditure I have submitted, when a promise of better Anglo-German relations are fore-shadowed, expresses such sentiments: First step towards an entente: considerable advance towards friendship; a friendly movement fraught with momentous consequences: a calmer spirit to quieten down naval rivalry; a lull in the ruinous warship competition.

And why cannot wisdom prevail? Why are we so complacent against our better judgment? Who inwardly believes this frightful expenditire can continue?

No one!

A PROVINCIAL INTERPRETATION —THEN ANARCHY?

Closing Arguments in Companies Case Emphasizes Gravity of Issue.

IN PROVINCIAL BALANCE $32,000,000 HANG

On Dominion Side Confusion is Feared From One Meaning of Two Words.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—That 'anarchy and confusion' would follow the interpretation the provinces desire to put on two words in the British North American Act was the contention of Mr. E. L. Newcombe, K. C., Deputy Minister of Justice, in his rebuttal for the Dominion in the 'Companies' case which concluded before the Supreme Court to-day.

On the other hand, the provinces in their factum staote that $320,000,000 worth of capitalization in Ontario alone depend on their interpretation of the vital two words.

The words are 'provincial objects', used in defining the sort of companies the provinces can incorporate by the terms of the British North American Act.

Mr. S. B. Woods, K. C., counsel for Saskatchewan and Alberta, in reply to questions from the court, admitted that provincial companies had to depend for extra-provincial operations on the 'comity' of other provinces.

Mr. Newcombe was asked by Justice Duff if the practical question were not whether a company incorporated in one province could take advantage of legislation by others to go beyond the limits of that province, and admitted this was so.

Counsel was asked by Justice Idington, in regard to the fact that the Dominion has not interferred with provincial legislation, which it claims is ultra vires, whether he did not consider this acquiescence.

Mr. Newcombe's reply was to the effect that the companies ad interpreted provincial legislation themselves.

It had been asked wheter the country would stand the strain or not if provincial objects were to be interpreted territorially.

Mr. Newcombe stated that he did not know whether the country could survive the shock, but asked whether it would not be better to uphold the constitution rather than main tain the anarchy and confusion which would follow the interpretation put by the provinces on the British North America Actt. He thought it would be wholly incompetent to decide that a Dominion corporation could not sue or be sued in a province.

'A Dominion company generally rests for the execution of its purposes on Provincial laws,' said Justice Idington.

Mr. Newcombe read various samples of provincial legislation which he said was incompetent to the provinces as restricting the operations of the Dominion corporations.

MR. ROCKEFELLER WAS SCARECROW IN STEEL

New York, Feb. 28. — Mr. John D. Rockefeller's position in the steel industry was described as that of a 'scarecrow' in the testimony to-day in the Government suit to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Minutes of the Carnegie Steel Company were read in evidence which described the late Mr. H. H. Rogers as having tried to induce Mr. Rockefeller 'to control the manufacture of steel the same as he does oil' through the sale of his Lake Superior iron ores to the Federal Steel Company at the time when there was war in the steel industry.

'This was one of the scarecrows which induced the Carnegie Steel Company to buy more iron mines,' testified Mr. James A. Gayley, former vice-president of the Corporation.

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of the latest issue of 'World Wide' for Saturday, March 1:—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Duty of the United States to Mexico—The 'Nation,' New York.
The Anti-Landlord Campaign — The 'Spectator,' London.
The Land Campaign—The 'Manchester Guardian.'
Slander Made Easy—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
The Immigrant — The 'Outlook,' New York.
Law Against Despotism—The 'World,' New York.
Women and Murder — The 'Brooklyn Eagle.'
The Young China Press—By the Correspondent of the 'Times,' London.
The Truth About the Tsarvitch—By O. H., in the 'Manchester Guardian.'
Guelph and Hohenzollern—By Charles Lowe, in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
The Story of Albania—By William Miller, in the 'Morning Post,' London.
New Zealand, a First View—By W. J. Ashford, in the 'Christian World,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

M. Degas and His Pictures—Interview with Mr. George Moore—The 'Manchester Guardian.'
Ishmaelites of Art—The 'Nation,' London.
Two Wonderful Picture Sales — The 'Sun,' New York.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Love and the Muse — By William H. Davies, in the 'Nation,' London.
Autumn in the Islands—By M. L. C. Pickthall, in the 'Atlantic Monthly.'
In Memory of Captain Oates—By H. D. Rawnsley, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
A Seer of Yester-Year—By Edwin Pugh, in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
Lieut. Wagner's Book—By a War Correspondent, in the 'Daily News and Leader,' London.
Mr. Chesterton's Criticisms and Appreciations of Famous Writers—'Public Opinion,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Birth of the Atom—The 'Morning Post,' London.
A Color Organ—By S. A. Tooley, in the 'World's Work,' London.

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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

But we cannot know who you are unless you are sufficiently interested.

It need only cost you a post card.

John Dougall & Son, Publishers Montreal.

STOCKS MUCH MORE BUOYANT, POWER IN LEAD

General Market Showed a Lift Up---Crown Reserve Continues Up.

The stock market exhibited a much more healthy and buoyant tone. Power was conspicuous with a rise of a point and a half, to 227 1-2, while Brazilians was also active, rising to 98. Steel Common made its highest reach at 54 1-2, while Textile Common sold in the vicinity of 87.

Crown Reserve continued strong, while Quebec Railway also made an advance.

BANK'S RESERVE IS SLIGHTLY UP

London, Feb. 27.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £81,000; circulation decreased £80,000; bullion increased £624; other securities increased £2,913,000; other deposits increased £3,991,000; public deposits increased £9,000; notes reserve increased £74,000; government securities decreased £1,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week was 43.61 percent; last week it was 46.32 percent.

FIRST GOLD BAR MADE AT McENANEY MINE BROUGHT TO MONTREAL

The McEnaney mine's new stamp mill in a few hours' trial run produced a small bar worth $250. This is, of course, no test of what the mill actually can do, but was merely produced as a test. This bar is now on exhibition at the Crown Reserve offices in Montreal. Shipments of large amounts of bullion will follow regularly.

The management will immediately install the esdia fire stamps provided for and add a cyanide plant, because of favorable development at the 400-ft. level, which is opening up excellently.

A big mill is now under consideration, and will undoubtedly be erected before the end of the year. Meanwhile the five stamps now falling will more than clear expenses, and when the extra stamps are installed a handsome profit will be made.

BERLIN BOURSE STRONG—EXCHANGE

Berlin, March 3.—The Bourse opened strong to-day on the prospects of early peace in the Balkans. The market reacted later on the bank statement and anticipation of a tax on capital.

The closing was weak.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for cheques. Money, 6 percent. Private discount of 5 5-8 to 5 3-4 percent.

MONDAY MORNING BOARD.

Brazilian—125 at 97 1-2, 50 at 97 5-8, 100 at 97 1-2, 50 at 97 7-8, 100 at 97 3-4, 25 at 97 5-8, 50 at 97 1-2, 50 at 97 3-4, 25 at 97 7-8, 100 at 98, 40 at 97 7-8.

Soo—50 at 136 3-4, 25 at 136 1-2.

Detroit—2 at 78, 50 at 77 3-4.

Rich. & Ont.—70 at 115.

Power—100 at 226, 50 at 226 1-2, 75 at 226, 25 at 226 1-8, 200 at 226 1-4, 50 at 226 1-2, 75 at 226 3-4, 25 at 227 1-4, 75 at 227 1-2, 25 at 227 3-8.

Canadian Pacific—100 at 232, 25 at 232 1-2.

Toronto Ry.—20 at 140.

Montreal Power and Shaw. rights—187 at 1.00, 213 at 1.00 1-3 at 1.00, 1 2-3 at 1.00, 596 at 3-4, 1 at 1.00, 2-3 at 1.00, 6 at 3-4

Winnipeg Ry.—5 at 211 1-2.

Dom. Canners—25 at 77 1-8, 25 at 77 1-4.

Tucketts—15 at 58.

Canada Car—15 at 80.

Spanish River—50 at 67 1-2, 100 at 67.

Ogilvie—10 at 122 1-2, 25 at 122 1-4.

Canada Cement—100 at 27 3-4.

Steel Corp.—50 at 54, 350 at 54 1-4, 25 at 54, 5 at 54 1-2, 25 at 54, 25 at 53 3-4, 150 at 54.

Dom. Textile—115 at 87, 100 at 86 1-2, 15 at 87, 25 at 86 3-4 125 at 87.

Steel Co. of Can.—25 at 25.

Mont. Cots. L.d.—35 at 60.

Can. Cottons—5 at 43.

Scotia—261 at 80.

Sher. W. pfd.—5 at 103, 10 at 103 1-2.

Can. Cots. pfd.—3 at 78 1-2, 10 at 78 1-4.

Textile pfd.—15 at 103.

Penmans pfd.—10 at 84.

Cement pfd.—25 at 91 3-4, 1 at 90 1-4.

Tuckets pfd.—20 at 95 1-2.

Goodwins pfd.—30 at 80 1-2.

Mackay pfd.—10 at 68.

Dom. Textile—$2,000 at 100 1-8A, $1,000 at 100 C.

Dom. Iron—$1,000 at 93, $2,000 at 93, $2,000 at 93.

Dom. Cotton—$500 at 101.

W. Can. Power—$3,500 at 87.

Mexican L. & P.—$3,500 at 89.

Merchants—8 at 190 1-4, 10 at 190 1-4, 1 at 190 1-4, 2 at 190 1-4.

Molsons—6 at 201, 4 at 201, 5 at 201, 4 at 201.

Royal—10 at 221 3-4.

Crown Reserve—1,200 at 4.00, 500 at 3.99, 112 at 4.00, 1,400 at 3.99, 25 at 4.00.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Toronto Ry.—15 at 139 3-4, 4 at 140.

Canners—30 at 79, 25 at 79, 10 at 79 1-2.

Can. Cotton Pfd.—150 at 78 1-4, 100 at 78 3-8.

Spanish—25 at 67 1-2.

Crown Res.—1,500 at 3.99.

Cement Com.—50 at 27 3-4.

Ottawa Power—15 at 187 1-2.

Merchants' Bank—2 at 190 1-4.

Royal Bank—4 at 221 3-4.

Bank of Commerce—4 at 219.

Nova Scotia Bank—5 at 261.

Textile—2,000 at 100.

Power—1,000 at 98 1-4.

Textile com.—50 at 87, 25 at 87 1-8, 70 at 87.

Power and Shaw.—16 at 1, 210 at 3-4, 156 at 3-4.

Brazilian—100 at 98, 50 a 98 1-4, 10 at 98 1-2.

Laurentide—75 at 215 1-8, 75 at 215.

Power—150 at 228 1-4, 35 at 228 1-2, 125 at 228.

Tuckett pfd.—5 at 95 1-2.

Steel com.—50 at 54, 10 at 54 1-2.

Scotia—1 at 80.

Detroit—50 at 78.

SIR WILLIAM OFF TO MONEY CENTRE

Sir William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway sails for England on the Mauretania from New York this week. It is understood that he is going with the object of bringing back more money for the development of the Canadian Northern system.

TIGHTNESS OF MONEY SEEN IN COLLECTIONS

Dun's 'Bulletin,' of Saturday, March 1, says of Montreal trade:—'There is an increasing volume of complaint with regard to collections, more particularly remittances from the newer western provinces. Merchants claiming large surpluses are reported as returning drafts for quite small amounts, and there is apparently a growing disposition to more closely scan and restrict credits until conditions change.

'In this old Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario, where more conservative methods prevail, remittances are better than from any other districts. The general money situation is unchanged and experienced financiers do not profess to see any prospects for easier money in the near future. Bankers are not entertaining any proposals for the opening of new accounts and in some cases are reported as restricting existing accommodation lines. Banking returns show a much lessened circulation.

'The wholesale millinery openings are set for Monday and are expected to attract a fair attendance. Some further sorting business in heavy dry goods and clothing is reported, as the result of the cold bright seasonable weather of late prevailing. Some further sorting business in heavy dry Western manufacturers of worsteds advise advanced prices, owing to the high price of wool.

'The local market for green hides is a little off, dealers now buying on the basis of 14 cents for No. 1, but dry hides are very strong, with no prospect of weakening, and sole leather tanners quote on the basis of 28 cents firm for manufacturers No. 2, and would exact a higher figure for any contracts for future delivery. In groceries and other lines there are no new features.

'The failure list shows 12 district insolvencies, with liabilities of $155,000.'

UNLISTED STOCKS.

Unlisted stocks, as reported to the 'Witness' by O'Brien & Williams:

Stock—	Bid.	Asked.
Ames-Holden com.	21 3-4	22
Do. pfd.	81 1-2	82
Belding Paul com.	....	....
Do. pfd.	80	90
Can. Con. Felt com.	....	....
Do. pfd.	....	86
Can. Power	69	76
Do. bonds	70	78
Dom. Bridge	122	125
Hilleres t.com.	25	30
Do. pfd.	80	84
Hollinger	16.50	16.70
Lachine 5 p.c. bonds	101	103 3-4
Macdonald	57 1-2	58
Mex Mahogany	44	45
Mex Nor. Power	20	20 3-4
National Brick	62 1-2	....
Tram. & Power	45	46
Wayagamack com.	31 1-2	32
Wes. Can. Power	72	75 7-8

MORNING SALES.

Ames com., 25 at 21 1-2.
Macdonald—10 at 57 1-2.
Mex Power—25 at 26.
Brick—5 at 62 1-2.
Wayagamack—100 at 32.
Lyall bonds—1,300 at 90.

CLEARINGS WELL UP.

Montreal Clearings for the week ending to-day show a fair increase over those of previous years, as follows:

Total for week ending Feb. 27, 1913	$45,796,941
Corr. week 1912	43,837,148
Corr week 1911	38,559,125

Messrs. J. S. Bache and Company, 28 Hospital street, Montreal, report the closing quotations of the Chicago Market for the 'Witness' to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	92½	92½	92⅜	91⅜b
July	91	91	90½	90⅝
Corn—				
May	53	53⅛	52⅜	52⅜b
July	54	54	53⅜	53¾
Oats—				
May	34¼	34½	34	34b
July	34	34M	34	34b
Pork—				
ay	2050	2057	2040	2045
July	2022	2032	2015	2017
Lard—				
May	1087	1090	1085	1085
July	1085	1085	1077	1077b
Short Ribs:				
May	1080	1080	1072	1077
July	1070	1075	1070	1070

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

(Reported by the Montreal Stock Exchange, St. Francois Xavier Street.)

	Sellers	Buyers		Selers	Buyers
Bell Tel.Co.	149	....	Can. Loco...	67½	....
Rights	....	....	" " pfd.	....	....
B.C.Pk.com	148½	....	C.N.W.Land	....	....
" pfd. A	....	....	Crown R've.	3.99	3.98
Braz.T.L&P	98	97⅞	Detroit Elc.	77⅞	77⅝
" pfd.	....	....	Dia. F.Glass	....	....
Canada Car	81	....	Dom.Can'er	80	78
" pfd	....	....	" pfd	....	....
Can.Cem'nt	27¾	27½	D. Coal pfd	112	....
" pfd.	91¾	91½	" Iron pfd	104	101
Can.Cot.Lt.	43	42½	"Steel Cor	54	53⅞
" " pfd	78⅝	78	Dom. Park	....	....
Can. Con...	48	46	Dom.Text'e	87	86⅞
Can.C.Rub.	90	85	" " pfd.	103	....
" " pfd	99	98½	Duluth&A	....	....
Can.G.Elec	....	....	" " pfd	....	....
Can. Pc. Ry	233⅛	233	Duluth sup.	....	....
New	229	226	Mackaycom	87	84
E.Can.P&P	....	....	" pfd.	70	66
Gould M.Co	....	....	Mex L.& P.	78	77
" pfd.	....	....	" pfd.	....	....
Goodwin Lt	41	40	M.&St. Paul	137	136¾
" pfd.	83	80½	" pfd.	....	....
Halifax Ry	....	159	Mt.L.H&P	228	227⅞
Hav. Elec.	....	....	Mont.Cot.	60	59
" pfd.	....	....	" " pfd.	105	104¼
Trac. pfd	93½	92¼	Mon.L&M.	200	165
Int. Coal	....	....	Mont. Tel.	144	140
" pfd.	....	....	Mont. Tram	....	....
In'C.&Cok	....	....	" "Deb.	80½	....
Kaminis'q'a	....	....	Nipissing	....	....
Laurentide.	216	214	Nor. Ohio	....	....
L. of Woods	140	134	N.S. Steel	81	80¼
" pfd.	....	....	" pfd.	....	....
Ogilvie com	125	122¼	Spanis Riv.	68	67¾
" pfd	....	....	" pfd	....	91½
Ottawa L.P	....	188	Steel Co.of C	26	24¼
Paton Mfg.	70	69½	" pfd	88	88½
Penma's'Ld	55¼	54	Toledo Ry.	....	....
" pfd	84	....	Toronto Ry.	140	139
Porto Rico	70	....	Tooke Bros	....	....
Quebec Ry.	20	17¾	" pfd.	....	....
R.& O.Nav.	114¾	....	Tri City pfd	....	....
Russ'll Mot.	....	....	Twin City..	....	106
" pfd.	....	....	" pfd.	....	....
SawyerMas	....	....	Tuck Tobac.	58	57
" pfd.	....	....	" pfd..	93½	....
Smart Bag	....	129	West India	....	....
" pfd..	....	....	W.Koot.P.L	95	93
Shawinig'n.	....	136½	" pfd..	108	104
Sher. W.m	62	60	Winnipeg.	....	....
" pfd..	103	101	Winds'r H'l	....	....

BANKS

Brit N.Am.	....	....	NwBruns'k	....	....
Commerce.	220	218	Nationale..	142	140
Dominion..	....	....	N. Scotia..	262	261
Hamilton..	....	....	Ottawa....	....	....
Hochelaga.	159	154	Quebec....	....	....
Imperial..	....	....	Royal....	222	221½
Merchants..	189½	....	Standard..	....	....
Molsons....	....	....	Toronto....	....	....
Montreal...	242	....	Union.....	152	150

BONDS

Bell Tel..	5	101¼	100	Ke'w'n Mi's	....	....
Can.C.Co	5	82	80	L. of Woods	....	....
Can. Con.	6	....	....	Lau Paper	6	....
Cable....	4	....	....	Mag. I D	6	....
Dom.Coal	5	....	98¼	Mex. E.L.	5	81	78
Dom.Cot.	6	....	....	Mex L&P	5	89¾	89
D.I. & S.	5	93	92	M.L H&P		99	98
Halifax T	5	....	....	Sao Paulo	5	....	....
Hav. El. R	5	....	....	St.John R	5	....	....
Mt.St. Ry	4	....	100	Textile'sA	6	....	100
M.Wareh	5	....	....	" " B	6	102	....
N.S.S.&C	5	....	....	" " C	6	....	100
N.Sco.C'n	6	....	....	" " D	6	....	....
Ogilvie M'	6	....	....	T.Y'k Rad	5	....	....
Series B..	6	....	....	Wes. India	6	....	....
PriceBro.	6	....	....	W. Koot'ny		....	....
Riode J'n	5	....	....	Win. Elec.	5	102	....
				Win.Hot'l	4	100	....

U.S. STEEL PLANT AT SANDWICH IS BEING WATCHED

Will Prove a Great Asset to the Industrial Life of Ontario.

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—Great interest is manifested in legislative and business circles in the proposal of the United States Steel Corporation to build a $20,000,000 plant at Sandwich, Ontario. There has been no effort to incorporate the Steel subsidiary under Ontario charter, but it is said the company now proposes to have introduced in the Dominion Parliament a private bill which will go rather further than the charter which the company might take out under the Companies' Act without an act of Parliament.

The bill incorporating the new steel city is to be introduced in the Ontario Legislature, however. There will be extensive construction at the Sandwich plant this year. A prominent Steel man is quoted: 'We expect to start operations in the fall of this year or spring of 1914. We are going after trade of Canada and the other British possessions. This will be an immense field. Judge Gary sees great possibilities in Canada.'

J. P. MORGAN MUST NOW LEAD THE SIMPLE LIFE

New York, Feb. 28.—A Cairo despatch to the 'American' says that J. P. Morgan has been placed on a strict diet and limited to three cigars a day, but that his physicians say his exceptionally strong physique assures him of many years of life, provided he abstains from rich food and leads the simple life.

THAT CHINESE LOAN.

A Paris cable says that the Chinese loan arrangements are almost concluded, despite reports to the contrary.

TORONTO COBALT SALES

Toronto, March 3.— Morning sales—Apex 1000 at 2 3-4. Charter—1000 at 1 3-4. Dome Ex.—1000 at 13 3-4 1000 at 13 1-2. Dom. Lake—250 at 225, 500 at 240f. Foley—100 at 26, 200 at 27. Hollinger—60 at 16.70. Jupiter—3500 at 46, 3000 at 46 1-2, 500 at 45 3-4. McIntyre—300 at 335. Pearl—1600 at 60, 500 at 61, 2300 at6 3, 2500 at 64. Plenarium—50 at 90. Por. Gold—500 at 26. Imperial—1000 at 3 3-8, 2000 at 3 1-2, 1000 at 3 3-4. Rea—100 at3 5. Wetlaufer—500 at1 4 1-2. Swastika—5000 at 14. Bailey—500 at 9 3-4, 1500 at 10, 500 at 9 7-8. Beaver—500 at 39 3-4. Chambers—1,200 at 26, 1000 at 27f, 500 at 26 1-4. City—1,000 at 45. Cobalt Lake—100 at 47 1-2. Reserve—300 at 400. Gifford—2000 at 7. Gould —2500 at 3, 4500 at 2 3-4, 200 at 2 1-2, 3000 at 2 1-4. Hudson Bay—3 at 67. Kerr Lake—200 at 325. Trethewey—200 at 41. Litnys—1500 at 2 3-8. McKinley—100 at 2.04 100 at 2.05. Peterson—3200 at 23, 500 at 23 1-4. Right-of-way—100 at 8 1-2. Leaf—500 at 4. Temiskaming—1500 at 36, 3900 at 35 1-2, 500 at 35.

MARKET OPINIONS.

Hunt, Ellis and Co.—The stock market has assumed a hopeful expression. It has been demonstrated over and over again that in a protracted decline sentiment is never so intensely pessimistic as when stocks are on bottom. At the moment there is manifest a disposition to consider the favorable factors in the situation, which for some little time now have been well nigh obscured.

J. S. Bache and Co.— Pessimism has given way to a more cheerful sentiment, and there should be considerable increase in public participation when it is realized that opportunities are so plentiful to secure good stocks at low levels.

IMPERIAL OIL IS AFTER MANY NEW OIL LANDS

The announcement is made to-day from Toronto that the Imperial Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, which recently announced an increase in its capitalization, has made overtures to a number of Ontario capitalists heavily interested in oil lands in northern Ontario.

Discoveries in new territory were made two years ago by farmers in that part of the country, and a syndicate was formed to purchase territory.

Last summer eight wells were struck, and it is understood that the offer from the Imperial Oil Company is contingent upon the sinking of ten more wells and successful results from them.

BIG INCREASE IN CLEARINGS

In spite of the extreme bearishness of the stock market during February, and the limited volume of sales, the Montreal bank clearings for that month show an increase of over $20,000,000 above those of February of the previous year, and a huge increase over those of February, 1911. This seems to indicate that solid business continues to expand considerably. Following are the clearings:

Total for month, ending February 28, 1913	$210,727,399
Corresponding month, 1912	189,650,879
Corresponding month, 1911	162,174,125

PRICES FIRM ON PARIS BOURSE

Paris, March 3.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day. Three percent. rentes, 89 francs 35 centimes for the account.

Exchange on London 25 francs 26 centimes for cheques. Private rate of discount 3 7-8 percent.

LONDON MARKET MORE CHEERFUL ON BETTER FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

London, March 3.—Money was in better supply and discount rates were easier to-day.

The Bank of England bought the bulk of the £5,000,000 new gold offered in the open market. The stock market started the week cheerfully under the influence of peace prospects, Paris support and investment orders, which had accumulated over the week end. Mexican rails, Grand Trunk and foreign bank shares led the advance, but the tone in the British section was unsettled later by weakness in home rails, which were offered owing to fears of a general strike.

American securities opened steady. Most of the list advanced on light buying during the forenoon and later New York bought well causing additional gains throughout the list. The closing was firm.

GRAIN ELEVATOR RECEIPTS.

Following receipts of grain in car loads at Winnipeg, reported on the Board of Trade this morning:

Wheat—No. 1 hard, none; No. 1 northern, 26; No. 2 northern, 102; No. 3 northern, 114; No. 4 northern, 29; No. 5 northern, 10; No. 6 northern, 7; other grades, 80; winter, 8; total, 376, as compared with 922 for the corresponding date of last year. 120 oats, 32 barley, 65 flax. Weather clear, 15 below.

FAIR TRADE IN POTATOES.

A fair trade is passing in potatoes in a jobbing way and the market is moderately active. Green Mountains in car lots at 72 1-2c to 75c, and Quebec grades at 60c to 65c per bag, and in a jobbing way at 90c to 95c per bag.

LAKE STEAMERS MAY COMMENCE RUNNING SOON

Export and Shipping Interests at Fort William Prepare For Early Navigation.

Fort William, March 3—A special despatch from Ottawa to the ort William Morning Herald states that on account of the mild weather and the lack of ice on the rivers and lakes of the Canadian inland water routes, navigation will likely open a month earlier this year than is usual, which may mean April 1. The earliest opening of navigation on record at the head of the lakes was in 1876, when vessels arrived in the harbor on March 18th.

The early opening of navigation will mean a heavy water traffic in the earlier part of the year, which it is anticipated will continue throughout the season by reason of the ever increasing trade and commerce between eastern and western Canada.

ENGLISH SUPPLIES OF CHEESE LESS--RECEIPTS

Cables from London announce that stocks of Canadian and New Zealand cheese are smaller by 54,000 boxes than during January. The local receipts for the week show an increase of 80 boxes as compared with last week, and an increase of 124 boxes with the same week a year ago. The totatl arrivals since May first to date show a decrease of 44,313 boxes cpmoared with a year ago.

Septembers quoted at 12 3-4 to 13c; Octobers 12 1-4 to 12 1-2c; Fodders, 10 3-4 to 11 1-4c.

NEW ZEALAND BUTTER HELPS LOCAL SUPPLIES.

Receipts of butter for the week were somewhat larger than usual for this period of the year, on account of the fact that 500 packages came from New Zealand, consequently they show an increase of 665 packages as compared with the same week a year ago, but the with the same week a year ago, but the total quantity received since May first to date shows a decease of 28,221 packages as compared with last year for the same period.

Finest creamery quotes at 28½c to 29c; fine creamery, 27½c to 28c; fresh made creamery, 24c to 26c; dairy butter, 23c to 24c.

SUPPLIES OF FOODSTUFFS.

Liverpool, March 1.—Following are the stocks of breadstuffs and provisions in Liverpool: Flour, 12,000 sacks; wheat 507,000 centals; corn, 536,000 centals; bacon, 4,300 boxes; hams, 2,000 boxes; shoulders, 1,900 boxes; butter, 2,400 cwts.; cheese, 36,400 boxes; lard, 3,700 tierces of prime western steam, and 900 tons of other kinds.

APPLES IN LONDON.

London, March 1.—Ben Davis apples, No. 1, are selling at 12 to 13 shillings per barrel. No. 2 9 to 10, Stark No. 1 13 to 15, and No. 2 10 to 12, Baldwins 12 to 14, and No. 2 1 to 12, Russets 17 to 21, and No. 2 16 to 18, nonpareles 10 to 12 for No. 1 and 8 to 10 for No. 2.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

John Rogers and Company cable that trade at Birkenhead to-day continued firm. Supplies are light, and the demand steady at late quotations, viz., 13½c to 15c per lb. for Irish steers.

Liverpool, March 3.—John Rogers & Company reports that trade in Birkenhead to-day, though slow, showed no variation from the last week or two, and Irish steers are still making from 13 1-2 to 15 cents per pound.

London, Feb. 17.—To-day's supply of beasts, compared with Monday last, showed increase of 140. For English fat beasts trade ruled firm, late currencies governings all transactions, with exception of shorthorns, which made 2d per stone more money. A few Scotch beasts were offered, and sold early in the day at our top quotations. Irish consignment consisted of polled Dublins, which found ready purchasers at good money. Fat cows, bulls and rough cattle quoted at late values. Top prices paid per 8 lbs.—80 to 90 stone Scotch, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; 90 to 95 stone Devons and polled Norfolks, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; 90 to 100 stone Norfolk shorthorns and 95 stone polled Dublins, 5s to 5s 2d; 100 stone shorthorns, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; 90 st. fat cows, 4s to 4s 2d; 100 stone fat bulls 3s 8d to 4s 2d; rough do., 3s to 3s 2d. Arrivals—5 Scotch, 50 Irish, 801 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex; 4 midland,home and western counties; 100 Devons. Decrease of 790 in number of sheep and lambs penned compared with Monday last. Sheep trade ruled firm at 2d per stone more money; No Scotch or Irish sheep offered. Lamb supply included some choice small Downs, which met a steady trade at previous values; 7½ to 8 stone South Down sheep made 6s 10d to 7s; 7½ to 8 stone Down ewes, 4s 6d to 4s 8d per 8 lbs. Quotations per 8 lbs.:—Beasts, 3s to 5s 6d; sheep, 4s 6d to 7s; lambs, 5s to 7s 4d. Total supply: Beasts, 960; sheep and lambs, 3850; calves, 5; milch cows, 30.

London, Feb. 17.—Good supplies and trade very slow, though prices are generally firm. English beef, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; Scotch sides, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; shorts, 4s 8d to 5s; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 4s to 4s 3d; Argentine chilled hindquarters, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; do., forequarters, 2s 6d to 2s 8d. utton——Scotch wedders, 5s 2d to 5s 6d; do., tegs, 5s 4d to 6s; do. ewes, 3s 8d to 4s; English wedders, 4s 10d to 5s 4d; do. ewes, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; Irish killed sheep, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; Dutch sheep ,4s 8d to 5s 2d; English lamb, 6s 8d to 8s; veals, 4s 8 d to 6s; English pork, 4s 8d to 5s 4d; Dutch do., 4s 6d to 5s per 8 lbs.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

Hamilton, March 3.—White wheat, per bushel, 92 to 94c! red, 92 to 94c; spring, 90c to 94c; peas, 95 to $1; barley, 50c to 60c; oats, 34 to 35c; corn, 53c to 55c; clover seed, $10.00 to $12.00; timothy seed, $1.90 to $2.25; white wheat flour, per bbl, $3.90 to $4.25; strong bakers' $4.25 to $4.50; dressed hogs, per cwt., $11.00 to $12.00; apples, per bag of bushel and half, $1.25 to $1.50; dried apples, per lb, 4c to 5c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs, $1.00 to $1.15; butter, in rolls, per lb., 23c to 25c; butter in firkins, per lb, 20c to 23c; eggs, per dozen, 23c to 25c.

FLOUR UNCHANGED.

Sales of spring wheat patents, firsts are made at $5.70, seconds at $5.20, and strong clears at $5 per barrels, in wood and at 30c per barrels less in bags, while choice winter wheat patents have sold at $5.25,and straight rollers at $4.85 to $4.90 per barrels in wood, and the latter in bags at $2.20 to $2.25, with extras at $1.80 to $1.90 per bag.

PLENTITUDE OF OATS.

Business in oats continues very limited. Sales of a few odd cars of No. 2 Canadian western were made at 41¾c, and extra No. 1 feed at 40¾c to 40½c per bushel ex. track, while holders of No. 2 C.W. on spot are asking 42c to 42 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed 41½c to 42c, and No. 3 C.W. and No. 1 feed, 41c to 41½c per bushel ex. store. The stock of oats in store on spot show an increase of 32,493 bushels.

$15,000,000 IN GOLD FROM THE NORTHERN CAMP

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Porcupine, Feb. 25, (Special).—The best authorities no westimate that the Porcupine camp will early in 1914 be crushing sufficient ore per diem to ensure the production during the year of approximately $15,000,000 worth of gold bullion.

This is figured as follows: Hollinger, $4,000,000, recent tests having shown the Hollinger property capable of treating about 450 tons per diem; The Dome, $3,500,000; th Dome had last summer 8 years' ore in sight on their present mill, and will probably double its capacity this coming summer; the McIntyre, $1,000,000, th new mill and cyanide plant, which property will enable them to treat 200 tons per diem of $15 to $20 ore; the Pearl Lake with a thirty stamp mill, should produce $1,500,000; the Jupiter and Plenaurum should have about $2,000,000 between them; the McEnaney mine of the Crown Reserve, has already started producing, and with the erection of a big new mill and the blocking out of further ore reserves, should be able to produce $1,500,000 in the year 1914. Smaller properties will make up the balance of the $15,000,000.

This is, if no further properties are successfully developed, and the experience of other camps shows that this is by no means impossible, as there are several very encouraging prospects in the camp.

FLAX MILLS CO. IS NOW CREATED

Guelph, Feb. 28.—The Canadian Flax Mills, Limited, with a capital of $1,000,000, has secured five acres of ground beside the factory of the Dominion Linen Mills Company. The site is just outside the city limits. The company will proceed to erect at once a plant and it is expected that further buildings will be added in the near future.

FRUIT MARKET.

The local fruit trade has been rather dull of late, and prices show no material alteration. Following are f.o.b. quotations of the Peterson Fruit Co.:—

Oranges, Valencia, 714, per case, $5; Valencia, very sweet, 420 per case $4; Valencia very sweet extra, large 420, per case, $4.50; Mexican, very sweet, 126, 150, 176, 216, per case, $3; Florida, 126, 150, 176, 216, per case, $3.50; Navels, 96, 112, per case, $3.75; Navel, 126, 150, 176, 216, per case, $4. Lemons, fancy fruit, 300, per case, $4. Bananas, Jumbos, Jamaica, per bunch, $3.25. Cranberries, per barrel, $15. Grape fruit, fancy Jamaica, 64, 90, 96, per case, $4.25. Grapes, Malaga, heavy weight, per keg, $7; fancy, per keg, $6; Sweet potatoes in hampers, per hamper, $2.75. Onions, Spanish, fresh stock, per case, $2.75. Onions, red, very fine, 100 lbs. to the bag, per bag, $1.75. Celery, red, ve ..: HM CMPP $1.75. Celery, California, per case, ($6.50. Prunes, 60-70, per lb., 8c.; 80-90, per lb., 7 1-2c. Prunes, 40-50, per lb., 10c.; 50-60, per lb., 9c.

Apples, Greening, No. 1, per barrel, $4.50; Greenings, No. 2, $3; Baldwins, No. 1, $3.50; Baldwins, No. 2, $2.75; Spies, No. 1, $4.50; Spies, No. 2, $3.50; Russetts, No. 1, $3.50; Ben Davis, No 1, $3.50. Dates, packages, 30 lbs. to the case, per package, 7 1-2c.; dates, bulk, per lb., 5 1-2c.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Ottawa, March 3. — There was a good display of beef and pork with some mutton and a sfall offering of veal. The beef is of a fair average quality, but none of it can be termed the very best. The price for hinds goes from $7 to $9 per cwt., with some fronts up to ..6. Pork remains at $12 to $12.50 for light or medium and $10 for heavy, the offering of the latter being very small. Mutton stays at 10c to 12c by the carcass. Veil, being early in season is in demand and 14c was paid for hind quarters, which was on hand being of good quality. Fronts were disposed of at 10c to 12c per lb. Poultry continues rather scarce but prices have varied little for some weeks. As high as 21c a lb. has been paid for best crate fed fowl and old stock was down to as low as 14c. For turkeys 27c has been quoted as top price, but very few are offered and the demand does not seem to be very brisk. Ducks and gees. are scarce at around 16c to 18c a lb. Potatoes are coming in more plentifully and the general price is 80c a bog by the load, or 90c for single bags. They are likely to be plentiful and the price is more likekly to come down than go up. Onions are very scarce, the crop having been a very poor one last year owing to wet weather. Very moderate quality brings $1.50 a bag and householders are mostly using imported stock.

There is a fair supply of butter coming in and prices remain steady at 35c for the best prints and 30c for choice pails. Fresh eggs ran from 30c to 35c o dozen but the formers price is the one that the buyer who know's pays. Oats stiffened a trifle and went up again to as high as 40c a bushel.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Ont., March 3. — White wheat 88c to 90c per bushel; Red fall wheat 88c to 90c per bushel; Peas 70c to 74c per bushel; Barley, 60c to 65c per bushel; Oats, 35c to 40c per bushel; Oatmeal, $3.75 to $4 per cwt.; Cornmeal, $3.75 to $4 per cwt.; Flour, $2.50 to $26.00 per ton; Shorts, $26 to $27 per ton; Dairybutter, 30c to 32c per lb.; Creamery, 33c to 35c per lb.; Eggs, 23c to 35c per doz.; Potatoes, $1.25 to $1.40 per bag; Live hogs, 8.75 to $9 per cwt.; Hay, $14 to $15 per ton; Hides, $10 to $11 per cwt.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 3. — Closing — Wheat, spot, steady; No. 2 Manitoba, 7s 7d; No. 3, 7s 5d; futures easy; March Manitoba, 7s 5d; futures, easy, March 7s 6 1-2d, May 7s 3 1-4d, July 7s 2 1-2d; corn, spot steady; American mixed, new 4s 1d, old 6s; futures easy, March American mixed, 4s 9 5-8d; flour, winter patents, 29s 6d; hops in London (Pacific coast), f4 10s to f5 10d; hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 67s 6d; bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs. 67s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 68s; clear bellies 14 to 16 lbs., 66s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 67s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 66s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 61s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 57s 6d; lard, prime western, in tierces, 55s; American, refined 57s 6d; cheese, Canadian, finest white, 63s 6d; colored, 65s; tallow, prime city, 32s; Australian in London, 36s 3d; turpentine, spirits, 32s 6d; resin, common 15s 10 1-2d; petroleum, refined, 9 3-8d; linseed oil, 28s; cottonseed oil, Hull, refined, 28s.

CANADIAN HAY NOT WANTED IN ENGLAND NOW

Local Dealers Say Business is Almost Impossible--Snowfall Does Good.

'Don't ship any more hay the market is glutted.' This was a cable received this morning by a hay and oat dealer from a Liverpool Commission merchant. This cable sums up the present situation pretty accurately. England seems to have easy access to abundant European supplies, and does not need to pay the price asked by Canadian dealers.

The farmers, who were holding stocks in anticipation of higher prices—they having been rather spoiled by the unusually high level which prevailed last spring.

The latter, however, find consolation in the present happy turn in the weather. The recent snowfall, which is being succeeded by another, promises to provide the much-needed protection to the hay fields, over which there was much anxiety lately.

KEEN DEMAND YET FOR FISH

There is no let up in the demand for fish, but prices are only slightly changed, as will be seen in the following f.o.b. quotations of Leonard Brothers.:

Fresh Frozen—Frozen market cod, in cases 250 to 300, 4c per lb.; frozen haddock, cases 200 to 300 lbs., $4; frozen steak cod, large, heads off, cases 200 and 300 lbs., 6c; headless and dressed pike, cases 120 lbs., 6½c; frozen

THE FAMOUS WRITER SERIES FOR 'WITNESS' READERS

9.---THE GRANDEUR THAT WAS ROME, by LADY HELEN FORBES

(Author of 'Bounty of the Gods,' 'Polar Star,' etc.).

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At the time when young gentlemen of fortune and position made the Grand Tour, the Hereditary Prince of Soria, an adventuroous youth who owed little of his vivacity or character to the fat Bourbon princess his mother, met in Italy Lord Byron and other travelling young gentlemen whereby he became inspired with an enthusiasm for the excavations in Rome. He came home on fire to discover antiquities in his own pocket handkerchief of a country. An old tradition located a villa of Trajan's (the Spanish Emperor) there near the Eastermost end of the Island, and it was affirmed that the dull sleepy little town of Feranta masked a Roman Ferentinum of absorbing interest. So to the considerable surprise of the primitive inhabitants of this small town, they awoke one morning to find themselves famous. This brought tourists and, incidentally, money into their midst, so that they rose up and called Prince Camille III. blessed and subscribed to a statute of him on their one and only piazza.

Prince Camille had a younger brother, a less interesting person than himself, who did nothing remarkable during his lifetime, but left a number of descendants. It is the rule in this family that grandchildren and remoter descendants of the reigning Prince drop the affix 'of Soria' and call themselves by the family name Palaeologus. A younger son of Prince Camille's brother married an immensely rich Hungarian heiress and his children made great marriages; the son who survived him married an Infanta of the banished Carlist branch of the royal Spanism house.

With the elder of their two children we have nothing to do at present. The younger Prince Zeno Palaeologus, was from childhood unlike the rest of his family. He did not care in the least for the pleasures of the world, which they believed to provide the only life worth living. The only thing which really interested him was the past, which seemed to his relations intolerably dull; but they made no opposition to his wish to settle at Feranta and devote himself to study. They even brought him a small house and gave him an allowance which in his careful hands made him independent of them for ever.

'It is possible to be intelligent without being a bore,' his father told him. 'Your cousins are all talented and at the same time are bright and mondains enough to please anybody. But since you seem to think learning only compatible with stupidity, the sooner you bury yourself the better.' And to his wife he added: 'He will marry the daughter of some shop-keeper at Feranta and I do not think he will be in the least too good for her.'

Prince Zeno was not as stupid as his relations thought. He left Austria, where they lived, when he was barely twenty and settled quite happily in his own country, where he spent his days among the excavations and his evenings among books. There was always something new coming to light, which kept his enthusiasm at boiling pitch.

In course of time he grew to know such an amount concerning the excavations that he became an authority not only on these particular relics of antiquity but upon excavations in general, and he travelled about to all the most celebrated, always returning contentedly to his own corner of the world. It annoyed him to hear the old guide repeating his parrot-like phrases to the tourists whom he showed round the ruins, and once or twice when the tourists looked more intelligent than usual, he went down among them upon and gave them a sort of impromptu lecture upon the subject. But the tourists soon found out that there was a superior informant on the spot and refused to be put off with the old custodian.

He had been living at Feranta some seven years when one fine March morning he left his little house and strolled down the hill towards his happy hunting-ground. He had received that morning a reproduction of a newly discovered fresco in Pompeii which was supposed to be identical with one of the Feranta frescoes and he was hurrying down to compare them. He did not in the least wish to be disturbed in this absorbing occupation; and all the time Fate was preparing for him a disturbance comparable to nothing in his experience.

He had spent some two hours in the congenial society of the curator of the little museum which was built at the very gateway of the ruined Roman city, and was thinking of strolling to the little restaurant down the road towards the town, where he frequently lunched. He was leaving the museum with this end in view, where in his short-sighted absent way, he almost cannoned into two ladies.

'I beg your pardon, Madame feels a little faint from the sun. She may come into the museum to rest, may she not?'

The younger of the two ladies evidently took him for one of the officials. She spoke, but, as a foreigner speaks, in the Spanish dialect of Soria.

He muttered something and stood aside, but found himself unable to move a step further. His eyes were fixed on her hair.

Never had he seen such hair, even among the gold-locked beauties of Vienna. The young lady had her hat in her hand, using it as an impromptu fan on her companion's behalf, and this left her chief glory in full view. It was red, but more of the dark than the sunny shade and it was neatly, almost primly braided close to her head; but the coils were likek a rope for thickness, and by the Madonna-like parting and on her temples, a little cloud seemed to have broken away from the rest and shone in the dim entrance to the museum likek a golden glory. It seemed to Prince Zeno that the weight of it bent her head like a flower on its stalk. The nape of her neck and the little bit of cheek which were all else of her that he could see, were of the smooth pink and white characteristic of the red haired.

The other lady's sunstroke was less severe than she had at first imagined or else she had wonderful powers of recuperation, for she had scarcely sunk down on the bench in the doorway than she started erect again and exclaimed with greatest animation:

'Why, that's the young guide that shows off the old ruins so beautifully! We must have him take us around.'

'Oh, are you sure?' There was no American intonation in the younger lady's voice, as she turned and cast a hasty glance at the figure of Prince Zeno, standing rooted to the spot a few yards away.

'He doesn't look like a guide somehow.'

'Why, yes! I've seen him twice showing folks around. He's just standing there expecting us to engage him. Let's do it right away.'

The younger lady addressed Prince Zeno diffidently. She was a little disconcerted by his ready acquiescence. She had spent several winters in Soria now and knew something of the manners and customs of the Soriotes. She felt that this was not an ordinary guide. He did not speak with the usual slurred accent, but rather as if the Soriote dialect were not his native tongue; 'the upper classes in Soria speak French); his clothes did not look like a common man's, and above all, his hands were quite clean. Queenie Hexford noticed all this under her long dark eyelashes, as she meekly followed her lively American acquaintance back to the excavatons.

There was a considerable party of English-speaking tourists already among the ruins and at her call they rallied round her. When the party showed signs of having had enough, the sun being now fairly high, Prince Zeno managed to find himself near Queenie.

'There is still a great deal I have not had time to show you,' he remarked.

'Oh—er—thank you,' responded she, with lowered eyes, 'we are sure to be here again some time soon.' And she retreated hastily.

Prince Zeno lunched in the little restaurant and sat a long time on the verandah. The bygone ages seemed for once a little colorless to him. Yet indisputably people had lived and loved with southern suddenness and fervor when that buried city was a swarming hive of inhabitants; but his mind refused to conceive that there ever could have walked through those paved streets any female creature to compare with that lovely English girl. Prince Zeno regretted deeply that he did not understand English; he began to wonder how he could rectify this omission in his education. Then it flashed on him. His cousin, the Bishop of Feranta, was half English and certain to have some English books.

Not long after this bright idea came into his head, he was in the library of the Eveche, asking Prince Hippolite of Soria, the Bishop in question, for a grammar and a dictionary.

'But that is a cumbersome way to learn, my dear Zeno. There is an English family in that villa of my brother's close outside St. Denis, who come here every winter. They speak French more or less and the children speak Soriote. Go and learn from them. The father of the family is a Protestant clergyman, and he does not visit me; they are much talked about because they are so very English and they have a beautiful daughter.'

Prince Zeno pricked up his ears.

'What is she like?'

'I have not an idea,' returned the Bishop drily, 'you had better ask someone else. The name is Hexford.'

Prince Zeno acted on the suggestion. He asked his own old house-keeper, who was the greatest gossip alive, and promptly furnished him with the desired information.

The Hexfords, it appeared, had come to Soria each November and left it in April for four successive years. They consisted of the father, a 'pastor,' the mother, a lady 'who knows—theBlessed Lady alone knows how much she knows,' some boys and the 'senorita,' a 'ruby one, lovely as an angel. How old? ah, how should I know? They are so strange, those people! I have seen an English-woman of thirty who looked like a child. Well, perhaps she is sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, a beauty I tell you, red hair, like a great bush when it is down, (I know their maid), but real bright red hair and a skin like satin. Oh, the Highness should see her!'

This was precisely what the Highness thought himself. This was why he prowled about the excavations the following morning, keeping an anxious eye on the gate at which people paid to go in. He had his reward.

Queenie Hexford was as innocent as the day, but she firmly believed that the mysterious guide was a hero of romance. It was the lure set for her by Fate and she followed it instantaneously. What to a girl of eighteen is as enthralling as a real live romance taking place before her very eyes? Prince Zeno haunted her innocent dreams, waking and sleeping, all night. She devised for him a hundred histories and burnt with curiosity to find out which was the true one. When the next morning, she caught sight of him just inside the gate of the excavations, she blushed deeply, for it seemed somehow odd to have thought so much of a strange man.

But it did not suit Prince Zeno at all to act guide this morning. He invented a dozen pretexts for getting rid of Queenie's mother and her friends, pretexts each less successful than the last. He took them down a winding stair into a dark crypt which however they refused to enter without him. He showed them a walk on a wall which only one person could proceed along at a time, and they all proved to have weak heads. He tried to stay at the door while they went in to examine tiny ruined rooms; they instantly called him after them. He could not get so much as a word with Queenie and he began to be exasperated.

At last he took them to the museum, and while all the others were bending over glass cases, he managed to catch Queenie's eye. She did not understand half the eloquence of his glance, but she saw that he wanted to speak to her. She looked at him a little doubtfully and hesitatingly and finally allowed her companions to pass to the next room without her.

Her hair looked like a bright aureole in the somewhat dingy surroundings. Prince Zeno felt a sudden wild desire to bury his face and hands in it. He became dumb struck and something in his look troubled Queenie. She moved as if to go and the shock restored him his power of speech.

'Mademoiselle,' he said fast and low, 'you are English, you will understand that I mean no disrespect. I understand that it is customary in England for young ladies to be chaperoned by their brothers only. Would you not come with one of your brothers, to the excavations?'

'Oh, I think it would bore my brothers so dreadfully,' began Queenie, 'they would think the ruins are lessons. But,' she added, 'if they were allowed to fish in the river, I am sure they would come, only it is so difficult to get permission.'

'Not at all,' returned Prince Zeno promptly, 'the Bishop gives permits. I will get one for to-morrow.'

'Is there much more to see of the excavations?' asked Queenie simply.

'You have scarcely looked at the Carthaginian remains yet,' the answer came pat.

'Then I could come to-morrow.' It never occurred to Queenie for a moment that this was an assignation. She did not know what an assignation was. But her imagination was steeped in wonderful romances and she believed that the mysterious guide, in one of the long-winded speeches habitually indulged in by the slightly priggish heroes of her story books, would tell her about his. She was quite right in a sense; he had every intention of telling her about his romance.

She was used to roving about with a younger brother of fourteen as her escort, and it never occurred to her mother, herself a very innocent person, to object to their leaving the house together the next morning on their bicycles. Basil, armed with the Bishop's permit, betook himself to the banks of the river, cheerful in the delusion that he was going to catch fish; he asked his sister politely to come with him, but was pleased when she replied that she would watch him from the ruins. Girls were in the way out fishing.

The ancient Romans seemed to be interesting Prince Zeno less than usual. He uttered a few perfunctory sentences about their achievements and then let them drop back into oblivion. He directed Queenie's attention instead to his little house on the hill and expressed a desire to show it to her. He told her that she had not seen Soria at its most beautiful time, the time of the grape harvest. He added that he had lived there for seven years, devoted to study. Queenie listened with interest. He was less fluent than her story-book heroes and brought out his statements by jerks; but assuredly the last was to lead up to the romantic history. She was slightly disappointed when he went on to remark that he wished to learn English. Would she teach him?

Queenie looked gently surprised.

'Oh, I don't think I could,' she responded. 'But if you really wished it, perhaps my father——'

'I know a little already,' volunteered Prince Zeno, and pulling a small volume of De Musset out of his pocket, he found and pointed to the words: 'My dear child, I love you.'

'How funny it looks among the French!' said Queenie, innocently amused.

Prince Zeno leant suddenly towards her.

'I know what that means,' he said, with a new note in his voice.

'I am afraid it wouldn't be of much use to you,' returned Queenie, still smiling. 'It wouldn't help at all if you said it to the porters at the railway station.'

'But do I wish to speak to the porters at the railway station? I wish to speak to you.'

It was his eyes more than his words that struck Queenie with a sudden embarrassment.

'But you couldn't say such things to me,' she began and stopped, coloring deeply.

Prince Zeno spoke rapidly.

'Mademoiselle, I am in a quandary. My parents live in Austria. They do not know yours. Besides,' he added, with great simplicity, 'there is a difference in station between them. I cannot wait for their negotiations. In England, is it not so? One is allowed to speak to the woman one loves first. It is now several centuries since I first saw you, and I adored you from the first moment. Only say you will allow me to love you?'

Queenie changed color as he made this rapid declaration. The situation, it appeared, was even more romantic than she had dreamed. At best she had only hoped to be the confidante of a Lord-of-Burleigh romance, but it seemed she was to be the heroine. She was far too simple to be horrified at his impertinence. She only raised her hands to her flushed face with a curious childish gesture, and threw him one timid questioning glance. The nearness of her slim waist tempted Prince Zeno to put his arm round it. Then at the touch of her he lost his head. He clasped her close and kissed her. His kisses fell on her cheek and chin as she rapidly ducked her head. But she capitulated on the spot; at his touch her half-curious interest turned to love, a gentle, girlish love, but none the less tender and true.

* * * * * *

Mrs. Hexford had arranged to pick her daughter up at the excavations in a carriage at twelve o'clock. Her surprise was great when the guide came up with Queenie, and, taking off his broad-brimmed hat, said in a tone as if it were the most natural thing in the world:

'Madame, if you will permit, I will do myself the honor of calling on you and M. vote mari this afternoon.'

Mrs. Hexford was far too much horrified either to permit or refuse. She merely looked dumbly at her daughter. As they drove away, she at last broke into speech:

'What unheard-of presumption!'

'Why, mother?' and then Queenie, in her simplicity, threw a bomb clean into her parent's face. 'He has asked me to marry him.'

'Queenie!' cried the confounded Mrs. Hexford, and every inflection of amazement, scandal and disgust was in her voice. 'I thought you were to be trusted! What are you thinking of? A guide! I should have as soon expected to hear you say you had been asked to marry one of the gardeners!'

'Oh, mother!' cried Queenie, in great distress, 'I am sure he is quite a gentleman!'

Mrs. Hexford uttered a sound indicative of contemptuous incredulity. But the situation was utterly overwhelming to them both. They both reached home in floods of tears.

When Prince Zeno reached the Villa in the afternoon, he encountered only the father of the family, who gently but firmly told him that his pretensions were preposterous.

He was almost as simple as Queenie herself. It had never occurred to him that they did not know his name, which indeed their Soriote maid-servant had made quite unintelligible in announcing him.

'My brother has been married ten years and has no children. I shall probably be my father's heir,' he urged at the first repulse.

The Rev. Victor Hexford was the younger son of an English Peer; he suppressed a smile at the idea of the heirship to a guide's father.

Prince Zeno had always heard the English spoken of as a nation which conducted its matrimonial affairs in strange quixotic fashion. He believed this now.

But Queenie's curiosity about the romance was by no means satisfied. And when to this was added her dawning love it drove her to action. She wrote a little letter, very ill-spelt and rather incoherent, and charged her youngest brother, aged ten, to carry it to the little house on the hill.

When the half-bribed, half-threateed Ormonde put this missive into the hands of his would-be brother-in-law, many things were made clear to the latter.

'I know you are not only a guide, but I cannot prove it to them and they will not believe it. If there is not some reason for your not revealing yourself,' Queenie's story-books prompted this suggestion, 'could you tell them yourself?'

'Tell your sister,' said Prince Zeno gravely to the boy, 'that I will attend to her commission.'

The next morning at the breakfast at which Mrs. Hexford insisted on preserving the thoroughly English character, there was much perturbation. The Rev. Victor could not read French very easily and called upon his wife and daughter to assist him in the interpretation of a formal demand of the hand of the latter on the part of Prince Zeno Palaeologus. At the end Queenie could not restrain herself from clapping her hands.

'I knew,' she cried, 'that he was something in disguise, but I never thought he was a prince. Oh, it is really like a story.'

But Mrs. Hexford was in great distress.

'Oh, dear!' she exclaimed, 'he must have thought us so rude!'

Now the tables were reversed with a vengeance, and it was the Hexford family which awaited tremblingly the verdict from Vienna. But this did nothing to block the course of true love.

'Zeno was always impossible,' remarked his relations calmly, 'and we ought to be glad the young lady is noble. I always expected it to be the shop-keeper's daughter.

THE REMARKABLE CAREERS OF SOME FAMOUS QUACKS

The Eighteenth Century Was the Heydey of the Fraternity in England.

(By E. Beresford Chancellor, M.A., in the 'Academy,' London.)

Although we have the authority of Murray's Dictionary for defining the word 'Quack,' as applicable to any ignorant pretender to skill who offers wonderful medicinal remedies, it would be unfair to a great profession to lay it down as an axiom that unusual devices for the allaying of human ills of the flesh necessarily partake of the character of quack medicines. People are apt to regard anything novel, in this direction, as appertaining to charlatanism, and the distrust with which Jenner's great discovery was first regarded, a distrust still prevailing in some quarters, should be sufficient to give pause to those who might doubt the efficacy of a remedy simply because it had the appearance of something strange. At the same time quackery has been rampant from early days. Butler in his 'Hudibras,' speaks of 'virtuosi' who—

Seek out for plants with signatures
To quack of universal cures,

and Sir Robert L'Estrange refers to the 'quacks, juggiers, and plagiaries' of his day; while Browne and Barton are also quoted by Johnson to illustrate the meaning of the word. The appellation of quack came, according to Dr. Parr, from the German quacksallier, or quicksilver, because this class of man made free use of this dangerous remedy. The quack, in old days, made known his pretensions in public places with much vociferance, and thus to quack, or talk loudly and foolishly, became an appropriate term for this class of practitioner.

The eighteenth century was the heydey of quacks in this country. Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Bolingbroke were among those who did not live to repent of their credulity in this respect, and it is said that Lord Gardenstone took the trouble to make out a list of those who had undergone so-called marvellous cures of the quack order, and found that over two-thirds of their number had succumbed after being cured! But it remained for the wit of Foote to parody the methods of these empirics and to imitate their actual language. 'Jaundice,' he writes, 'proceds from many myriads of little flies, of a yellow color, which fly about the system; now to cure this, I make the patient take a certain quantity of the ova, or eggs, of spiders. These eggs, when taken into the stomach, by the warm taken into the stomach, by the warmth of that organ, vivify; and being vivified, of course, they immediately proceed to catch the flies; thus the disease is cured, and I then send the patient down to the seaside to wash all the cobwebs out of the system.'

A notable quack was Sir John Hill, whom Fielding once described as a 'paltry dunghill,' and who was pilloried by Smart in a poem called 'The Hilliad.' In fact, all the wits of the time had their fling at a man who pushed and bullied himself into affluence and a knighthood. Hill was a man of undoubted parts. He edited a scurrilous newspaper, 'The Inspector,' sold quack drugs, and wrote books and plays. Garrick's lines on him are well known:—

For physic and farces, his equal there scarce is—
His farce is a physic, his physic a farce is.

Another enemy produced the following:—

The worst that we wish thee for all thy vile crimes
Is to take thine own physic, and read
thine own rhymes,

which gave rise to a still bitterer effort:—

No! let the order be reversed,
Or else unlashed his crimes;
For if he takes his physic first
He'll never read his rhymes.

As the Royal Society refused to admit him as a membr, he retorted by 'A Review of the Works of the Royal Society,' 1751, in which he attempted to place that body and their transactions in a ludicrous light. But there is no doubt that had he been content to rest his fame on his many, and often valuable, contributions to natural history and cognate subjects, his name, notwithstanding his peculiar temper and offensive manners, would have come down with a better odor than it can now be said to have done. At one time Hill must have made large sums of money, for he had a house in St. James's Street and a country place at Bayswater, and as he affirmed that he had discovered a universal panacea for gout in his Tincture of Bardana,' one can well suppose that at a period when that particular disease was rampant, his patients were numerous.

Dr. Rock was another notorious quack of this period, and in the ingenuity of his advertising seems to have been a past master and to have out-distanced most of his contemporaries. Here is one example of his methods: One day he was addressing a mob in the Strand, when he observed the carriage of Sir Edward Hulse, physician to George III., and who had been a fellow student with him. He immediately took a number of pill boxes and phials, and giving them to Hulse's footmon, called out so that all might hear: 'Give my compliments to Sir Edward, and tell him these are all I have with me, but I will send him ten dozen more to-morrow.' Taken aback by this effrontery, Hulse received the medicines into his carriage and drove away, whereupon the crowd cried out: 'See, see, all the doctors, even the King's, buy their medicines from him.'

On one occasion a gentleman in a coffee house on Ludgate Hill was expressing his surprise to a friend that a certain physician of great abilities had but a small practice, while Rock was rapidly making his fortune. The quack happened to be close at hand and overheard the remark. 'Oh,' said he,' I am Rock, and will soon explain the matter to you. How many wise men, think you, are in the multitude that pass along this street?' 'About one in twenty,' replied the gentleman. 'Well, then,' said Rock, 'the nineteen come to me when they are sick, and the physician is welcome to the twentieth.'

A certain Dr. Matthews was another empiric of the school of Rock. He was wont to assure the public that he had completely cured eighty thousand persons by the aid of a wonderful elixir of his invention. Of yet another it is said that the cost of his daily advertisements in the newspapers amounted to over two thousand a year; while all the tribe took care to herald their comings and goings and to leave no stone unturned which might prove useful as a reclame. One Dr. Gardiner, who resided in Long Acre, even caused the front of his house to be entirely covered with handbills recording the marvellous cures he had effected, and he undertook to cure rheumatism and gout, under a penalty of £600.

A man of a rather superior class to Gardiner, but yet a quack, was Dr. De Marmaduke, who lived in an opulent way, in Bloomsbury Square. His clientele was drawn from the higher grades of society, and at his conversaziones might have been seen hysterical ladies, old and young, and even men being subjected to the doctor's hypnotic powers, until, as Angelo records, they grinned, or sobbed, or stared, or languished as though they were possessed—and so indeed they were—with that capricious demon Fashion, who makes fools of too many of the great, without respect to age or sex.' But perhaps the most notorious of the fashionable quacks was Dr. Graham, who drew thousands to his Temple of Health, first at Adelphi Terrace, where Emma Lyon, afterwards Lady Hamilton, used to pose as the Goddess of Health, and Mrs. Curtis, the unsatisfactory sister of Mrs. Siddons, was engaged to read the doctor's lectures. Later Grahain migrated to Schomberg House, Pall Mall. He decorated the place in a lavish style and ornamented the front with a statue of Hygeia and other emblematic advertisements. Here he had his 'Celestial Bed' and other 'properties.' He charged two guineas a head entrance, and all fashionable London flocked to the place. Among those who had visited him in the Adelphi was Horace Walpole, who went there on August 23, 1780, and records that 'it is the most impudent puppet show of imposition I ever saw, and the mountebank himself the dullest of his profession.' At Schomberg House, Emma Lyon's part was undertaken by a beautiful woman named Prescott, and it is only natural to suppose that the presence here and at the Adelphi of two such lovely creatures drew as many people as did the fame of Graham's peculiar methods of healing. Some of the doctor's advertisements make curious reading, and it is evident that the man who could draw up such a farrago of trash must have had 'a screw loose,' as the saying is. This, indeed, was proved later; for, after his career in London and a subsequent tour in the provinces, he turned his attention in another direction, and became a religious enthusiast, took to opium, and was finally confined in his house in Edinburgh as a certified lunatic. In that city he died suddenly on June 23, 1794.

Other names of quack doctors will occur to the reader: Dr. Doner, famous for his opium powders; Dr. James of antimonial powder fame; Dr. Lomnicetti, 'the Stewing Doctor,' as he was called, on account of his aromatic bath cure; Dr. Bossy, who dispensed his medicines on a stage in Covent Garden; and the rest. Once only, I suppose, has a medical advertisement appeared on a tombstone. In St. Saviour's, Southward, is an effigy of Dr. Lockyer, who died in 1672, and behind it may be read these lines:—

Here Lockyer lies interr'd, enough;
His name
Speaks one hath few competitors in fame;
A name so great, so gen'ral it may scorn
Inscriptions which do vulgar tombs adorn.
A diminution 'tis to write in verse
His eulogies, which most men's mouths rehearse,
His virtues and his pills are so well known,
That envy can't confine them under stone;
But they'll survive his dust; and not expire,
Till all things else at th' 'universal fire,'
This verse is lost, his pupils embalm him safe
To future times, with an epitaph.

BIRDS FAR OUT AT SEA.

Rare One: Sometimes Caught By Sailors—Homing Pigeons.

The ship's barber of the Atlantic liner Minnetonka has found a new and profitable pastime in catching wandering birds during the voyage across the Atlantic and selling them on his arrival in port. All sorts of birds come aboard at sea, he declared, and many of the rarer specimens find a ready sale.

His chief assistant is a whistling brown linnet, which lures the wanderers aboard from its cage in an open port. When it whistles the vagrant fliers alight on the ship, and presently flutter inside. Then the port is closed and the strange birds are quickly made prisoners.

'I have caught hundreds of them, and I supply the London Zoo regularly,' said the bird catcher to a representative of the London 'Evening Standard.' 'On a recent homeward voyage the linnet lured a snowbird. It was the first one the London Zoo had been able to secure in sixteen years.

'What the birds require when they first alight on a ship is not food but water and it must be boiled. Gulls follow a ship all the way across the Atlantic and back. American gulls are regular convoys as far as the English Channel, where they desert us to follow a westward bounder home again.

'The English gulls, which are different, having black feet, yellow bellies, and gray-white wings and backs, convoy liners over and back in the same way. The gulls like emigrant ships best, because the more passengers there are the greater quantity of scraps is thrown overboard.

'I do not believe the laws against capturing wild birds apply to the high seas, beyond the three mile limit. At any rate, it is humanity to care for them, and give them drink, food and medicine when they come aboard exhausted. My birds have brought me good luck, and the passengers are fond of watching them.

'I had a curious experience with a homing pigeon once. It was near Whitsuntide, at which season they hold races here. A carrier flew aboard as we were entering the Channel, struck the mast and was stunned. I cared for it until I thought it was strong enough to fly again, and then turned it loose. The bird, however, came back on board. Again I set it free, and again it returned, this time settling down on a ledge at the stern, where it rested for a time, and finally left us as we neared Dover. It must have been disabled and couldn't fly far.

A PIGMY HIPPOPOTAMUS.

The First Living Specimen in England.

('London Times,' Feb. 7).

The Liberian or pygmy hippopotamus has been known to science since it was described and named in 1849, and skulls and other parts of its anatomy are in the possession of many of the great museums. So far as is known, however, it had not reached Europe alive until last year, when the agents of Carl Hagenbeck succeeded in obtaining five examples, which were sold to Berlin and New York for very large prices.

The manager of a German cable company at Monrovia Liberia, has been trying to obtain further examples, and has just been successful in capturing a young male, not yet quite fully grown. It arrived at Plymoutuh early yesterday morning in the cable company's steamer, 'Stephan', and was there taken over by the agents of the Zoological Society of London and at once sent to the Gardens. It will remain there until the authorities have decided if they can make an acceptable offer for it. It was rather the worse for the journey, and had been bruised in the crate, but the wounds, which are only superficial, have been properly treated, and the animal is being nursed in a warm compartment of the sanatorium. As soon as it has recovered sufficiently it will be placed in the Tapir House in the Middle Garden.

This animal is about 2 feet 8 inches in height, and, including the tail, is under four feet in length. The coloration is a very dark slaty grey, lighter below, but with no signs of the pink tints familiar in young examples of the large hippopotamus. The general outline of the body, the small ears, and the enormous gape of the jaw, twisting up almost to the lower edge of the eyes, show it to be a typical hippopotamus. But it is very unlike the common form in much more than size. The head is relatively much smaller, the legs longer and very much more slender. It has the aspect of a creature accustomed to live on land, probably on soft or marshy ground for which its large and widely-spread feet would make it suitable; and generally it resembles a smooth-skinned pig rather than a purely aquatic creature. Very little is know of its habits in the natural surroundings, and Sir Harry Johnston, on the evidence of natives, was inclined to suppose that it was as amphibious as its larger relative. The example at the Gardens is quite gentle and docile; it is feeding well, taking chiefly carrots and other roots.

THE PASSING OF ITALY'S GOLDEN EAGLE.

First the 'Iron Horse,' then the funicular railway, and now the aeroplane, have invaded the Italian slopes of the Alps, and, according to a 'Scotsman' contributor, the wild fauna of the region is disappearing before them, till the bear and the wolf are not to be seen, except, perhaps, now and again in the Trentino, while the steinbock has been reduced from hundreds to units, the chamois from thousands to hundreds, and the golden eagle will soon be a 'memory' in the verse of Carducci, or an 'item' in the catalogues of local museums. The royal bird, scared from his eyry, has lately been sighted, and duly shot in the Lombard and Ligurian lowlands, and just the other day, in a valley in the Novara province, three fine specimens were surprised and two of them secured.

Got Rid of Bronchitis

The worst feature of bronchitis is the tendency to return year after year until the system is worn out, and gives way to consumption, or other ravaging disease.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine owes much of its great popularity to the fact that it positively cures bronchitis, and this is about as severe a test as can be made of a medicine of this kind.

Mr. W. H. Walker, Calmar, Alta., writes: 'I am pleased to say that Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has done much good to myself, wife and children. My eldest girl, 7 years, had bronchitis, and the doctor who attended her did not seem to do much good. We got Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for her, and she soon got well. We always keep this medicine in the house now ready for use, and find that it soon cures coughs and colds.'

In fighting diseases of the throat and lungs half the battle is in having Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine at hand to be used promptly. This is why many people prefer to buy the large family size bottle.

The Death Warrant Delivered

No defence can be offered when you apply Putnam's to a sore corn—the offender has to die. Nothing so certain to quickly cure corns as Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor; try Putnam's, it's free from acids, and painless. 25c. bottles sold by all dealers.



Guard the Childrens' Health

Playing around in the damp snow, getting overheated and then cooling off quickly, it is no wonder the youngsters catch cold often.

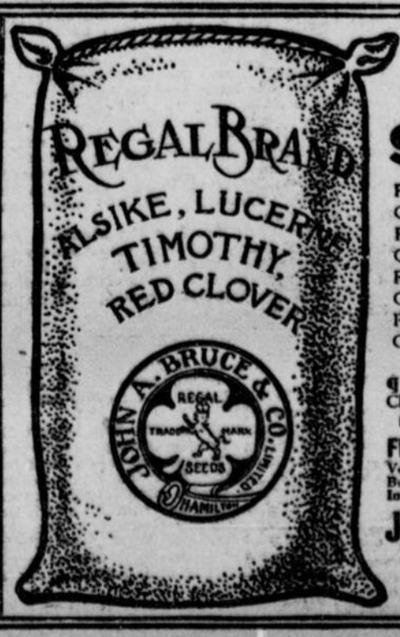
NA-DRU-CO Tasteless Preparation of Cod Liver Oil

helps them to recover quickly from the colds they have caught, and so effectively heals and strengthens throat and lungs that they can better resist future trouble.

Na-Dru-Co Tasteless Preparation of Cod Liver Oil is a splendid tonic and "builder-up" for weak and sickly children. It gives them better appetites, rosier cheeks, steadier nerves and more energy. It is the best combination you can find of Hypophosphites, Malt, Extract of Wild Cherry for Throat and Lungs, and Extract of Norwegian Cod Liver Oil so treated as to make it pleasant to the taste.

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Established 1850 188

SIXTY THOUSAND VOTES

The Result of a Plebiscite Taken Among the Readers of the 'Weekly Witness.'

DECIDING THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

What the People of Canada Think on the Thirteen Most Important Questions on the Political Horizon.

The 'Witness' being desirous of having the opinion of its readers throughout the country, has during the last few weeks published a ballot paper, containing thirteen questions, dealing with the policy of the country. The reply from its readers has been a very generous one, for almost 5,000 have taken the trouble to cut out ballots, consider the questions carefully enough to form an opinion on them, and mail them to us in separate envelopes. Their answers to the thirteen questions make a grand aggregate of over sixty thousand thoughtful votes.

As we wanted to know the opinion of the women as well as the men, each voter was asked to mark before his or her name, the title Mr., Mrs., or Miss. In the count the female and male votes have been kept separate, giving a greatly added value to the result, in that it shows what proportion of women are taking an interest in political problems, how closely their vote resembles the male vote, and would be if given the suffrage, therefore, but a duplication of the male vote, and whether on the questions not in the realm of the present day politics they have any peculiarly feminine learning. The votes as will be seen by the subjoined tables, have in each province been tabulated separately, that the count might discover any peculiar provincial attitude.

The result of the whole ballot if carefully studied, is exceedingly interesting, and gives much food for thought. The thirteen questions which the 'Weekly Witness' put to its readers were as follows:

THE THIRTEEN QUESTIONS:—

(1) (A) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A CONTRIBUTION OF GREAT BATTLESHIPS TO THE NAVY OF THE EMPIRE?

(1) (B) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A CANADIAN NAVY?

(2) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF INCREASING THE PRESENT PREFERENCE GIVEN TO BRITISH GOODS ENTERING CANADA FROM 33 1-3 TO 50 %?

(3) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF GRADUALLY REDUCING THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ON GOODS ENTERING CANADA FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE EMPIRE AND SO INAUGURATING IMPERIAL FREE TRADE?

(4) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF FREE TRADE IN NATURAL PRODUCTS WITH THE UNITED STATES?

(5) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF FREE TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS WITH THE UNITED STATES?

(6) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF BEING REDUCED GRADUALLY SO AS EVENTUALLY TO BRING ABOUT FREE TRADE?

(7) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A CHEAP PARCEL POST AS ALREADY ESTABLISHED IN ALL OTHER CIVILIZED COUNTRIES?

(8) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF REMOVING THE TAX AT PRESENT PLACED ON IMPROVEMENTS AND PUTTING IT ON THE LAND VALUES?

(9) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF HAVING ALL RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE PUBLIC?

(10) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF EXTENDING THE FRANCHISE TO WOMEN ON EQUAL TERMS WITH MEN?

(11) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF PLACING ALL APPOINTMENTS TO THE CIVIL SERVICE UNDER A COMMISSION?

(12) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A STATED NUMBER OF VOTERS HAVING THE RIGHT BY PETITION TO HAVE ANY BILL THEY MAY SIGN SUBMITTED TO THE ELECTORATE FOR THEIR APPROVAL AS A LAW?

(13) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF THE ABOLITION OF THE BAR?

ANALYZING THE ANSWERS.

Question No. 1. This is the question at present most agitated in Canada. In the first issue of the 'Weekly Witness' in which the ballot appeared, No. 1 was a single question, which read: 'Are you in favor of a contribution of great battleships to the Navy of the Empire? Immediately we began to receive protests from many readers, saying that it was not fair to ask this question without giving an alternative, consequently this question which appeared as No. 1, was made No. 1 (A) without changing the wording, and question No. 1 (B) was added. 680 of the ballots received, and accounted for below had only the single question on the navy. The need of putting an alternative question No. 1 (B), was made extremely obvious by the fact that when there was no alternative, one-third of all the votes were cast in favor of the gift of battleships, whereas on the ballots on which the alternative question was given, the vote in favor of a gift of battleships was but one-fifth, part of the total number cast.

The total result of this question to our readers on the naval policy has resulted in the reply of four to one against Mr. Borden's policy with a vote of one and a half to one in favor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy. The negative vote, therefore, is greatly in excess of those who are willing to support either Sir Wilfrid Laurier or Mr. Borden in their proposed naval plans.

One feature of this vote that cannot be deduced from the figures here given, is the fact that the anti-naval vote has been growing rapidly and strongly week by week. The ballot has been running in the 'Weekly Witness' for about six weeks. At first almost everybody who voted, voted either for the gift of battleships and against the construction of a Canadian navy, or for the construction of a Canadian Navy, and against the gift of battleships. About three weeks ago a large number of the ballots coming in were marked on the negative side on both these questions indicating a disbelief in such expenditure for any naval proposal. This negative vote has increased by strides. When we come to consider these naval votes by provinces, it will be seen below that the province of Prince Edward Island has not been touched at all by this feeling of opposition to naval or war expenditure. It has given a straight vote for and against the two policies, and our readers there prefer a Canadian Navy to a gift of battleships by a vote of four to one.

Looking down to the next province, Nova Scotia, we see that the feeling of the need of a naval policy is very strong, not only so, but it is more strongly in favor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy as opposed to that of Mr. Borden, giving the vote of almost six to one for a Canadian Navy.

Looking further down, to New Brunswick, exactly the same is true, only that the vote is not quite as strong for Canadian battleships, being but four to one in their favor.

Coming to Quebec, and it must be noted here, that it is only the English-speaking part of the population that is represented, the vote of our readers is three to one in favor of a Canadian navy, and there is a vote against both policies of about one in three.

Coming down to Ontario, the vote poled is much heavier, and in this Province, for the first time in our progress Westward, we find an extremely strong naval vote. The total is, nearly twice as many votes cast against the two policies, as were cast in favor of the two. The vote against the gift of battleships is five to one, while the vote cast in favor of a Canadian Navy, is only just a little greater than the vote cast against it.

In Manitoba this opposition is even more strongly marked. 500 votes against the two policies, and only two hundred for them, and in this Province for the first time, we find the majority of 'Witness' readers, not only opposed four to one to Mr. Borden's policy, but voting by a considerable majority against the construction of a Canadian Navy.

In Saskatchewan and Alberta the result is much the same as in Manitoba, while when we go as far West as British Columbia, we find again, like in the Maritime Provinces, the people are determined that Canada shall adopt one or other of the naval policies.

TO INCREASE IMPERIAL TRADE.

After the naval question we come to Question 2, which is worded:

'Are you in favor of increasing the present preference given to British goods entering Canada from 33 1-3 per cent to 50 per cent?'

This question was very much misunderstood. The word 'increasing' led many to believe that it was intended to ask them if they were in favor of augmenting the tariffs, while, by increasing the preference, exactly the opposite is meant. Only such an explanation can account for the large opposition vote recorded against it in the subjoined tables. In the table of grand totals it will be seen that the vote against it was 900 to 3378 for, or nearly one-third. The question has indeed called out one of the largest opposition votes on the whole list. That this was not the real meaning of the people will be seen by a consideration of the vote on Question No. 3.

Question No. 3 reads:—Are you in favor of gradually reducing the customs tariff on goods entering Canada from other parts of the Empire, and so inaugurating Imperial Free Trade?'

With all but two exceptions, that of arcels ostP and the Abolition of the Bar, this was by far the most popular question laid before our readers. It includes the proposal of Question No. 2, for one cannot reduce the customs tariff on goods entering Canada from other parts of the Empire, and so inaugurate free trade, without increasing the preference of 33 1-3 per cent at present afforded Great Britain. The vote on this is one of the most pleasing signs of low tariff and Imperialistic tendencies among our readers that could possibly be given. In the grand total it will be seen that the vote on it stands 4238 in favor to only 223 against, which is a vote of 20 to 1 in its favor. Lest any of our Montreal readers have any doubt that the people of the Prairie Provinces are as loyal to the Imperial tie as anybody else in the country, it is well to note particularly the vote on this question in the prairie provinces. Alberta, for instance, casts a vote of 323 to 9 for low tariffs within the Empire; Saskatchewan a vote of 524 to 15; Manitoba a vote of 461 to 13. None of the other provinces showed in their tariff vote as strong an Imperial sentiment as these three Prairie Provinces which Conservatives often slander by implying that they desire annexation.

RECIPROCITY.

Questions No. 4 and No. 5 both have regard to a reduction of tariff to the United States. They, together, practically embody the reciprocity proposal, and it will be seen that among our readers they have a very considerable opposition; one in seven voting against them. The adverse vote was a little less than this in Prince Edward Island, being but one in eight. In New Brunswick the opposititon was nearly one in four; in Quebec one in six, in Manitoba one in eleven; in Saskatchewan one in ten; in Alberta one in seven; while in British Columbia the anti-reciprocity vote was about one in four.

Question No. 6 is the straight free trade issue, and is of value mostly because with the answers to it the answers to the reciprocity questions and the Imperial trade questions can be compared.

PARCEL POST.

Question No. 7 reads: 'Are you in favor of a cheap parcel post, as already established in all other civilized countries?'

The answer to this has been truly surprising, for the strong advocacy of it by the 'Witness' has called forth letters of protest that led us to believe that there was a considerable portion of the population who objected, for business or other reasons, to the parcel post being esablished. The adverse vote on this question is almost negligible, being but one out of every 82 voters. There is nothing that Parliament could do, it appears, that would be so popular throughout the country, from ocean to ocean, as to immediately pass a cheap parcels post measure.

LAND TAX.

Question No. 8 reads: 'Are you in favor of removing the tax at present placed on improvements and putting it on the land values?' The vote recorded is 6—1 in favor. Looking at the list of provincial tables in connection with this question, No. 8, it will be seen that Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec all recorded a vote of only 3—1 in its favor. Ontario gave it a vote of 8—1; while Manitoba and Saskatchewan voted 10—1 in its favor; Alberta 30—1, and British Columbia 13—1.

This is about the proportion that one would expect from these different provinces. The Maritime Provinces have never really considered the matter. Ontario at the present time has it before it, for political discussion, and there it is a party matter. When we go west from that we see that the vote in its favor rapidly and very greatly increases, the highest favorable vote being recorded in British Columbia and Alberta, where the people, having tried it in many of their municipalities, understand its workings.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Question No. 9 reads: 'Are you in favor of having all railways, telegraphs and telephones, owned and operated by the Government?'

The total vote on this shows that Government ownership has a larger opposition than any other of the thirteen questions we put before the electors, except the Naval Programmes and Woman Suffrage; the vote is three to one in favor. The provinces east of Ontario fell largely below this average in their favorable vote. Ontario is slightly over the average, while the vote in the Western Provinces is much more strong for Government ownership than is the average sentiment of the people of the country.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Question No. 10 reads:—Are you in favor of extending the franchise to women on equal terms with men? This brought out the largest opposition vote, except for that cast against the naval proposals. The vote was about two and a half to one in its favor. Considering it by provinces, we find that the voting in Prince Edward Island was about one and a half to one for. The vote in Nova Scotia, shows a very slight majority in favor. The vote in New Brunswick was the same. The vote in Quebec was about two to one for, as was also the vote in Ontario. Coming to Manitoba, we find as in many of the other questions, a large change in the political attitude of the Canadian people, when divided in sections west and east, of the Lake of the Woods. Manitoba voted nearly six to one for. Saskatchewan voted three to one for. Alberta voted four to one for. British Columbia voted six to one for.

Question No. 11. Are you in favor of placing all appointments for the Civil Service under commission? This seems like a straight moral question of graft or no graft. Some of the letters that we have received in commenting on it, however, indicate that the people fear that any such commission would have a strong partisan bias in favor of the party appointing it.

THE INITIATIVE.

Question No. 12. Are you in favor of a stated number of voters having the right by petition to have any bill they may sign submitted to the electorate for their approval as a law? This is the proposition which is commonly known in the United States as the 'Initiative.' The total vote on it is three to one in its favor. Here, again, the Maritime Provinces show a tendency to be more conservative (the word is not used here in its political sense, but to distinguish from the movement known as 'Progressivism') than the West. In this case, however, the line of distinction draws itself between Quebec and Ontario, and not as in most cases, between Ontario and Manitoba. The Prairie Provinces vote in favor of this proposition for the initiative by an average of about 8 to 1.

ABOLITION OF THE BAR.

The last question, No. 13, reads: 'Are you in favor of the abolition of the bar?' Here, as in the case of parcels post and Imperial customs, the response is exceedingly pleasing to the 'Witness,' being to a large extent the result of its long advocacy of the temperance cause. 'Witness' readers voted by forty-five to one, that the bar be done away with and the accompanying letters show why a few of our readers are but half-hearted in their support of this measure. They would far rather see the brewery and distillery closed up at once, and an immediate end put to the manufacture of drink, deeming such a law to be both more effective and more easily enforced.

GRAND TOTALS.

No.	MALE For	MALE Against	FEMALE For	FEMALE Against	TOTAL For	TOTAL Against
1	51	364	39	82	234	446
1a	470	1762	154	706	624	2468
1b	1618	1000	580	474	2198	1474
2	2510	642	868	258	3378	900
3	3076	168	1162	55	4238	223
4	2915	386	1092	157	4007	543
5	2771	493	1036	169	3807	662
6	2680	480	1020	146	3700	626
7	3305	46	1334	4	4639	50
8	2647	456	1004	139	3651	595
9	2236	770	933	175	3169	945
10	2074	1073	1029	247	3103	1320
11	2611	331	890	93	3501	424
12	2166	652	825	162	2991	814
13	3229	95	1347	12	4576	107

HOW THE PROVINCES VOTED.

PROVINCE	Male	Female	Total
Prince Edward Island	141	63	204
Nova Scotia	390	152	542
New Brunswick	177	66	243
Quebec	227	88	315
Ontario	1227	597	1824
Manitoba	361	133	494
Saskatchewan	434	124	558
Alberta	267	80	347
British Columbia	180	69	249
Outside Canada	17	9	26
Totals	3421	1381	4802

About 20 papers were spoilt.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	7	12	1	5	8	17
1a	18	82	12	32	30	114
1b	94	21	36	18	130	39
2	111	21	44	10	155	31
3	125	8	53	5	178	13
4	123	13	52	8	175	21
5	121	14	45	11	166	25
6	110	19	45	9	155	28
7	139	1	63	0	202	1
8	99	26	43	14	142	40
9	89	36	44	13	133	49
10	64	65	42	16	106	81
11	93	27	42	8	135	35
12	74	34	41	9	115	43
13	132	6	61	1	193	7

NOVA SCOTIA.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	11	34	6	11	17	45
1a	47	232	11	75	58	307
1b	275	48	85	29	360	77
2	295	68	98	18	393	86
3	341	29	131	1	472	30
4	352	34	128	10	480	44
5	302	63	113	17	415	80
6	298	54	112	12	410	66
7	372	7	145	0	517	7
8	220	106	80	20	300	126
9	225	101	75	27	300	128
10	168	185	93	42	261	227
11	244	84	80	18	324	102
12	154	129	57	29	211	158
13	357	12	145	1	502	13

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	11	39	3	2	14	41
1a	34	77	9	33	43	110
1b	115	32	42	13	157	45
2	132	32	45	13	177	45
3	148	17	50	7	198	24
4	137	38	48	14	185	52
5	134	36	51	12	185	48
6	127	40	41	15	168	55
7	172	3	66	0	238	3
8	110	42	42	11	152	53
9	113	41	51	6	164	47
10	84	79	36	22	120	101
11	124	26	42	8	166	34
12	94	51	40	12	134	63
13	173	2	65	1	238	3

QUEBEC.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	3	115	0	5	3	20
1a	35	128	13	42	48	170
1b	113	79	38	35	151	114
2	149	62	59	21	208	83
3	196	17	74	5	270	22
4	189	29	67	14	256	43
5	177	38	69	10	246	48
6	181	32	68	12	249	44
7	213	5	86	1	299	6
8	152	52	58	19	210	71
9	103	88	46	26	149	114
10	126	83	67	19	193	102
11	167	30	50	10	217	40
12	106	73	48	18	154	91
13	206	10	86	9	292	10

ONTARIO.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	58	122	15	37	73	159
1a	124	674	56	289	180	963
1b	544	406	228	222	772	628
2	824	274	342	121	1166	395
3	1085	60	487	22	1572	82
4	1053	111	457	71	1510	182
5	957	204	412	83	1369	287
6	926	180	426	66	1352	246
7	1172	19	567	1	1739	20
8	958	146	427	54	1385	200
9	746	291	395	61	1141	352
10	732	380	436	104	1168	484
11	884	101	356	33	1240	134
12	750	223	324	60	1074	283
13	1175	21	583	6	1758	27

MANITOBA.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	29	46	4	5	33	51
1a	55	171	15	99	70	270
1b	108	150	38	61	146	221
2	304	42	97	22	401	64
3	346	7	115	6	461	13
4	324	31	113	9	437	40
5	329	24	118	7	447	31
6	311	35	115	8	426	43
7	355	6	131	1	486	7
8	314	29	110	10	424	39
9	267	69	98	15	365	84
10	278	61	119	11	397	72
11	333	9	103	5	436	14
12	311	28	105	11	416	39
13	339	11	130	1	469	12

SASKATCHEWAN.

No.	Male For.	Male Ag.	Female For.	Female Ag.	Total For.	Total Ag.
1	38	50	5	6	48	56
1a	70	186	16	63	86	249
1b	165	129	44	50	209	179
2	344	64	85	19	429	83
3	407	12	117	1	524	13
4	381	48	113	4	494	52
5	386	36	112	5	498	41
6	368	46	98	5	466	51
7	428	1	122	0	550	1
8	384	28	107	7	491	35
9	347	63	96	18	443	81
10	289	119	101	19	390	138
11	373	23	99	5	472	28
12	346	45	95	13	441	58
13	404	19	122	1	526	20

ALBERTA.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	20	35	0	6	20	41
1a	41	128	12	41	53	169
1b	104	85	33	25	137	110
2	203	47	52	18	255	65
3	253	6	70	3	323	9
4	229	31	65	10	294	41
5	237	23	67	8	304	31
6	224	31	63	7	287	38
7	261	3	78	1	339	4
8	245	10	72	0	317	10
9	209	33	65	6	274	44
10	188	65	68	10	256	75
11	227	17	58	2	285	19
12	200	33	58	5	258	38
13	259	4	80	0	339	4

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	16	9	2	4	18	13
1a	41	77	9	30	50	107
1b	94	43	35	17	129	60
2	137	28	42	13	179	41
3	159	11	57	5	216	16
4	113	48	44	15	157	63
5	118	48	44	14	162	62
6	124	39	47	11	171	50
7	176	1	67	0	243	1
8	153	13	58	3	211	16
9	125	38	56	3	181	41
10	134	31	58	4	192	35
11	153	11	54	4	207	15
12	120	31	50	4	170	35
13	170	7	67	0	237	7

OUTSIDE CANADA.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	2	2	2	1	4	3
1a	5	7	1	2	6	9
1b	4	7	1	4	5	11
2	12	4	4	3	16	7
3	16	1	8	0	24	1
4	14	3	5	2	19	5
5	10	7	5	2	15	9
6	11	4	5	1	16	5
7	17	0	9	0	26	0
8	12	4	7	0	19	4
9	12	5	7	0	19	5
10	11	5	9	0	20	5
11	13	3	6	0	19	3
12	10	5	7	1	17	6
13	14	3	8	1	22	4

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—1A. No, because I would prefer smaller and more mobile fleet.

1B. Yes, under present conditions.

2. Yes, as an Imperial bond of unity.

3. Yes, for the same reason.

4. No, because it is lopsided and unfair.

5. No, for the same reason.

6. No, for the same reason. Either there must be universal free trade, or else protection.

7. Yes, because it puts all countries on the same footing

8. Yes, because taxes on improvements are discouraging.

9. No, because competition is eliminated, and it would create the worst form of monopoly, with its sequels.

10. Yes, because it leads to equal responsibility.

11. Yes, because it would tend to eliminate patronage, etc.

12. Yes, because it would give the minority justice.

13. Yes.

I should like to have seen a plebiscite on old age pensions; the time is ripe for it.

W. H. BRAMLEY.

Bath, N.B.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Two years ago if the enclosed questions had been asked, the answer in every case would have been in the affirmative, I feel sure. Lately the treatment accorded to women in England has changed our minds, together with the uselessness of war.

O. A. MARTIN.

Amulet.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir, — I have read the letters in answer to the thirteen questions, and, although I am not very sure that I understand some of them, I would like to give my answer so far as I understand them.

(No. 1.) Yes, by all means; if the Mother Country has so ably defended us up to the present time, why take the job out of her hands now and plunge our country into debt? It would also provide employment for some of her over-plus population, but by all means let us make it worth her while.

(Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5.) I do not know, but I should think that free trade would be a good thing.

(No. 7.) I should think it would be of great advantage to the rural districts.

(No. 8.) Certainly. I do not think it fair that a man after having, through his own labor and industry, beautified his home, grounds or farm, is made to pay for so doing.

(No. 10.) Yes, I think it only fair if woman is to perpetuate the race she should have a voice in matters affecting the race. We hear the cry, 'Woman's place is in the home.' Why so, any more than a farmer's place is always on the farm, or the tradesman's place to be always in his workshop or the professional man's always in his office? Some selfish, egotistical men will sit in the bar-room and rant about woman's place being in the home, when it would be a great deal better if they were attending to their business so as to make better and more comfortable homes for the women to stay in.

(No. 12.) I think all questions affecting the people directly should be submitted to the people.

(No. 13.) Yes, and may it be soon! Also I would have the treating system abolished and the manufacture of liquor stopped, for the curse is a thousand times more than any benefit derived from the use of it.

M. S.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir, — Was there no alternative, I would say yes to No. 1A, but as there is, I will say yes to No. 1B instead. What would be thought of any daughter who was cared for and protected by a fond mother until she reached womanhood, who then refused to help herself or assist her loving mother to do so? What better is any overseas dominion that will not protect her own shores or assist the Mother Country to do so?

LOYALTY.

Roger Hill.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I trust this voting will open the eyes of some of our rulers to the necessity of letting the people have a word in their own destiny.

SOMERS SMITH.

Ridgeville.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—My wife intended to vote, but my last copy of the 'Witness' was mislaid, and consequently she has no ballot, so, if you care to count her vote, you may count it marked the same as mine.

J. L.

Note.—We print this letter for the opportunitly to remark that where the votes of wife and husband have come enclosed in one envelope they are usually marked exactly alike as is natural. On the other hand, there are enough notable exceptions to the rule to invalidate it as a reason for not giving the vote.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir, — While I marked yes to a contribution to the British navy, I have some reserve on this question. While I think we should do our share in Imperial defence, I am utterly opposed to the mad race Great Britain is engaged in in naval construction, and do not think it necessary.

J. C. BROWN.

Kelowna, B.C.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Just a word to say that I think in a Christian nation like ours professes to be, we should set an example to the world and arbitrate for peace. Now, for my part, I have no use for navies at all. But if we have to have a navy, by all means have a Canadian Navy. I think that those loyal flag flapping loyalists, big autocrats, railway manufactures, bank officials and cement mergers are bringing this country to be as bad as any Russian government. There is no square deal to the West by them. We may have a Mexican affair in Canada if they don't take heed. I wonder if they would flap a flag as loyally in front of their regiments, or would they push in front those men that they made vote on that memorable 21st of September to defeat the reciprocity that would have been of untold value to the West, and would have been better bread and butter to most of the working people. Our own provincial premier will have to face the music next election for his flag loyalty. We western farmers only want a square deal with true loyalty in our breast, and wars and navies to cease for peace and goodwill to men.

CHAS. REID.

Durban, Man.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—My answer to No. 10 is 'No.' Why? Because the destinies of nations are not determined, to any great extent, at the ballot boxes and in the legislative halls, but they are determined at the mothers' knees and before the boys pass from beneath their mothers' care. The training of the young is the holy privilege of womankind. If the women perform this work well, not only will they have no time for the proper discharge of their duties as voters, but the boys they send out into the world will vote and legislate in the interests of righteousness.

A. H. G. MITCHELL.

Buctouche, N.B.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—No. 11, in my judgment, should be, according to qualification and appointed in turn as applications are made, after qualifying to fill the position applied for. Would not the commission be made up by the political party in power and favor its own political electors?

My reasons for not supporting public owned railways, telegraph and telephones, is that it is a hard matter to get damages from a public owned concern. Again, private firms, as a rule, don't discharge their help for political reasons, as I was discharged on the 13th of January, 1912. For no other reason but using my franchise, as far as I know or can find out. I was only a tinsmith getting two dollars a day.

W. J.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—No. 4. This cannot be answered by simply yes or no. It depends what you mean by 'natural products.' A log is, I suppose, a natural product, but a board is not? Is that so? There certainly ought to be an export duty on logs, as that is a Canadian asset, which can never be replaced in four or five generations.

Milk is a natural product, but butter is not? Eggs are a natural product, but the old albumen photographic paper, made with white of egg, is not? Neither is cream, for it is manufactured by the separator just as much as a board is by the saw.

No. 5. The Canadian farmer wants people to eat up his produce, and a good big duty on United States made agricultural implements induces the United States firms to open factories on Canadian soil, employ workmen and help build up our towns. Supposing a farmer buys a binder once in ten years; on a United States made machine, with the duty off, he gets it slightly cheaper, the middle man pockets must of the duty. But for every one of these ten years he would be selling beef, grain, eggs, etc., to feed the work people employed by a United States branch factory in Canada, and perhaps in every one of those years make as much profit as he would get rebate on a single machine. I am a farmer, and the farmers' delegation to Ottawa, in my opinion, went all wrong in asking Sir Wilfrid Laurier to take off duty on agricultural impements. I know several of them personally.

No. 8. This is another intricate question that can't be answered by 'yes' or 'no.' The land in a city business centre is not worth a cent more than in the country without any building on it. Supposing the owner erects a $10,000 building and rents it, the man who rents it runs a big business and makes thousands of dollars. If the owner pays tax according to value of his improvements, he gets it out of the man who rents by putting up the rent. If he only pays on land value, as unimproved land, he simply charges the same rent and pockets the difference. What is needed is an income tax, that is the only just and equitable tax. If that were imposed it would catch these real estate men, who are making thousands simply out of their tongues (and sometimes lies), then a single land tax would be all right.

No. 9. No. Because private enterprise is better than political patronage, and often more effectually managed. What is needed is a commission like the present railway commission to investigate rates.

CHAS. J. B. WARD.

Comox, Vancouver Island, B.C.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have voted on the thirteen questions sent, and have no hesitation in saying that the thirty-five million dollars that is promised to build battleships would be put to a much better use if it were spent in evangelizing the heathen in Japan and China, or in encouraging agriculture when so many in towns and cities find it so difficult to get the comforts of life on account of the high cost of living.

W. J. FISHER.

Amherst.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Permit me to say that while I have answered 'no' to questions '1a' and '1b' on the principle that war and preparations for war are entirely antagonistic to the teachings of Christ and his religion, and because of the great inconsistence (to me at least) of being called upon to celebrate the one hundred years of peace which in the goodness and mercy of our Heavenly Father we as a nation have been permitted to enjoy by entering upon such elaborate preparations for war. The question arises: Have we become tired of living in peace with our neighbors? How can these great armaments promote that 'Peace on earth, good-will to men,' which was announced by the angels when the 'Prince of Peace' was born into the world? However, if we can't avoid war other ways, let the proposed navy be Canadian. Question No. 8 rather sticks with me, as the basal industry of our Dominion is agriculture. I think improvements on agricultural lands should not be taxed, but it appears reasonable to me that purely residential properties or big business blocks in the larger towns and cities should pay taxes. I have no hesitation in answering 'yeas' to all the remaining questions.

GEO. PARKINSON.

Roland, Man.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Every good citizen in Canada owes you a debt of gratitude for giving him a chance to vote on thirteen of the most important questions that can possibly engage our attention. These questions are sure to set people a-thinking along economic lines, and cause them to take an interest in the affairs of government or practical politics. The greatest source of danger among us to-day is not the Anarchist, or the Socialist, or the special favor seekers that besiege our Legislatures, but the indifference and ignorance of the masses of the people on matters of government and public policy, and your questions are sure to have a tendency to cause people to think. What a pity other papers would not try to enlist the interest of their readers in these all-important matters.

All over Canada the masses are feeling hard toward their government, and saying bitter things about our public men. Instinctively they feel wronged and aggrieved, and they also feel that governments are to blame for the wrongs that exist. They are right. While it is labor that produces the wealth of Canada, it is the government that effects the distribution of that wealth unjustly, so that the idle, but privileged few reap millions by ploughing the backs of those who toil. Instead of governments securing equality before the law to even the humblest, they seem to be in a conspiracy with the rich and powerful, to plunder the masses, keep them hard up, and

dupe of some monster in iniquity.

To No. 13 I will say I am in favor of the abolition of the brewery and the distillary as the only step to the abolition of the bar. If I want to kill a tree, and quickly, I don't trim off the tips of the branches. I cut it down and cast it into the fire. I don't want to punish the poor drunkard, but the man who made him drunk and robbed him of his money and his manhood.

Let these men go to work and produce something for the good of the nation and humanity, grow wheat, for instance, and see how long they would be satisfied with present conditions as we in the West see and feel. However, though we are not getting a fair and square deal as we would like it, we feel that the day is coming when we will also feel that all great reforms to come in Canada will somehow sprout in the middle west, and I say without fear of contradiction that you, sir, with your life for all that is fair and just, have had a big lot to do in starting the West in the right direction. There are, to my mind, only a few papers necessary for the farmers in the West; first is his church paper, second is the Montreal 'Witness,' third is the Winnipeg 'Tribune,' and the fourth is, of course, the 'Grain Growers' Guide.' What do you think of my choice?

As a boy I read the 'Witness' in the old home on the Ottawa. It was sent to me from home for a long time. I subscribed for a time, and hard times made me give it up. I intended for years to renew for it, but put off till last year. The 'Guide' spoke and I got it. You speak with long experience and knowledge of men and governments. The 'Guide,' like all papers, having an interest in any particular thing or object, speaks for that. I like the fearless way it goes after the interests, whose interest is not mine (selfish, eh?) Well, I am only a western farmer, and I know what I got, and who gave it to me, and I don't pity that man in the East who skinned me every way he could conceive of doing so. When the 'Guide' gets after him, I say go for him 'Guide,' he is no friend of mine, nor yours, nor of the West. Some day we will bring him to his senses that a square deal we'll have, and ask no favors. We know now, as things are in the East, they can't live without us, but they must be willing to leave us enough to live on, or in a very short time we won't deal. We are getting that way. Can you, sir, blame us? We are willing to deal, but on a basis of fair exchange. Not 25 to 50 cents per bushel less for our wheat than it is worth, and pay $130 more for an 8-ft. binder than it costs to produce. We have about fixed the elevator monopoly, but we have only started to right things. Organized farmers, we are the old men of the West to-day who 30 years ago came from the East to open up the wheat belt in Manitoba. Our boys and girls are the ones to carry on the battle in the future, and don't fear but it will go on. So the sooner the monopolists of the East see to it that they get less hoggish, some day they may be too late to do their part in building up a great harmonious Canada, and no one is to blame but themselves. If strife lasts much longer north, south, east and west must be our outlets, or we will close that eastern spout sure. Then what? You have tried to warn them. If it happens they cannot blame you. R. R. FINDLAY.

Saskatoon.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have been a reader of the good old 'Witness' since 1854. My father and mother came to this country in the same ship along with the venerable John Dougall, first publisher of the 'Witness.' May you be long spared to carry on the good work in which you are engaged.

JAMES RENNIE.

Rockburn.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am inclosing this note along with the ballots, I think you ought to have given us a better way of expressing our opinion on naval matters, by giving us a chance to say whether we want a navy at all or not.

I find among the rural population a very decided opposition to a navy of any kind at the present time. We, as farmers, cannot get help for either love or money, and that is one prominent feature in the high cost of living. The farms on that account are not producing near what they should do. Notwithstanding that, we are asked to establish a navy which would take the flower of our young men and tie them up as non-producers. I do not think Parliament has any mandate from the electors for such an expenditure, as they propose. If that $35,000,000 were expended in promoting a great peace movement throughout the world what a blessing it might be to humanity, and sentiment is developing along that line very rapidly.

What a proud position Canada would hold in leading such a movement as that. Again, if that sum were devoted to developing our young country in the way of commerce, in canals, railways and agricultural development, what a blessing it might prove in reducing the high cost of living for suffering humanity.

My opinion is that the military spirit is carrying us off our feet at present.

Yours, etc., WM. AMOS.

Woodstock.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Canada needs a navy as much as a cat needs four tails.

WM. T. MARIN.

Eastman, Que.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—While voting no on question No. 5, I am in favor of a small duty, only, say 5 percent., to cover the cost of maintaining the necessary customs officials.

6. As the Dominion of Canada depends on the customs for a large part of its revenue, I am in favor of sufficient reduction to encourage a large importation.

9. I am in favor of private railway ownership with Government control of rates.

10. I am in favor of all widows and wives of male voters and all women owning property having votes, but would not grant spinsters, without property a vote. J. W. H.

Bassano, Alberta.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In regard to your 'Witness' referendum, I should like to say in regard to No. 1 (a) that I am strongly in favor of an emergency contribution, as I understand that that is its real meaning and purpose. Should we as a nation put this off for any length of time it may be too late, either to contribute or to build, as we may have nothing left to be "I with or for. No. 1-(b), Yes. It is not too late or too soon to commence on a permanent basis.

No. 2 reads wrong, means right, but is much misunderstood.

No. 10, I think this is really a dangerous proposition, as we think it is only too likely to be the means of dividing wife against husband, and vice versa, but by all means, give it to the widow and spinster. CALEB JONES.

Calgary, Alta.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Please to allow as an explanation a word or two in addition to the list of subjects voted upon. First. My reason for voting 'no' on both A and B of No. 1, is that the nations are becoming armament and dreadnought crazy. The United States pays every year six dollars and fifty cents per capita for war material and expenses. England pays twelve dollars and fifty cents per capita, and Germany pays eighteen dollars and fifty cents per capita per annum. The most of this (for the most part) needless expenditure of means comes out of the pockets of the poor working people. I don't think this is right, and I don't think that Canada needs a navy. Nos. 2 and 3 will explain themselves when I say that the different parts of the British Empire should be on the best of terms with each other. As to Nos. 4 and 5, it is an outrage to be obliged to pay twenty-five cents per bushel on potatoes, or twenty-five dollars per head on horses going from Canada to the United States, yet I would not advocate for one moment the free passage of United States made agricultural implements into Canada; there should be a reasonable charge both ways, but no 'tit for tat' work about it. I don't see how any one who sees and thinks could fail to vote 'yes' on No. 8. A tax on improvements deals a death blow to thrift and energy, and encourages idleness and lazy indifference to one's home surroundings; it also lets the idle rich man with his hundreds or thousands of acres of unimproved land off with an inconsiderable amount of taxation, while the energetic thrifty man with a little home is taxed inordinately because of his improvements. This is altogether wrong; he should be encouraged and not discouraged, as his improvements are a benefit to others as well as to himself. So far as No. 9 goes, I believe that the railways already owned by the Government are quite sufficient considering the amount of grabbing and scheming for positions at election time. No. 10. Yes, by all means; because the women would vote out rum and other soul and home destroying evils quickly if they had the franchise. I also believe that the sole reason why some men don't want the franchise extended to the other sex is that they don't want these soul and home destroying curses and evils done away with on account of the unholy gains coming from them. Nos. 11 and 12 need no comment from me. I marked No. 13 yes, because I think every one should vote as they pray.

J. KIER THOMPSON (Ph.D.).

Ross Corner, P.E.I.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Just a few words on your plebiscite ballot.

1. (a) I am in favor of a contribution of great battleships to the Imperial navy, because I believe that world politics are such that Britain's right to supremacy is being tested in a bloodless war, a war of resources, and that when the other nations perceive that the whole Empire is united this race of battleship building will be stopped. As a permanent policy for Canada I would say most emphatically 'No.'

1. (b). I am opposed to a Canadian navy because it would have a tendency to separate Canada from the Empire. Canada will achieve her greatest good, I believe, as part of the British Empire. For a permanent naval policy I have a vision of a confederation of the various units of the Empire in a federal government in England, each dominion sending a representation according to population, and the government having control of all imperial, but only imperial, affairs, leaving the greatest amount possible of autonomy to each dominion or country within the Empire. The Roman Empire, as organized by Augustus, was strong because of unity, but weak because of centralization of government.

4. By natural products, I understand, minerals and timber. The products of the farm and the sea doubtless belong to this class, but they are in a finished state when harvested by man. I have voted 'No' to this question because I believe our wealth in mine and forest can be and should be completely manufactured in Canada and not shipped out in the rough to give employment to foreign artisans in foreign lands. May I suggest a division of that question thus:

Are you in favor of free trade in the products of the forest and mine?

Are you in favor of free trade in the products of the farm and the sea?

10. I have voted against extending the franchise to women, not because I think they are not brainy enough, but because I believe it is not part of their work. Man has his place in human society and woman has her place, and I find that those who are the truest women do not want the franchise. I meet and talk with many, and they say that they believe it would unsex them and that is my own opinion and only strengthened from the newspaper items I see regarding women politicians.

13. I would not only abolish the bar, but the whole liquor business. There is little use abolishing the bar if the brewery is to continue. O. K.

London, Ont.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I think that the question you are putting before us to-day are very important, and I am convinced that the time has come to have a Canadian navy and not just pull on mother's apron strings for ever. It will be the pride of the home land.

W. W. ARCHIBALD.

Venn, Sask.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In enclosing my voting list I take the liberty of explaining my general position.

So long as Canada remains in the Empire, it should take its share of defence, and not sponge on the old land any longer. From my own experiences in Germany and from the fact that those at the head of affairs in England, who are opposed to war on principle are yet compelled to spend increasing sums in war preparation, seeing danger, it is no' for us in Canada to sit in smug content, but send help in time.

I am not in favor of reciprocity with one nation outside of the Empire, but would advocate free trade with all, impartially, thus avoiding possible misunderstanding. Yours sincerely.

E. CHAMBERS.

Winnipeg.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—You ask in the 'Witness' if we are in favor of the abolition of the bar. Certainly we are if it will do any good, but as long as it is allowed to be manufactured, will it not be sold? As long as the drug stores are allowed to sell it for medicine it will be sold. It will, I am thinking, be a failure, like the Scott Act. I know the Scott Act is a failure here. The lawyers have made the most money out of it. You should strike at the root of the matter and abolish the manufacture of it. As we look at our old and our young men going down to drunkard's graves we cry how long, oh, Lord! How long will this evil remain on the earth! Are there not enough of God-fearing men to rise up and put it down? We read of nation's going to ruin with drink, and find that the Czar of Russia is the greatest rum seller in the world. One reason that it is left to drag down its millions is that the rich are deriving such an income from it. I know one woman that is head of a W.C.T.U., and her son is a druggist, getting rich on the sale of rum. It seems a mockery. I think all the temperance work is nought if liquor is allowed to be manufactured. I am told that a great many Church of England clergymen are, or have shares, in breweries in England. Is it true? If so, their preaching is also a mockery. Is it to be left to the women to rise up and put it down? Our hearts are desperate enough seeing our husbands and sons falling victims to the nation's curse and shame. B. J. G.

N.B.

BIRTHDAYS.

SUNDAY, MARCH SECOND.

THE HON. ROBERT ROGERS, Minister of Public Works in the Borden Cabinet, is forty-nine years of age to-day. He was born at Lakefield, Que., and went west as a young man, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. From 1899 to 1914 he represented Manitou in the Manitoba Legislature, during most of which time he was Minister of Public Works. On he accession of the Conservatives in 1911, he became Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, taking the present portfolio on the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Monk.

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HIS HONOR W. E. MIDDLETON, puisne judge of the High Court of Justice of Ontario, is fifty-three today, having been born in Toronto on March 2, 1860. He became a barrister in 1885 and practised his profession in Toronto for several years prior to going on the bench. He was regarded as a leader of the provincial bar and was entrusted with many important cases He became a judge in 1910.

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LIEUT.-COL. L. EDYE, who is actively associated with numerous interests here, was born on this date in the year 1848, at Rio de Janeiro. He entered the Royal Marines in 1866 and reached his colonelcy in 1895, retiring in 1897. He saw much service in the Soudan. He is also a barrister and author of two books on military subjects. He is now commissioner in Montreal of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada.

MONDAY, MARCH THIRD.

SIR JOHN MURRAY, the noted scientist, was born on this date in the year 1841, at Cobourg, Ontario. He is known to fame principally by virtue of his work in connection with the Challenger Expedition, 1872-76, which made a physical and biological exploration of the great ocean basins. Sir John Murray became editor of the report on the results of this expedition. He has also taken part in numerous other deep sea investigations, for all of which he was knighted in 1898.

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This is also the birthday of another noted man of science, MR. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, inventor of the telephone, who was born in Edinburgh in 1847. He was educated in Scotland and came to Canada in 1870, where he invented the telephone, while living in Brantford. He has latterly become interested in flying machines, and at his summer residence at Baddeck, N.S., is busy studying out problems of aviation. He has received many honors in connection with his work for science.

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MR. W. S. CALVERT, a prominent Liberal politician, and more recently one of the National Transcontinental Railway Commissioners, was born fifty-four years ago, in Lambton County. He has always taken a prominent interest in politics, beginning with municipal work and entering parliament as M.P. for West Middlesex in 1896. For eight years he was chief Liberal whip, becoming in 1909 Commissioner of the Railway

TUESDAY, MARCH FOURTH.

SENATOR WILLIAM DENNIS, proprietor of the Halifax 'Herald' and 'Mail,' was born in Cornwall, England, on March 4, 1856. He entered the employ of the paper which he now owns in 1875 and with a short intermission, when he worked on the Winnipeg 'Sun,' has been constantly associated with it. He has always taken a keen interest in public affairs and has used his paper to raise money for several causes. He was appointed to the Senate last fall.

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This is also the birthday of MR. FRANK FORD, for several years Deputy Attorney-General of Saskatchewan, and now a leading lawyer in Edmonton. He was born in Toronto forty years ago. He got his start in the office of Mr. Dalton McCarty, to whom he was private secretary. He later served as private secretary to the late Premier A. S. Hardy and the Hon. J. M. Gibson, now Sir John Gibson. He was appointed solicitor to the Treasury of Ontario in 1902, and in 1906 went to Regina as Deputy Attorney-General.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH FIFTH.

This is the natal da yof the HON. L. A. TASCHEREAU, Minister of Public Works and Labor in Quebec, who was born in 1867 at Quebec. He is a member of the famous Taschereau family, one uncle being the late Cardinal Taschereau, another Chief Justice Sir E. Taschereau, and his father a judge of the Supreme Court of Canada. He is also a lawyer and has been a partner of the present Chief Justice, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, and of the Hon. S. N. Parent. He has been a member of the Legislature for Montmorency since 1900 and Minister of Public Works since 1907.

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HIS HONOR JUDGE MADDEN, County Court Judge for Lennox and Addington, was born on March 5, 1850. He is a graduate of the University of Toronto and of Osgoode Hall, and started the practice of law in Napanee in 1878. He received his appointment to the bench in 1903.

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MR. LAWRENCE J. BURPEE, secretary of the Canadian Section of the International Waterways Commission, and previously chief librarian of the Carnegie Library, Ottawa, was also born on this date in the year 1873, his native place being Halifax, N.S. He served as private secretary successively to the Hon. Arthur Dickey, the Hon. David Mills and Sir Oliver Mowat. He was appointed librarian at Ottawa in 1905, and took up his present work in 1912. He is an indefatigable worker and has several books of an historical character to his credit.

THURSDAY, MARCH SIXTH.

MR. GEORGE J. BURY, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway and general manager of its western lines, observes his forty-seventh birthday to-day. He was born and educated in Montreal and entered the service of the C. P. R. as a clerk in the purchasing department in 1883. He has subsequently held many important posts in the operating department, being successively superintendent at Sault Ste. Marie, North Bay, Fort William, Canbrook and Winnipeg. He succeeded Sir William Whyte in his present position in 1911.

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THE HON. JAMES TEETZEL, puisne judge of the High Court of Justice of Ontario, is sixty years of age to-day. He is a native of Elgin County, Ontario, and after being called to the bar practised in Hamilton, where he was for some time a partner of the Lte B. B. Osler. He was for three years mayor of Hamilton. He became a judge in 1903.

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THE HON. HORACE ARCHAMBAULT, of the King's Bench Division, Quebec, is another judge who was born on March 6. He is fifty-six years of age to-day. He became a lawyer in 1878 and practised in Montreal. In 1888 he was called to the Legislative Council and was for some time its Speaker and Attorney-General of the province. He received his present appointment in 1908.

FRIDAY, MARCH SEVENTH.

THE HON. A. G. MACKAY, late leader of the Liberal Opposition in the Ontario Legislature, celebrates his fifty-third birthday to-day. He is a native of Grey county and a graduate of the University of Toronto. For four years he was principal of the Fort Rowan High School, following which he took up the practice of law in Owen Sound. He entered the Legislature in 1903 and became Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Ross Government in 1904. He became leader of the Opposition in 1907, resigning in 1911 to go to western Canada.

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THE HON. CHAMP CLARK, Speaker of the House of Representatives in the United States Congress, and a prominent member of the Democratic party, is sixty-three to-day. He is a native of Kentucky, and in 1875 was called to the bar. He has sat in Congress for many terms and in 1904 was chairman of the Democratic National Convention. In 1912 he was a candidate for the presidential nomination.

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MR. LUTHER BURBANK, the celebrated plant wizard, also observes his birthday to-day. He was the son of a farmer in Massachusetts and was born at Lancaster in 1849. He settled in California in 1875 and carries on experiments at Santa Rosa.

SATURDAY, MARCH EIGHTH.

THE HON. WILLIAM HARDY, of Kingston, is sixty-six years old today. He is known to fame principally through his connection with the Kingston Locomotive Works, of which he was president until last year. He sat for Kingston in the Ontario Legislature from 1892 to 1902, during most of which time he was Commissioner of Public Works. From 1902 to 1911 he represented Kingston in the House of Commons. He is one of Kingston's most prominent citizens.

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MR. D'ARCY SCOTT, Assistant Chief Commissioner of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, is forty-one to-day. He is a son of Sir R. W. Scott, and was born near Ottawa, on March 8, 1872. A barrister by profession, he has practised law in Ottawa since 1895. For some years he was an alderman of the city and then in 1907 he became mayor. He received his present appointment in 1908. As a young man he was a noted athlete and was a particularly expert ta a canoeist.

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PROFESSOR JAMES CAPPON, dean of the Faculty of Arts in Queen's University, was born on this date in the year 1855, in Dundee, Scotland. He came to Queen's as Professor of English Language and Literature in 1888, and is one of the leading members of its faculty. Since its establishment he has been one of the editors of Queen's 'Quarterly,' and e idhs also the author of several books.

PEPPER TALKS.

By George Matthew Adams.

RADIATE.

The most useful body in the heavens is the Sun. It keeps the world out of continual darkness. It Radiates its greatest gift—Light. Also it Radiates its heat—keep this old Earth warm. Take a lesson from the Sun—

Radiate your Influence.

Make it worth Radiating. For it will Radiate whether you want it to or not. No man can run away from his own Charcter. Radiate it to your Friends. Radiate it to your Office Helpers. Radiate it to your Public Position. Radiate it through your own approval, and take to heart the responsibility that gives you the chance to make your Influence.

Radiate your Smiles.

For Smiles and Cheer are the greatest stimulaters in the world. You don't have to speak to Radiate Smiles and Cheer. They shoot their rays of warmth and healing and encouragement from the very lines of your Face and the very movements of your body.

Radiate your Knowledge.

Do it to a high purpose. Knowledge kept is of no value whatever. The only Knowledge worth having is what you give away. The only Knowledge you can possibly get is what other men and women have left for you to take. What Knowledge you get, Radiate.

Radiate your Money.

Earn it honestly and well. Then Radiate it to useful ends. Divide it with the faithful workers who help you make it. Money is a most useless thing in itself. Its total value lies in what it Radiates in helpful enterprises and noble works.

Radiate your Success.

There is nothing so stimulating, to a real Winner, as to hand out the secrets and formulas of Success that he has learned. Nature works in rotation. So does a man's Success. What is your to-day is the other fellow's to-morrow. Your service is to keep the law—to Radiate to-day what came to you yesterday, or the whole rule of life and Success is to Radiate—To Radiate.

WANTED.

WANTED—AT ONCE—ONE THOUSAND MEN OF ALL AGES, up to 90, who re experienced in the art of Smiling. Men who have learned the value of a Smile not only when everything goes along smoothly but those who have learned to Smile when everything goes dead wrong and when it seems as though nothing on earth is worth while. That's the kind of Smilers we want. We want Trained Smilers. We want habitual Smilers — confirmed Smilers, Smilers that have the knack of giving away Smiles. We want Smilers who know how to produce Smiles on the faces of people where no Smiles ever played before. We don't care anything about where you come from or what your business is or how many Ancestors you may have had. You must have the business of Smiling absolutely mastered. And we don't want Smilers who have learned to Smile but a part of the day or on 'set' occasions. We want the Chronic Smilers. We have a job for you. We ask for One Thousand. We really want every one that we can get. We ask for Men Smilers. But we actually want just as many Women Smilers. When do we want them? Now. Where do we want them? Everywhere in this city. Who wants them? Everybody. What for? To make this city the best city on earth to live in. Apply— at your own Home or Living Place, your Office, or on the Street—wherever your Face takes you. But keep your Smile with you. For without it—none need apply.

COURTESY.

To some Courtesy may seem a Lost Art, little worth bringing back. But it is not. Courtesy is one of the Old Line Arts that dies only with the Man or the Business. For the of many a Man and Business has started with it.

Take time to be Courteous.

Emerson once wrote: 'Give a boy address and accomplishments, and you give him the master of Palaces and Fortunes wherever he goes.' Courtesy is of more value to a man than a thousand letters of written recommendations. Courtesy is an asset of more power than Money or Influence.

Take time to be Courteous.

few years ago, a young man named Wallace stood behind a Railway office window in Oil City, Pennsylvania, as a Ticket Agent. But he didn't stay there ALL the time. When he saw a chance to render a Courteous favor by delivering tickets direct to a customer, he delivered the tickets. Also, he sought out new ways of giving service. Business grew. A bigger job came after him. Then a bigger one. To-day still a young man, he is General Passenger Agent for the entire Erie Railway. He maybe its President some day. All through Courtesy.

Take time to be Courteous.

Courtesy lightens the burdens of toil. Courtesy demands respect. Courtesy is a little brother to Opportunity and follows her around through the hours of the busy day. Courtesy always leads a man higher up.

Take time to be Courteous.

The Courteous Office Boy, the Courteous Clerk, the Courteous Stenographer, the Courteous Manager, the Courteous Leader at big tasks—whoever heard of such a one not growing, not climbing into bigger things? Think over these things. For it is tremendously worth while to—

Take time to be Courteous.

AIM.

Have a definite purpose—Aim.

The secret of all Winning is the unyielding fight towards a definite Ideal or Plan. A man with a set Aim and the courage to pursue in its path cannot Fail. In fact, what you Aim to be, you already are.

Have a definite purpose—Aim.

The first efforts of John Keats were laughed to scorn by his critics, but he paid no attention to them, for he was certain of his ability and hardly was the ink on their criticisms dry before he handed them his marvellous poem 'Endymion.' 'I was never afraid of failure,' said he, 'for I would sooner fail than not be among the greatest.' And yet Keats, with a world fame, was but twenty-six years of age when he died—a mere boy.

Have a definite purpose—Aim.

Washington lost more battles than he won. But his Aim for Independence was achieved. People marvel at the election to the Presidency of Woodrow Wilson — a Schoolmaster. But those who know the man, know that he has been preparing for this exalted office for a quarter of a century —not Aiming at the Office merely—but the ability to FILL it. His Aim was to merit the Task—not the Honor alone.

Have a definite purpose—Aim.

There are no 'Lucky Dogs.' Winners are just the Workers with an Aim—that's all. The Successful business men of this city—the largest number of them—had nothing to begin with but a single Aim. What is their story now? The magnificent blocks, and great enterprises that make this city what it is. Have you an Aim? You only need One big central Aim. Get it without delay. Then follow it consistently and courageously. For it is better to Aim at one great task and complete it acceptably and with Honor, than to split your Aims into a dozen different Aims and win in none.

Have a definite purpose—Aim.

WAIT.

Learn to Wait.

Not idly, with the spirit of Busyness in your system working itself out into some useful Endeavor. For to know HOW to Wait is to master one of the greatest secrets of Success.

Learn to Wait.

The parents of Balzac were wealthy. The son at the age of twenty announced his determination to become an Author. 'But,' urged his Father, 'do you not know that in literature a man must be either king or hodman?' 'Very well,' replied the young man, 'I'll be king!' He was, therefore, abandened to a rude garret, where for ten years he labored against the fiercest poverty and obstacles. But his Waiting and Work won. Balzac will remain among the great in literature.

Learn to Wait.

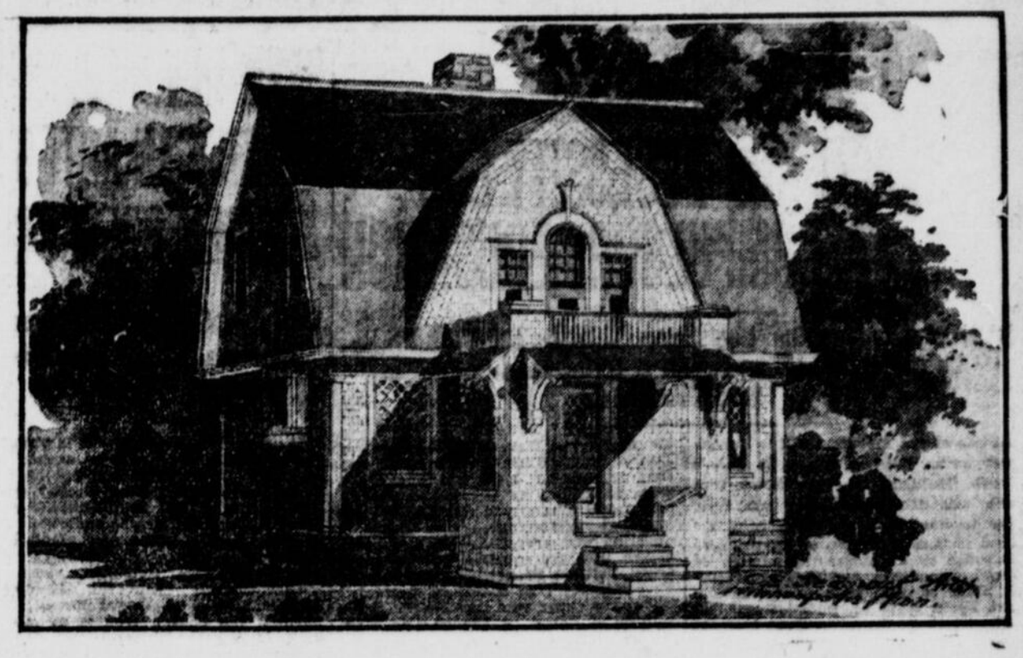
To Wait, intelligently, is ability in itself of the rarest sort. For it is a quality imbedded in Fortitude, Self Mastery and Will.

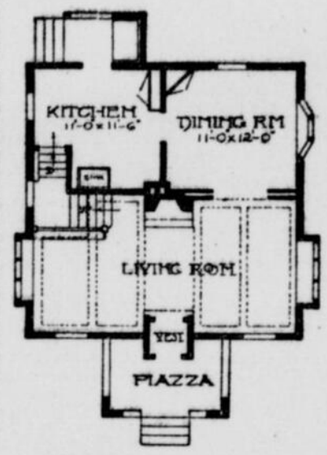
Learn to Wait.

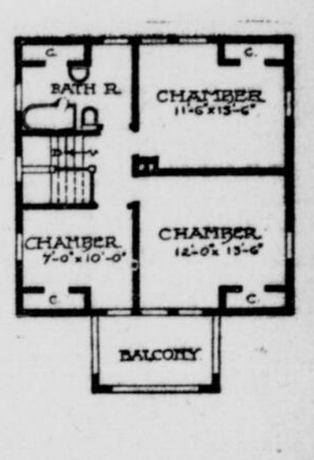
You hold a humble position. You are restless. You see others of less ability and brains passing you. Wait. The prizes of life seem to you to be unevenly distributed Wait. The click and glare of Gold and Silver play songs to your senses. But Wait. Do more than you are paid for in real work and conscientious Effort. Conquer the Trifles. Reap the respect of your Superiors. Wait. And your rise to power shall be as the rise to power of the men and women who have made this world what it is.

Learn to Wait.

A Cosy Seven Room Cottage







A cottage of seven rooms, built in snug form as shown by the illustration, is the most economical way in which the same amount of space can be obtained. The plan is also well adapted to a small lot. The gambrill form of roof keeps the low cottage appearance of the house and requires the smallest amount of material. The second story floor space is not as large as the first story, but the rooms are kept full height and square ceilings. The slight cornices require small amount of mill work and are easy to keep in repair and inexpensive to build. This cottage has the large living room across the front as its leading feature, with a wide central fireplace, and stairs leading to the second story, these stairs have the combination feature with short section from the kitchen leading to the main platform. The basement stairs are underneath, with grade entrance. The kitchen is conveniently arranged with cupboards, and although not large is ample in size for the house. There is a small rear porch with enclosed space for refrigerator. This house can be nicely built and finished complete, in most localities, with small hot air furnace and plumbing, for a sum not exceeding $2,200. There is a good birch floor in the first story and the woodwork is of Washington fir, stained. The second story being neatly finished in pine, and painted floor of fir. There is a full base ent under the house, reached from the grade entrance.

The exterior is covered with shingles and stained brown with all the trimmings white and the roof shingles dark sienna brown. The three chambers have closets for each and windows on each side, affording ample light and ventilation. There is a good bath room over the kitchen. The one central chimney accommodates the kitchen, furnace and fireplace.

REBELLION IS STILL SEETHING IN MEXICO

The Capital City is Cut Off by Rail From the United States.

FEDERALS CONFRONTED WITH AGGRAVATED TASK

Grave Situation in Sonora State, Which is Overrun By Bandits.

Mexico City, Feb. 28. — An attack on the rebel governor of Aguascalientos, Alberto Fuentos D, will probably be opened to-day by a force of government troops under General Carlos Garcia Hidalgo. The state capital, Aguascalientos, has been surrounded by government troops, who last night began a siege. Governor Funtes D, who absolutely refures to recognize President Huerta's Government, has taken up his position in the government palace, in the centre of the city, where he is surrounded by a force of state troops much inferior in numbers and armament to the army commanded by General Hidalgo. The federal commander early this morning asked for final instructions from the central administration before beginning the attack.

The isolation of Mexico City from the United States by mail is complete. The train service south of Aguascallientos, on the Mexican Central line, owing to the occupation of that city by Governor Alberto Fuentis D and his rebel followers, has been entirely annulled, while the presence of another rebel force at Saltillo, in Coahuila, prevents the operation of trains to the north over the National Railway lines. The roads to Tampico are also interrupted, thus making a detour by way of that port from the United States to this city impossible.

Ramos Martinez, who for several months conducted semi-official negotiations for peace between the late President Francisco Madero and Emiliano Zapata, says that Zapata doubtless will surrender and co-operate with the central government, but that the rebel leader is waiting for Senor Martinez to be appointed as an official messenger to him from Provisional President Huerta's Government. He believes the Government will commission him as intermediary to carry out the new negotiations immediately.

The private secretary of Provisional President Huerta declared last night that the situation in the State of Sonora was grave. Bandits, he said, were overrunning portion of the state, and many families resident in the city of Hermosillo were abandoning the city, fearing an attack.

Governor Jose M. Maytorena has abandoned the governorship of the state, which has since been assumed by Ignacio Pesqueira. Maytorena says he will take command of the forces now being organized to sustain him, in opposition to the central administration, which he still refuses to recognize.

The body of former President Madero is to be interred to-day in the cemetery at his old home at San Pedro de Los Pinos, in the State of Coahuila.

CANADIAN MISSIONARY'S WIFE DIES OF SMALLPOX

Winnipeg, Feb. 28.—Word has been received here of the death from smallpox at Chung King, China, of Mrs. Ernest Hibbard, formerly Miss Maud Marlow, of the Deaconess Home, Winnipeg, and well-known here. Her husband was a member of the last party of Methodist missionaries from Canada to China.

Spanked all Evil From Carnegie

New York, Feb. 27.—Mrs. Nancy Harris, who did such effective work in spanking Andrew Carnegie when he was a boy that she has been on his pension list for several years will celebrate her ninety-sixth birthday tomorrow, still in good health, at the home of her daughter in Jersey City.

The now retired ironmaster was a telegraph messenger boy in Pittsburg when Mrs. Harris lived there near him. The young Carnegie had a penchant for sliding down the bannisters of the front porch of the Harris home. At last Mrs. Harris' patience became exhausted, and after a chase she seized the lad and, laying him across her knee, spanked him thoroughly. Mrs. Harris had often declared that this saved the lad from coming to a bad end. Incidentally, it has reacted with comfort to her in her old age because since recalling the incident several years ago, Mr. Carnegie has been sending her $10 a month.

MUSIC TAUGHT FREE

Home Instruction

Special Offer to Readers of the 'Witness.'

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

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

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

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

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

Write to-day for the free booklet, which explains everything. It will convince you and cost you nothing. Address your letter or postal card to International Institute of Music, 96 Fifth Ave., Dept. 394 D., New York, N.Y.

ENGINE BARGAINS

3 H.P. Guarantee make, $50.
5 H.P. American make, $60.
4-6 H.P. Guarantee, $75.
7 H.P. Defiance, $100.
7 H.P. Racine, $75.
5-H.P. 4-Cycle, $100.
12-16 H.P. Fairbanks Speed Engine.
20 H.P. 4-Cycle Craig, heavy duty.
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4 H.P. Stationary, Fairbanks.
4 H.P. International Stationary.
6 H.P. for Land and Water use.
6-7½ H.P. Guarantee, $90.
Pumping Engine, Small Farm Engine, and about 10 other Marine Engines, all rebuilt and in good order.

GUARANTEE MOTOR CO., 369 Bay Street North, Hamilton, Ont.

NEWS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

FRENCH PRESBYTERIANS INSIST ON NECESSITY FOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION

Would Like to See Our Legislators Take Up the Task a Little More Bravely and With a Little Less Political Prudence.

At one of the meetings of the French Presbyterian Convention, at St. John's Church, Montreal, it was shown that those who are deliberating are fully alive to the situation which they are called to face by reason of the changes demanded by an increasing number of French-Canadians, and they are forming plans to cope with this situation. Prof. Bieler gave an instructive Bible study, based on the miraculous draught of fishes, and pointed out that as Christ ordered his disciples to launch out into the deep, the workers should also launch out and display an ambitious zeal for the triumph of the Gospel in French Canada. We should not be afraid of new methods, and should secure more and more the co-operation of laymen.

The Rev. D. V. Amaron opened the discussion on the burning question of educational reform, and especially in its bearing on compulsory and free education. He said that the wind of reform is blowing. A new school has arisen among the French-Canadians, which is adding every day to its numbers, and those who belong to it have made up their minds to persevere in the work of educational reform, upon which their heart is set. So far, all attempts to silence them have failed; they continue to bring to light the weak points in the educational system of the Province of Quebec, and show a better way. The French Protestant educationalists, whilst acknowledging the good work done by the Liberal Government now in power, would wish to see our legislators take up the task a little more bravely and with a little less political prudence. There s no use waiting the good-will of the hierachy to introduce the educational reforms the people clamor for. Compulsory education we should have; it would not be a panacea, but would be one step in the right direction. Careless, shiftless, ignorant parents ourht to be made to send their children to school.

MUST FACE EDUCATIONAL QUESTION.

At the meeting of the Legislature, when Dr. Finnie's Bill was submitted, the Premier and his supporters took the ground that Protestants did not want the enactment of a law such as the bill contemplated. This was but a makeshift, and the speaker expressed the hope that this convention would put itself on record as approving of and asking for the enactment of a law making elementary education compulsory, which was done at the evening session. The question was taken up by several members of the convention. The Rev. J. W. Tanner, superintendent of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, said that we must face resolutely the question of Protestant education for both French and English in our province. There were 1,300 Protestant children in Roman Catholic schools because of the lack of schools. We must carry on our missionary work more and more on educational lines. Prof. Bieler said that he shared these views. He was of opinion that the Central Pointe-au-Trembles School has reached the limit of its ability to cope with the educational problem, and other schools of a similar character are imperatively needed, one for the Quebec region and one west of Montreal. The question was also raised as to whether the whole French elementary work of the Presbyterian Church should not be placed under the educational committee, which has charge of the Pointe-au-Trembles schools, thus securing unity of action. At the evening session of the convention, when there was a large gathering of French Protestant forces, the following resolutions, moved by Mr. A. B. Cruchet, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Amaron, were unanimously adopted: Mr. Cruchet said that French Protestantism should give no uncertain sound on so vital a question. The Rev. Mr. Cruchon added that we should not be satisfied until we have national schools in the true sense of the word, non-sectarian, but of a Christian character. Protestants have no desire for Godless schools.

NOT MOVING RAPIDLY ENOUGH.

The workers of the French branch of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, whilst rejoicing at the advance made these last few years in the domain of education, regret that the Province of Quebec still lags behind the others, and does not move in the direction of needed reforms as rapidly as the friends of progress would wish. They are fully convinced that the time has come to enact a law making elementary education obligatory for the children of this province, irrespective of nationality and creed, and they believe that they give expression to the convictions of the vast majority of the French Protestants of the country, and express the ordered hope that at the next meeting of the Legislature the Government may enact a law making elementary education compulsory and free. This convention also expresses the hope that l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, and the Polytechnique School of Montreal, may remain what they have been from the start, and now are national institutions, free from clerical control, and protests most energetically against the proposal to place the munder the control of Laval University, thus giving them a sectarian character.

The Rev. W. T. Halpenny, superintendent of colportage under the Bible Society, gave a most interesting and inspiring address on the work of colportage. He said that God's work is the power the world needs. Never in the Province of Quebec had there been a greater thirst for the Bible. Where one copy was sold a few years ago, five can now be sold. There is a spirit of independence among the people, which opens doors to those who distribute the Bible. Mr. L. Domenjoz, a colporteur of the society, said that whilst the work was still difficult, he found it easier to sell the Bible, and the library on St. Catherine street, under the care of the society, was a most effective agency. The following resolution was adopted: 'The convention, having heard with interest the reports by Mr. Halpenny and Mr. Domenjoz, expresses its gratitude for the faithful work carried on by the Bible Society, and its desire that its agents and the pastors and missionaries may more and more co-operate in the carrying on of the work of evangelization.

Before a large congregation at the evening session, the convention took up the question, 'Why am I a Protestant?' The Rev. Dr. Amaron, of Quebec, was the first speaker. He said that it was no doubt because they were assembled as citizens of French origin and in a city where the French language predominates that such a question was proposed. We are often asked, said the speaker, how it came about that we French-Canadians were Protestants. Was it not an anomaly? Such has been the teaching of the Church of Rome. A French-Canadian, who became a Protestant, lost his nationality. This theory is discarded by thousands of intelligent men, who demand that French Protestants occupy the place to which they have a right in the development of the affairs of the nation. Dr. Amaron affirmed that Protestantism is not a mere negation. The reformation was a great historical result, after long years of preparation. It is the product of a vital principle. The new religious and spiritual creation born of the protest of the Diet of Spires, has proved clearly that the movement was inspired by this principle, which God has fertilized. It is not the product of the individual reason or of innate powers in man. It comes from God, it is a divine graft, which has renewed the Church of God and made it capable of bearing good fruit.

The speaker gave four reasons why so many French-Canadians had become and were becoming Protestants: Because they can no longer be deprived of the inestimable privilege of possessing and reading the word of God; because the Church of Rome had departed from many of the fundamental truths of the Bible; because they had become acquainted with the history of their country, and had seen what the French race had suffered at the hands of Romanism; because the moral and spiritual results of Romanism are not of an encouraging nature. Protestantisms with its imperfections leads souls to higher planes of spirituality and good life.

The Rev. S. J. Rey followed by an inspiring address. He said he was a Protestant because Jesus Christ was. He protested against the formalism of the Jewish religion, and insisted that it should make way for a spiritual religion. He is the same to-day, and lives to protest against all religions which consist in forms and ceremonies. Christ's religion was one of love. The speaker also protested against the supposed evolution of Christianity, which had produced Romanism. Truth cannot be changed. Repentance, regeneration faith are the same. The portrait given us of Christ by the apostles is very different from that which Rome has given to the world.

NEW ORGANIZATION OF MISSION WORK.

At the morning session the Rev. J. W. Tanner gave an interesting address on the new organization of mission work in Canada. French work now forms part of the Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church. When the General Assembly appointed this board the French work was duly considered and several members were chosen because of their intimate knowledge of the French problem. The work of French Canadian evangelization is safe under the present administration.

The Rev. Dr. Amaron said that at the last convention the delegates pledged themselves to do all in their power to secure a contribution towards the missionary budget of the Presbyterian Church. He was glad to report that in the Presbytery of Quebec all the French missions have sent the sum allocated to them and most of them have exceeded the amount. In the Presbytery of Montreal all the missions but one, which has been in special circumstances, have also contributed to the budget. Likewise in the Ottawa Presbytery all have contributed. The convention expressed great satisfaction at such gratifying results.

The question was discussed freely by the convention, and the conclusion arrived at is that a new era is opening for French Protestantism in liberality and missionary effort.

SAYS MILLER MAY SUE FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—Mr. A. E. Harvey, K.C., chief counsel for Mr. R. C. Miller, Canada's prisoner of state, who has been consulting the authorities, says he has the opinion of the best criminal lawyer in Canada that Parliament may be sued for false imprisonment, as the imprisonment of Mr. Miller is without authority.

The initial proceedings to be taken on behalf of the prisoner, however, are likely to be in the nature of a writ of habeas corpus, which will be sought with the purpose of securing Miller's release.

TWO PROVINCIAL MINISTERS ILL.

The illness of Mr. Charles Lanctot, Assistant Attorney-General, makes the second member of the Quebec Government who has had to give up work, the Hon. C. R. Devlin being confined to bed for several weeks. Mr. Lanctot's illness is so serious that he has gone to New York to consult an expert. He was accompanied on the journey by the Hon. L. J. A. Taschereau, Minister of Public Works, who was able to make the pleasing announcement that the Hon. Mr. Devlin was well on the way to recovery.

LAVALTRIE WANTS BRIDGE.

On arriving in Montreal last week, Mr. Taschereau was met by a deputation representing the people of Lavaltrie, who asked the Government to build a bridge across the Assomption River at Lacote. This deputation consisted of the Hon. L. P. Berard, Arthur Ecrement, ex-M.P., Jos. Lafontaine, ex-M.P.P., and the Mayor and parish priest of Lavaltrie. A promise that the work would be carried out was made by the minister.

SAYS REV. MR. FLANAGAN ACTED UNDER PRESSURE

Rev. Dr. Symonds Discusses Montreal Church Controversy at London, Ont.

London, Ont., Feb. 26.— It is strange that a sensation should be caused by an Anglican clergyman preaching the Gospel of Christ, in a Presbyterian Church. It is hard to understand why there should be any commotion regarding such a matter of small importance.',

The Rev. Dr. Symonds, vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, Montreal, thus expressed himself regarding the church trouble at Montreal, to a press represenative at the residence of the Rev. R. W. Norwood, rector of Memorial Church (and formerly of Trinity Church, Montreal), at which place he is stoping during his visit in London.

Dr. Symonds gave a frank statement of the whole case, with practically no recriminations against any party to the controversy.

'Some years ago I was invited to preach for the Rev. Dr. Barclay in one of the largest Presbyterian churches in Montreal,' he stated 'I consulted the chancellor of the diocese as to the canon law governing such matters and was informed by him that there was no canon of the church forbidding me to preach in the Presbyterian church or any other church However, I was fully aware of the question of etiquette in his matter, and asked the Rev Dr Carmichael, Bishop Coadjutor, in whose parish the Presbyterian church was located, for permission to preach there He refused and I did not accept the invitation

'Some time ago I was invited to preach in the Presbyterian church in St Giles' parish, and asked the Rev. Mr. Flanagan, rector of the parish, for permission. As there was no canonical law against it, he gave his permission, and I made the engagement. The fact that I was going to preach in this church caused some controversy in his congregation, and pressure was brought to bear upon him to refuse to grant me permission.

'Two days before I was to preach Mr. Flanagan did withdraw his permission, but I told him that on the strength of his former offer I had made the engagement, and was going to keep it. I did so, although His Lordship Bishop Farthing advised me against it. He did not forbid me to preach. Since that time a controversy has been waged regarding my action. I want my position settled. It has now reached a stage where it must and should be settled. The controversy between His Lordship and myself has been entirely friendly. It is simply a question of straightening this matter out so that we may know what action to take in the future. I have not heard from His Lordship for some time, as I have been out of the city.

'For my own part I am absolutely convinced that there is no canon law against my action. I have discovered nothing myself, and I have the opinion of the chancellor of the diocese that there is no such a canon'

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY BILL THROWN OUT

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—By an almost unanimous vote the Railway Committee of the House of Commons to-day killed Mr. W. H. Bennett's bill respecting the Canada Central Railway.

The promoters proposed to bring a line from Montreal to Midland, and, because of an agreement with the Carillon and Grenville Railway, claimed a land grant of 600,000 acres given to that company by the provinces of Ontario and Quebec sixty years ago.

Mr. C. N. Armstrong appeared on behalf of English bondholders, who have invested $1,500,000 in the project on the strength of this land grant. He failed to convince the committee, however, that the land grants were still valid.

The members were almost unanimously of the opinion that the company had no legal claim and handled the bill without mercy. When the vote was called only two or three voices were railed in support of it.

At the former meeting of the committee, when the bill was talked out, the Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways, described the claims of the promoters as an 'outrage.'

THE COMPANIES CASE.

Question Turns on Whether Provincial Objects Were Intended as Territorial.

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—The proper interpretation of two words in the British North America Act was debated yesterday afternoon during the hearing of the companies' case in the Supreme Court. The Dominion Government finished the presentation of its case in the morning, and Mr. F. H. Chrysler, K.C., commenced his argument for the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

The two words in question are 'provincial objects,' and they are used to define the sort of companies over which the provinces have incorporating jurisdiction. Practically the whole present case rests on the meaning that was in the minds of the Fathers of Confederation who framed the act back in 1867, when they inserted these words in the act.

Mr. Chrysler urged that as the act was a state not a legal document it would necessarily have wide meanings, and contended that 'provincial' applied not to territory but to provincial powers.

Mr. Chrysler, in justifying the intervention of his principals in the proceedings, explained that Canadian manufacturers were in the position of patients over whom the physicians—the federal and provincial authorities—were engaged in a dispute. It was quite consonant with the eternal fitness of things that the manufacturers should make their voice heard in proceedings which were of such vital interest to them.

Minister on Suffragettes Scathing Denunciation.

Menace to Well-being of the Empire, Says the Rev. R. L. Ballantyne.

The woman suffrage movement received a scathing denunciation from the Rev. R. L. Ballantyne, preaching at Malsonneuve Presbyterian Church on Sunday, Feb. 23. Militant suffragettes, he said, should be turned back from our shores as undesirable. The text he preached from was 'Martha was cumbered with much serving.'

'The tendency of the day in which we live,' he said, 'is to copy Martha. The intense activity of the age is producing a class of women that are cumbered with much serving, not at home, but in committee rooms and other public places of resort.

'These women are doubtless clever and extremely fluent in talk; they can give public rebuke, exhort, and on the hustings, make political speeches, canvass from door to door, equally with the most clever and polished politician, and can courageously withstand public criticism and reproach. It would seem as though they courted chastisement and imprisonment. In fact, they are never cool, but when in hot water, and never sleep, but as a top on the spin.

'A second reason for the suffragette movement is found among the idle rich, who having tapped every other source of excitement turned their attention to the cry, "Votes for Women." They had an insatiable passion for something new, something exciting, and in this movement have found a magnificent theme for intense excitement.

AS RESULT OF DISAPPOINTMENT.

'A third reason is found in the fact that many were disappointed in their social standing and life, and turned to this new movement hoping thereby to gain at least a cheap notoriety. The full grown militant suffragette has now become a serious menace to the well being of the Empire. Property, and even the lives, of prominent men are endangered. They believe the best way to get recognition as voters is by smashing windows, destroying mail matter, mobbing Parliament, and even by dynamiting the home of a prominent member of Parliament, punching the Prime Minister of Great Britain and threatening the most dire things for the future. They are trying to force the hands of the Government by their bad works instead of by their good works.

'Would it not be a more sane way of procedure, he asked, to prove to the Government by their good works that things would still be better had they votes? Let them use the magnificent opportunities that are now at their hand, of editing and spreading the best of literature. Let them work through the agency of the Church, which is boundless in its scope for uplifting of humanity—and the state. Let them exhaust all that can be accomplished through the social and moral reform organizations which are to-day hampered for enthusiastic and sane workers.

'Let them stop doing aristocratic slum work going down with kid gloves. The poorer and the more unfortunate class has not and never will stand for this. What they want is the warm hand and the heart to heart talk. There would be no slums if suffragettes had undertaken slum work with the same enthusiasm as they have in attempting to get votes.



THE REV. R. L. BALLANTYNE.

'It is not the number of hours that make a country great but the kind of homes' he added 'not the number of mothers and daughters, but the kind of mothers and daughters. The welfare of the British Empire must ever depend upon the number of homes within her borders—but the kind of homes. What kind of homes shall we have if the mothers and future mothers are ever on the street, in committee rooms, jostling and roughing it with men on all public political platforms?

GREATEST GOOD DONE IN THE HOME.

'It is in the home where woman can do her greatest and best work—for God and country—to give up her home and influence, to obtain votes and political positions would be to drop the bone for the shadow. In the home, if she be a true woman, she rules as queen, swaying a sceptre for righteousness that cannot be circumscribed; her sway is undisputed.

'It is in the home where public sentiment is engendered, and the mothers and daughters determine largely what that sentiment will be. Good or bad, healthy or unhealthy, every woman is an unconscious voter as every poll. Had we an eye to see, we could discern in every ballot the hand of woman marking. For man, whether he admits it or not, is influenced in the representative he votes for by his home sentiment.

If, therefore, our mothers and sisters are to jostle with men in all public affairs, where are we to look for a healthy public sentiment.'

The militant suffragette should be, by our authorities, treated as an undesirable, and turned back from our shores with the command not to return until she learns to have better manners. In Canada the suffragette movement can scarcely be said to have a being—at least, it is in its infancy. Now is the time for every pulpit in the land, every law-abiding society, every government, to pronounce against it, and call upon our women to keep in the old tried paths of the women who helped by simply being women, to make Canada what she is to-day.

Let the women know that all great reforms come about, not by votes and legislation, but primarily through the home sentiment. Keep our homes pure and good. Get public sentiment right, and our laws will correspond.

PLEADS URGENTLY FOR CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS

Unneighborliness Among Neighbors Said to be Check on Agriculture.

Cowansville, Que., Feb. 27.—A convention of the Dairymen's Association of Bedford district opened here yesterday afternoon, in the town hall, under the presidency of Mr. Foster. Dr. W. J. Robertson, chairman of the commission on agriculture and technical education, made a strong appeal for more co-operation among the farmers of the district, advocating the establishment of people's high schools for the practical training of young men and women. 'We are a most unneighborly people,' he said, 'and do not learn or profit from one another.'

The speaker described a recent visit which he made to Denmark. The reason of that country's growth from being the poorest in Europe fifty years ago to its position of 1910 of the second richest on the continent, was due to the neighborly spirit of the people. It was, he said, the unneighborliness of the Canadian farmer in this part of the country that was hindering its progress agriculturally. 'No nation ever had as adverse conditions to contend with as we have,' the speaker continued, adding that the remedy lay in co-operation. The Danish farmers have association meetings, which are held frequently for the interchange of ideas. As soon as a good idea was evelved, it was spread throughout the country by means of these associations, and each farmer benefitted. That was the remedy for conditions now existing in this district. 'The peoples' high schools of Denmark,' said Dr. Robertson, 'were for the training of young men and women over the age of 17. Only those were accepted who in the case of boys had spent some time in farming experience.

'We want these schools in Canada,' he said. 'Any young man who has lived for a time with other young men is the better for it. The term would be of five months in winter for boys, and of three months in summer for girls.'

Dr. Robertson concluded with an appeal to pool knowledge and pool ability and let each one profit.

An address pleading for more scientific farming was delivered by Mr. G. H. Barr, chief of the dairy division at Ottawa. He condemned the system whereby 10, 15 and 20 cow farms were rented usually for a year. 'If that is the way you are going to manage your herds,' he said, 'I am forced to believe that the dairy district is in the wrong part of the country.'

The increasing demand for milk in the cities was, said the speaker, killing the dairy industry. It is a dangerous thing now to invest in the dairy business, he concluded, and the Brome dairy station has been running at a loss all the winter.

At the evening session, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, dairy commissioner of the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion, delivered an interesting address, giving statistics relative to the dairy industry. These tended to show that whereas the imports of dairy products were increasing, this was due not to a falling off in the home production, but to an increase in the consumption. There is no doubt, said Mr. Ruddick, that Canada must now be classed among the butter importing countries of the world. Nevertheless, there was as great an increase in the dairy products more than ten years ing the last decade as in any previous ten years .The rapidly growing population of Canada had consumed from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 worth of dairy roducts more than ten years ago. Much of the increase in the home consumption of cream Mr. Ruddick attributed to the growth of the ice cream industry. The amount of cream used in the manufacture of this delicacy in twenty-four Canadian towns last year, he said, was equivalent to 2,000,000 pounds of butter and 4,000,000 pounds of cheese. The home consumption of milk had now reached a value of $100,000,000.

Mr. George H. Clark, Dominion seed commissioner, contributed an educative discourse on seeds, forecasting the output of the Fort William elevators. He predicted that for the present year there would be practically no No. 1 Canadian western oats, all that grain would, he thought, be No. 2 or No. 3. Mr. Clark deplored the fact that no boy from this district attended the Macdonald College, urging the farmers to avail themselves of the opportunities offered by that institution.

SOUP WAGGON WILL REPLACE THE CANTEEN

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—Addressing the Canadian Army Service to-day, Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes said the use of soup waggons along the line of march, and in camp, would effectively replace the canteen.

He had seen them at work in England last year, and he declared they were a most excellent institution. More than any other instrument they had helped to knock drinking clean out of the service, by providing fatigued, cold and wet men with a bowl of soup, which was both meat and drink for them, better than a thousand glasses of rye. He promised that as soon as they got a proper model he would be willing to have them introduced into the Canadian service all over the country.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

POSTMASTER DROPPED DEAD.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 26.— Robert Evans, 61, postmaster at Lorneville, N.B., dropped dead on Tuesday while talking with some friends.

FOUR HINDUS KILLED.

Vancouver, Feb. 27. — Four Hindoos were killed at Port Moody this morning by a C.P.R. freight engine switching a lumber car.

MASONIC SUPERINTENDENTS.

Toronto, Feb. 27.—Among the grand superintendents elected at the meeting of the Grand Chapter on Wednesday were: R. Ex-Comp., C. J. Hamilton, Cornwall; and R. Ex-Comp., Clarke Nichols, Smiths Falls.

BROKER CONVICTED OF THEFT.

Calgary, Feb. 26.—Jay A. Hurd, a young realty broker, prominent in local society and well known throughout the province, was found guilty of having robbed Mr. W. J. Harmon, deputy minister of railways and telephones, of $287. Sentence was deferred.

ONTARIO BY-ELECTION MARCH 19

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 26. — The Ontario Government issued the writ for the election in South Lanark by-election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Colonel A. J. Matheson, provincial treasurer. Nominations will be held on March 2 and the election on March 19.

CHAMPLAIN MEMORIAL

Orillia, Feb. 26. — At a special meeting last night the Orillia Town Council voted a $1,500 grant towards the proposed Champlain memorial and tercentenary celebration to be held in the summer of 1915 at Orillia.

A strong deputation will go to Ottawa this week to ask for a federal grant for the same purpose.

MRS. J. MARTIN BURIED.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—The funeral of Elizabeth Reilly, wife of the Hon. Joseph Martin, M.P., for St. Pancras division of London, England, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of her sister, Mrs. T. F. Lyon, 89 Florence street. The chief mourners were her husband, the Hon. Joseph Martin, and three brothers.

KILLED ON RAILWAY.

North Bay, Feb. 26.—The man killed on the C. P. R. tracks near North Bay station on Monday morning has been identified as Samuel Tanguay, who kept a boarding house at North Bay. An examination of the tracks indicates that Tanguay was walking along the right of way and was struck by an incoming Toronto express. Deceased leaves a widow and family.

G. T. P. WILL ENTER BRANDON SOON.

Arrangements have now been made with the contractors for the Grand Trunk Pacific bridge across the Assiniboine River, near Brandon, and instructions have been issued to recommence operations, and to rush the work to completion in as quick a time as possible. It is the lack of this bridge which has been preventing the entry of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway into Brandon.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

Guelph, Feb. 25.— James Fleming, aged 40, of Arthur, met a horrible death this morning. He was at work in the flax mill, when he got tangled up in the belting. The manager of the mill, Harry Cole, ran when he heard the noise, and found Fleming with both arms and legs completely severed and unconscious. Cole immediately ran and shut off the engine. When he returned he lifted Fleming, who died in his arms.

HAD EYE KNOCKED OUT BY FLYING CHIP.

Albert, N.S., Feb. 23.—Two serious accidents occurred on Saturday in the lumbering camps near here. As a result of a chip flying from a log, Mr. Malcolm S. Wilson, constable, lost the sight of his left eye. The piece of wood struck him in the eye, and, when the chip was removed, the pupil of the eye fell down on his cheek.

The victim of the other accident was Alfred Riddill, an Englishman learning farming with Albert Mitton, of Riverside. Riddill had one foot painfully crushed by a log.

SIR IAN HAMILTON COMING.

Ottawa, February 27.—The announcement by the Minister of Militia to the officerse of the Cavalry Association that Sir Ian Hamilton would inspect the Canadian Militia this summer caused genuine satisfaction among the cavalrymen.

Colonel Hughes said that Sir Ian Hamilton would probably visit all the camps during the summer training. He also anounced that Lord Dundonald would probably visit some of the camps.

THE PILOTS ARE SATISFIED.

Quebec, Feb. 28.—Before the Pilotage Commission yesterday, Mr. McIsaac, of the Dominion Coal Company, testified to the amount of pilotage paid by the company last season in the St. Lawrence. It was $55,074, of which $34,930 was below Quebec and $20,144 above. He considered the pooling system adopted by the Quebec pilots was bad.

A number of pilots examined said the present system at Quebec was a good one, and could suggest no way to improve it.

DEATH BY FASTING.

Calgary, Feb. 26.—Alfred Henry Irvine is on trial before the Supreme Court charged with manslaughter. Irvine and his wife were members of the Apostolic Faith, one of whose principal tenets is a blind belief in divine healing. The little son of the family died and Mrs. Irvine starved herself to death by fasting in the hope she could bring the baby to life. The body of the baby was kept in the house six weeks, when the mother died, and Irvine was arrested. The case continues.

MONCTON MOURNS LEADING CITIZEN.

Moncton, N.B., Feb. 23.—Joshua Peters, a leading resident of Moncton and for many years, until ill-health caused his retirement, actively identified with the Record Foundry & Machine Company, died on Saturday evening in the 83rd year of his age. He was a native of Kent County, but for the past forty-three years had been a resident of Moncton. He is survived by three sons, Seymour, Charles and Joshua, who are connected with the Montreal branch of the foundry.

MR. V. JOHN BURNS DEAD AT CORNWALL.

Cornwall, Ont., Feb. 26.—A highly esteemed resident of Cornwall and Cornwall Township died here yesterday, in the person of Mr. V. John Burns, aged 71 years. The late Mr. Burns was born in Charlottenburg, in Glengarry Township. A year or so ago he moved to Cornwall. He followed the occupation of farmer.

The surviving of the family are Mr W. C. Burns, who for many years was a member of the Cornwall Lacrosse Club; Mr. Fred. Burns, of Three Rivers; Mr. Robert and Misses Maud and Helen Burns, all residing in Cornwall.

LAST OF ST. JOHN 'FORTY-NINERS.'

St. John, N.B., Feb. 25. — Captain John Leach, whose death at Corvallis, Montana, was recently announced, was an uncle of Mrs. Walker wife of Doctor James Walker of Eouth Bay. H. Adam Glasgow, of West St. John, was one of the party who left here about the same time as Captain Leach sailing around the Horn to California. As far as is known Mr. Glasgow is now the only survivor of the parties who sailed from St. John in the gold rush of forty-nine. One of the vessels on the voyage was the brigantine 'Calama.'

KILLED BOY WHILE QUARRELLING WITH MAN.

North Bay, Feb. 26.— Liberati Conti was charged before Magistrate Weegar, yesterday, with the murder of five-year-old Antonio Demarco. It is alleged that a bullet fired from a rifle in the hands of the accused on the evening of Feb. 18 killed the boy. The evidence was similar to that given at the coroner's inquest showing that Conti took down the rifle as the result of a quarrel with Antoni Deccico, and while Joe Fabianno was endeavoring to take the weapon away from him the shot was fired, and the child wounded and died a few hours later. Magistrate Weegar committed Conti for trial.

$10,000 FIRE BURNS OUT THREE CONCERNS

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 23.—Shortly after midnight Saturday the whole of the fire department were summoned to the corner of Barrington and Prince streets for a blaze in the centre of the city, which eventually caused a loss of about $10,000. The property burned was owned by Clayton & Sons and they had been considering the erection upon the site of a modern office building. William Crowe, fancy goods, was burned out and so were James Walsh, tobacconist and A. Cox, photographs. Crowe was one of those burned out in the heavy fire in Granville and Barrington streets, about a year ago. The losses generally are covered by in-

PAIN OF OPERATION LED TO TRAGEDY.

Centreville, N.S., Feb. 20. — A sad drowning took place here this morning, when Lionel Dakin, a respected young man of this village, committed suicide, being out of his head as the result of the terrible pain caused, it is said, by an operation on his nose. It seems he left his home and went to the Bay of Fundy shore to a place called by the fishermen Deep Pool, where his body was found shortly after by those who went to search for him. The deceased leaves to mourn, a mother, wife and two children. His father was drowned in the Bay of Fundy about eight years ago.

URGES INQUIRY INTO HIGH COST OF LIVING

Toronto, Feb. 26. — Dr. James McQueen, of Wentforth North, has moved the following resolution in the Legislature: That in view of the rapid and unprecedented increase during recent years in the cost of living and the difficulty which many citizens of this province consequently experience in providing themselves and their families, with the necessaries of life, it is the duty of the government to appoint a thoroughly competent commission to investigate the cause of such increase and to report to this House what measures can be taken by the government towards remedying and improving the existing conditions in this regard.'

PROHIBITION ASKED FROM N. B. GOVERNMENT.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 27.—At Fredericton on Tuesday the convention of the New Brunswick Branch of the Dominion Alliance was concluded with a public mass meeting at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, at which the principal speakers were Dr. W. H Smith and Dr. T. Albert Moore.

At a business meeting held in the afternoon, the special committee appointed to consider the question of sending a delegation to appear before the government reported in favor of sending the delegation. They waited upon the government at 5 o'clock and requested the enactment of a law for the prohibition of liquor in New Brunswick. Attention was also called to the fact that the present liquor license law contained no provision for the disposal of liquors seized under the act. Consideration of the request of the delegation was promised by Premier Flemming.

WAS NEWFOUNDLAND EX-LEGISLATOR.

A well-known and honored figure in the business and political life of Newfoundland passed away recently in the person of Mr. William Duff, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly of that Colony. Mr. Duff was the senior member of the well-known mercantile firm of William Duff and Sons, Carbonear. He was born in Falkirk, Scotland, seventy years ago. He came to Newfoundland when twenty years of age, and after serving a few years first as an apprentice and then as a partner, started out in business for himself, and succeeded in building up one of the largest and most prosperous business houses in the Colony. Mr. Duff was married 46 years ago, and Mrs. Duff and their seven children, survive him. Mr. Duff was for a number of years a member on the Liberal side of the Newfoundland Legislature.

$2.00 Worth for $1.00

The 2 in 1 Automatic Awl is a combination of the two best known dollar tools in the world, the Awl using a waxed thread and the Awl using a copper wire. This illustration shows the inside working of the 2 in 1 Automatic Awl. There are several dozen different kinds of Automatic Awls on the market, but this is absolutely the only Awl in the world that will sew with both waxed thread and copper wire. Did you ever try sewing with copper wire? If you haven't, get a 2 in 1 and try it—you will be delighted. Some of the other improvements to be found only in the 2 in 1 are: special **hollow grooved needles** to prevent the thread from cutting, patented needle for soling boots, **diamond pointed needles**, and everything packed inside the handle, so that it will slip in your pocket like a knife. We will send the 2 in 1 Automatic Awl complete, with three extra needles, including the patented needle for soling shoes, a large reel of best waxed thread and a skein of our special process copper wire. We will send the whole outfit complete, by mail, charges paid, to any address for $1.00.



FISHER-FORD MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept 97 31 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ont.
AGENTS WANTED

AGRICULTURE

Claims Ayrshire Breed as Cattle of Future

Mr. W. F. Stephen Says Performance Test is Doing Wonders for the Breed.

At the recent meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association in Montreal, which was reported in last week's issue, much interest was taken in the report of the secretary (Mr. W. F. Stephen), and in the particulars of the dairy tests, which are given in detail below:

The secretary (Mr. W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.), stated: We have just closed the best year in the history of our association, and of Ayrshire breeders. Nothing sensational has occurred in the Ayrshire world, but the progress made has been steady, sure and solid. The older breeders of Ayrshires have left their impress of the breed on the dairy world, and it is for the men of to-day to be big enough to see and embrace thes plendid opportunities surounding us, rise to the occasion and not only maintain the high dignity to which we have attained, but aspire to greater heights of dairy possibilities.

This can only be accomplished by observing the great twin sciences of breeding and feeding, which are now being taught in our agricultural colleges, experimental stations, farmers' institutes and on the up-to-date farms to-day. Chance work no longer pays.

During 1912, at every leading fair and exhibition in Canada, Ayrshires were an attractive feature. Their symmetry of form, large udder and teats, the qualities wanted in a high class producer—cause them to be admired by every lover of a good dairy cow. In competition with other breeds they took first place at many of our exhibitions and fairs.

There was a slight falling off in the numbers entered in dairy tests at Guelph and Ottawa. At Amherst, which is now a three day test, there was a larger entry and Ayrshires gained the premier position in the mature and three-year-old classes. Milkmaid VII., 28769, owned by A. McRae & Sons, Charlottetown, P.E.I., won the sweepstakes prize over all breeds in the mature class, and Neta, owned by F. S. Black, Amherst, N.S., won the sweepstakes in the three-year-old class.

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE.

This test is being more and more appreciated. Its usefulness to the breeders as a means of determining the production and value of our individual cows is being demonstrated. The entries were much in excess of former years, there being 272 received. Sixty-one animals registered from May 1 to Dec. 31, and over 90 registered during 1912. The Hon. Minister of Agriculture has granted the request from the breed associations of dairy cattle to publish the record of a cow or heifer that has given the desired amount of milk and fat to qualify, but has not freshened within the required fifteen months. The record of performance test is doing wonders for the breed, in that it enables owners of Ayrshires to find out what sort of cows they have in their hands.

Compared with the whole number of Ayrshires owned only a few herds are being tested, and it is only for a short time that any herds have been tested, but it is a significant fact that almost every new herd entered furnishes one or more creditable records.

Volume 21 of the Herd Book was issued early in the year and contained the pedigrees and transfers for 1911. There has been a difficulty in getting a contract for vol. 22, as the price asked we consider too high. A proposal will be brought before you for consideration, whereby we may get our printing done at a slight advance on cost. A larger issue of the 'Annual' was printed and scattered widely. We had 30,000 copies each of the booklet, 'Herd Records,' giving records to May 30, and scale of points, and the leaflet, 'For the Dairy Get the Ayrshire,' giving twelve reasons why, which were widely distributed, especially at our exhibitions, east and west. This literature cannot fail to create an interest in our breed.

Registrations have increased by 424. Quebec shows a marked increase, as does Alberta and Nova Scotia, while Ontario and Manitoba shows a slight decrease. Only two auction sales of note were held, viz., the consignment sale at Ormstown, Que., and that of A. S. Turner, Ryckman's Corners, Ont., both held in June. The following statements give the results of the sales and demonstrates the keen demand that exists for high grade animals of the Ayrshire breed, as well as the fact that buyers are willing to pay high prices for good stock:—

Ormstown, Que., sale averages—88 animals sold for $28,670, average $325.75.

Bulls—Five calves sold for $310, average $62; 6 yearling bulls sold for $1,800, average $216.50; 2 age bulls sold for $775, average $387.50; 13 bulls, all ages, sold for $2,385, average $183.50. Females—2 heifer calves sold for $700, average $350; 20 yearling heifers sold for $6,760, average $379.50; 6 three-year-old heifers sold for $1,725, average $287.50; 20 cows sold for $6,855, average $342.75; 75 females sold for $26,285, average $350.50.

A. S. Turner & Son.—The total of the sales and the average prices paid were as follows:—72 animals brought $15,335, average $213.25; 61 females brought $14,137.50, average $231.75; 26 aged cows brought $8,325, average $320; 6 three-year-old heifers brought $1,070, average $178; 3 two-year-old heifers brought $450, average $150; 13 yearling heifers brought $2,260, average $174; 13 heifer calves brought $2,032.52, average $156.35.

Bulls—One aged bull brought $500; one yearling bull brought $100; 9 bull calves brought $617.50, average $68.60.

It will be seen that these prices compare favorably with those realized by breeders of the other dairy breeds. Mr. Andrew Philips, of Huntingdon, successfully conducted both of these sales.

INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.

Our membership now stands at 922, an increase of 147 during the year. Quebec leads with 410, Ontario 297, Nova Scotia 37, New Brunswick 20, Prince Edward Island 12, Manitoba 28, Saskatchewan 3, Alberta, 42, British Columbia 15, and the United States 10. There were four deaths and six withdrawals.

R. R. Ness, of Howick, made the largest importation, while Hector Gordon, Howick; D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, and J. D. Duncan, of Howick, also brought over a few head. Repeated outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in England, prohibited an increased number from being brought over. We hope the disease will be stayed so that we may import this season, and so enable our breeders to replenish their depleted herds, caused by the increased demand from every section for 'Our Favorites.'

It gives me great pleasure to report a larger surplus in the face of a largely increased expenditure. At the close of 1911, we had cash on hand $1,853.06, on December 31st, 1912, we had the handsome sum of $4,735.27, an increase of $1,882.21. We are due the 'Record' office $264.67, on salaries, and exhibitions for grants, $425, making $689.67 of liabilities. Our liabilities on January 1st, 1912, were $281.66, so that our increase has been $1,474.20. We have about $300 due in back members' fees which we will endeavor to collect in the near future. As our work widens we may expect an increased expenditure.

Grants to exhibitions have been increased but only a part has been paid owing to secretaries not filling out the forms as required by our constitution. They put the blame on the exhibitors in not giving the names and registration number when making the entry.

We have two Ayrshire Clubs now in Canada. The first one in the Menie district, the second one in Western Ontario, with John McKee of Norwich, as president, and J. L. Stansell, Tillsonburg, as secretary. The object of these clubs is most laudable and is as follows. 'The promotion of good fellowship and the general interests of the Ayrshire breed of cattle, by the holding of public sales at auction, by encouraging the entry of cows and heifers in the Record of Performance Test, discussing the best methods of breeding, rearing and exhibiting, and raising the standard of excellence of the breed, to bring before the public the good qualities and exceptional merits of the breed, and other ways to generally widen and extend the interests of this breed of cattle, and to act in unison upon all occasions which demand it.' These clubs are doing splendid work by holding meetings and judging classes from time to time. In this way they disseminate information, regarding the breed and create an enthusiasm and healthy business.

We should have more of them in our wide Dominion; especially in the West, where our members are farther apart than in the East. While spring and their replies will be put before you.

Pursuant with the resolution passed at the last annual meeting, a register was opened for farm or herd names. So far, 73 have taken advantage of this feature which established a herd by its name rather than that of the owner. There have been several cases, where two parties have chosen the same name, but the rule 'first applied for' has been recognized.

I have to report a big increase in correspondents and all lines of our association work, so much so, that it taxes our capacity to its utmost at times. If there have been times when our replies to letters have been late in forthcoming, it has been because the field work of your secretary demanded his attention. It has given me pleasure to visit as many exhibitions as possible. I spent a few days at Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina exhibitions. There, I met many Western breeders, gave them a word of encouragement, discussed ways and means to improve the trade in Ayrshires in that fast developing country, where we will have a market for many years. There are great possibilities for the breed on those Western plains, as the Ayrshire is peculiarly adapted to the conditions that prevail there. We must send there only the best, if we want to build up a substantial and healthy trade in that newer part of our fair Dominion.

In conclusion, I beg to thank the shows are being held in the West would be a good time to organize there.

Paying for milk according to quality.—This matter has been brought to the attention of the Dominion and Provincial Ministers of Agriculture, officers and members for their courtesy and good will assured me from every hand..

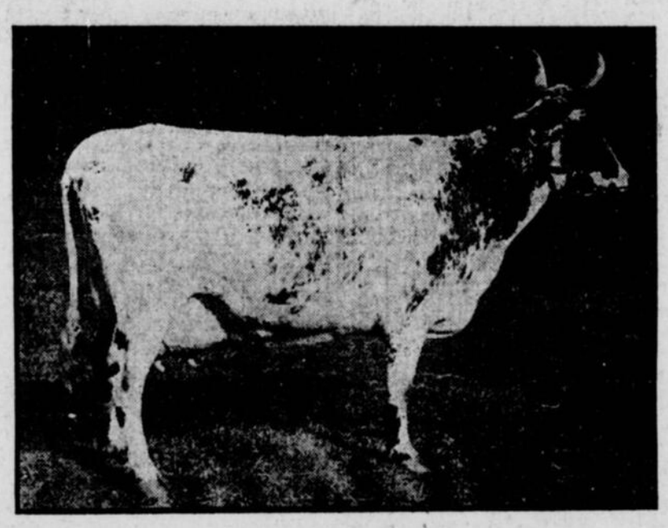
FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1912.

1912 Receipts.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1912	$2,853.06
Registrations	5,432.34
Members fees	1,542.00
Advertising in Annual	106.00
Interest	96.50
Banquet	84.00
Cuts for Herd Book	47.00
Farm Registrations	65.00
Private Herd Records	6.00
Herd Books sold	4.00
	$10,236.00

EPENDITURES.

	$
Secretary's Salary	1,000.00
Record Board Salaries and Refunds	720.00
Printing Herd Book	841.15
Grants to Exhizitions	350.00
Grant to Dairy Test, Ottawa	100.00
Grant to Dairy Test, Guelph	200.00
Grant to Dairy Test, Amherst	200.00
Printing Annual	343.65
Printing Booklets and Leaflets	217.50
Directors' Expenses Annual Meeting	288.00
Stenographer's Salary	300.00
Record Board, Balance Salary, 1911	181.66
Banquet, Prince George Hotel	105.00
Sweepstakes' Prizes, A. McRae and Son.	50.00
Sweepstakes' Prizes, F. S. Black	50.00
Secretary's Travelling expenses	83.50
Grant Dominion Exhibition, 1911	100.00
Postage	90.00
Office Supplies	51.42
Cuts for Herd Book	42.09
President's travelling expenses to N.Y.	30.50
Express	25.39
Telegrams and Telephones	24.80
Stationery	21.25
Expenses Fair Delegates	17.30
Print Circulars, etc.	12.00
Private Record Cards	10.32
Translating Circulars and Annual	36.20
Auditor, 1911	4.00
Band Discount	3.25
Advertising	1.75
Balance	$ 4,735.27
	$10,236.00



A GREAT AYRSHIRE.

The subject of this photograph is one of the most notable Ayrshire cows in Canada. She is 'Milkmaid VII.,' and is the property of A. McRae & Sons, Charlottetown, P.E.I. This cow won in the three days' Dairy Test at Amherst last December, over all breeds, having given 188 lbs of milk, 7.73 lbs. fat, and scored 240.12 points. She also won the sweepstakes for best female at the Maritime Exhibitions in 1911 and 1912. In the Record of Performance test she has a record of 11,673.5 lbs. of milk, 492.75 lbs. fat, and her average percent of fat during the year was 14.22.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$4,735.27
Members fees due (about)	300.00
Herd books on hand (about 2,500)	2,500.
Illuminated record of performance diplomas	140.00
Office furniture, safe	$40.00
Two typewriters	90.00
Typewriter's desk	8.00
Seal and press	12.00
Stationery, folios	20.00
	170.00
	$7,845.27

LIABILITIES.

Balance due record office	$264.67
Balance due exhibitions	425.00
	$680.67
Net assets	$7,155.60
Net assets, Jan. 1, 1912	5,641.40
Increase, 1912	$1,514.20

The above statement is correct and in accordance with the vouchers submitted to us, and the statements received from Ottawa, as certified to by George L. Blatch, chartered accountant for the record office.

JOHN McKEE,
P. D. McARTHUR,
Auditors.

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE TEST.

Ayrshire Cows and Heifers that have qualified from May 1st to December 31st, 1912.

MATURE CLASS.

Name of Cow. Owner.	P.C. Fat.	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.	Days
Amy—30017—Geo. A. McMillan, Greenbank, Ont.	3.64	12187.2	443.62	340
White Floss of Montebello—24555—Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.	3.96	11155.5	332.37	334
Betsy—15129—Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.	4.07	10880.5	443.06	348
White Floss—18652—Wm. Thorn, Lynedock, Ont.	3.96	10.635.95	421.27	365
Primrose of Orkney—24551—Harmon McPherson, Orkney, Ont.	4.13	9932.18	410.79	329
Miss Blanch—24693—John A. Annear, Lower Montague, P.E.I.	4.49	9610.75	434.21	332
Cygnet of the Willows—20937—G. H. Montgomery, Philipsburg, Que.	3.91	9547.5	374.16	365
Daisy Dean—17289—Geo. A. McMillan, Greenbank, Ont.	3.70	9462.25	350.29	317
Betsy—15129—Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.	3.71	9190.	341.45	365
ulia—23580—Wooddisse Bros., Rothesay, Ont.	4.93	9114.25	449.37	365
Beth of Glenora—16747—Geo. H. Montgomery, Philipsburg, Que.	3.81	9084.5	346.32	325
Nancy 2nd—19780—John McKee, Norwich, Ont.	3.45	9035.3	311.74	300
Queen of Fairview—25259—Joseph Thompson, Sardis, B.C.	3.89	8919.25	347.58	299
Lessnessock Grace Darling—20691—Wm. Thorn, Lynedock, Ont.	4.35	8832.55	384.42	365
Chief's Buttercup—20383—Collier Bros., Beachville, Ont.	3.97	8554.3	339.61	341

FOUR-YEAR-OLD CLASS.

May of Stockwell—29553—Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.	3.63	10077.5	366.00	304
Beauty of Montebello—24556—Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.	3.48	10025.5	349.84	335
Polly 2nd Fernbrook—34651—Collier Bros., Beachville, Ont.	4.20	9920.6	416.2	354
Ruby—27701—Dr. E. Fiath, Drayton, Ont.	3.94	9723.35	383.44	345
Ethel of Stockwell—29638—Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.	3.83	9614.5	368.23	303
Stonycroft Lady Helen—25225—Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.	4.27	8850.25	377.85	357
Floss 2nd of Hillview—24016—Collier Bros., Beachville, Ont.	3.74	8729.5	327.17	365

THREE-YEAR OLD CLASS.

White Rose—26614—Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.	3.97	9573.	380.50	340
Queen of Bryn Mawr—29565—H. W. Vanderhoof, Huntingdon, B.C.	3.22	8644.5	279.	305
Betsy of Lakeside—26687—Geo. H. Montgomery, Philipsburg, Que.	3.74	8574.	321.12	365
Edith of Hickory Hill—32645—Geo. H Stokes, Tweed, Ont.	4.17	8451.25	352.81	349
Scottie's White Floss—25691—John McKee, Norwich, Ont.	4.14	8235.4	341.08	365
Watt's Favorite—28115—W. E. Tummon, Crookston, Ont.	4.49	8140.45	365.93	339
Annie Laurie 3rd—27957—W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.	3.96	8096.8	321.44	299
Miss Flora of Barclay—29542—H. W. Vanderhoof, Huntingdon, B.C.	3.53	8047.25	284.29	354
Edith of Springbank—31384—A. S. Turner & Sons, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.	3.70	7585.05	281.29	331
New Year—29577—Wooddisse Bros., Rothsay, Ont.	4.84	7361.75	356.79	365

TWO-YEAR-OLD CLASS.

Bright Lassie—30016—Wm. Thorn, Lynedock, Ont.	3.76	9830.95	370.39	365
Lady Betty 2nd—32231—Jas. Begg, St. Thomas, Ont.	4.42	9775.8	452.28	365
Violet 2nd—32377—Wm. Briton, Constance, Ont.	4.11	8930.5	366.87	364
Primrose of Tanglewyld 2nd—32758—Wooddisse Bros., Rothsay, Ont.	4.44	8509.75	378.28	365
Heather Belle of Hickory Hill—31978—N. Dyment, Hamilton, Ont.	3.93	8336.4	327.99	365
Alfalfa—32274—Wooddisse Bros., Rothsay, Ont.	5.01	8271.25	424.59	365
Annie of Montebello—31857—Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.	3.72	8009.5	298.47	329
Springhill Miss Owens—28931—H. W. Vanderhoof, Huntingdon, B.C.	3.37	7926.5	267.47	345
Ruth of Montebello—31858—Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.	3.99	7730.	308.9	332
Rosella May—34115—Rev. Jas. Elford, Corinth, Ont.	4.20	7545.18	313.04	353
xxPearl Stone Marigold of Springbank—30503—Jos. Thompson, Sardis, B.C.	3.96	6544.25	298.88	365
archeskie Viola 2nd—28174—Robert Meharey, Russel, Ont.	4.33	7504.5	325.55	365
xxxPearl—31516—Geo. Annear, Lower Montague, P.E.I.	4.30	6200.75	277.01	342
Lochfergus, Bouquet—33260—J. A. Pringle, Huntingdon, Que.	4.02	7294.5	293.33	347
Pansy—32273—Wooddisse Bros., Rothsay, Ont.	4.52	7266.5	328.94	365
Barcheskie Helen—28173—Robert Meharey, Russel, Ont.	3.99	7151.5	285.64	365
Princess of Tanglewyld—31272—Wooddisse Bros., Rothsay, Ont.	4.53	7137.75	323.43	365
Oakland Belle—29801—Geo. H. Stokes, Tweed, Ont.	4.2	6977.45	292.99	365
Easter—32760—Wooddisse Bros., Rothsay, Ont.	4.27	6757.25	288.65	365
June Morning—31187—Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.	4.06	6716.5	272.75	343
Pansy—30314—S. R. Cairns, Freetown, P.E.I.	4.17	6507.25	267.28	365
Lady 2nd—32976—A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.	4.19	6352.65	266.69	342
Lady G.—30015—Wm. Thorn, Lyndedock, Ont.	4.30	6619.	285.10	365
Beauty of Craigielea—30710—A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.	4.10	6615.35	271.52	301
Bessie 20th of Neidpath—32120—W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.	4.57	6611.5	302.22	365
Annie May—33081—H. C. Hamill, Box Grove, Ont.	4.39	6504.75	285.08	365
xxOakland Lass—29800—Geo. H. Stokes, Tweed, Ont.	3.98	6418.35	255.61	340
Tulip of Craigielea—30712—H. C. Hamill, Box Grove, Ont.	4.09	6338.	259 34	342
xxxNeidpath Rose 17th—32118—W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.	4.81	6097.8	293.79	365

REPORTS OF DAIRY TESTS AT WINTER FAIRS.

GUELPH (72 Hour Test).

Cows, 48 months or over.

Name of cow and owner—	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.	Points.
Snowdrop, of Hickory Hill, N. Dyment, Hamilton, Ont	178.8	3.9	221.130
White Vale Lady 2nd., A. S. Turner & Sons, Ryckman's Corners	158.6	4.2	208.741
Scottie Victoria, John McKee, Norwich	133.8	4.7	194.143
White Floss, A. S. Turner & Sons	154.7	3.9	193.065
Primrose, of Hickory Hill, N. Dyment	144.6	4.	188.292
Holhouse Flirt, of Trout Run, Wm. Thorn, Lynedock	149.4	3.9	188.131
Cow, over 36 months, and under 48.			
Violet, of Hillview, N. Dyment	171.5	4.2	136.002
Scottie's Sarah 2nd., John McKee	118.8	4.7	172.735
Blossom, of Springbank, A. S. Turner & Sons	127.2	3.5	146.144
White Heather, Wm. Thorn	74.9	4.2	101.247
Heifer, under 36 months—			
Lassie, of Hillview, 2nd., N. Dyment	97.4	4.2	136.102
Pansy, of Springbank, A. S. Turner	106.7	3.6	126.599
Daisy, of Walnut Grove, W. H. Green, Dundas	100.5	3.9	125.624
Pride of Darlington, Wm. Thorn	99.4	3.7	120.732
Duchess, of Hickory Hill, N. Dyment	106.4	3.3	117.547
Verne, Wm. Thorn	96.3	3.6	113.076

OTTAWA (72 Hour Test).

Cow, over 48 months—			
Eriery, of Springbank, A. S. Turner & Son	191.8	3.4	213.93
Victoria, Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.	150.5	4.1	196.96
Whitevale Lady, 2nd., A. S. Turner & Son.	143.6	4.2	193 .50
Snowdrop, of Hickory Hill, N. Dyment.	159.4	3.7	181.34
Beauty, of Hickory Hill, N. Dyment	165.4	3.5	180.34
White Floss, A. S. Turner & Son	154.4	3.5	179.04
Cow, 36 months and under 48—			
Violet, of Hillview, N. Dyment	156.	3.7	184.92
Blossom, of Springbank, A. S. Turner & Son	139.2	3.5	161.40
Barcheskie's Helen, Robert Meharey, Russell	128.7	3.7	153.31
Gipsy Maid of Hickory Hill, N. Dyment, Hamilton	132.6	3.5	137.73
Heifer, under 36 months—			
Edgewood Lovely, D. T. Ness, Howick, Que.	120.6	3.5	151.965
Pansy, of Springbank, A. S. Turner & Son	116.7	3.9	149.07
Lucky Girl, McKillan & Leggat, Trout River, Que.	127.5	3.5	147.26
Jubilee, of Hickory Hill, N. Dyment	120.2	3.7	145.91
Lass, of Hillview, N. Dyment	96.2	4.2	133.75
Clover, W. Owens, Montebello, Que.	89.2	4.1	119.595

AMHERST (72 Hour Test).

Cow, 48 months and over—			
Milkmaid 7th., A. McRae & Sons, Chaarlottetown	188.2	7.73	240.12
Alice, Chas. Symes, Minudie, N.S.	139.6	6.23	192.52
Peggy, McIntyre Bros., Sussex, N.B.	164.6	4.82	160.34
Spicy Lucy, A. McRae & Sons	150.5	4.90	156.13
Mary, of Springbrook Farm, A. McRae & Sons	132.3	4.66	155.29
Princess Bell, John Retson, Truro, N.S.	150.5	4.57	152.41
Flo's Jane, McIntyre Bros., Sussex, N.B.	112.5	3.64	125.94
Cow over 36 months and under 48—			
Neta, F. S. Black, Amherst, N.S.	161.1	6.65	206.18
Belvidere Princess, A. McRae & Sons,	131.1	5.53	171.82
Stylish Dew Drop, McIntyre Bros.	123.0	4.80	154.27
Molly, of Springbrook Farm, McIntyre Bros.	134.1	4.67	154.66
White Lady 2nd., McIntyre Bros.	92.3	3.80	122.88
Heifer, under 36 months:—			
Rosalind, F. S. Black	127.0	5.36	166.61
Emma, of Springbrook Farm, A. McRae & Sons	84.2	3.38	107.32
Rose, of Springbrook Farm, McIntyre Bros.	87.5	2.92	94.99
White Lady 3rd., McIntyre Bros.	53.5	2.20	77.44
Pinafore 4th., C. S. Black	113.2	4.17	153.42
Emma 2nd., McIntyre Bros.	75.7	3.37	106.49

Future of the Shire

In discussing the future of the Shire, the 'Farmer and Stockbreeder', London, England says: 'It would be idle to deny that there is a sharp line drawn between the two sections in the Shire horse camp, but it would be unpardonable folly to treat supporters of either side as enemies to the best interests of the breed. We believe that the intentions of both parties are entirely sincere. They may differ in many respects starting fundamentally from their point of view and maintaining their friendly antagonism up to the point of considering the eventual effect of discarding hair on the limbs as a useless adornment, but they unite in subscribing to the cardinal fact that nothing should be done which impairs the bone, substance and collar weight which distinguishes the breed from all others..'

'It is abundantly clear that the one great stumbling-stone to the development of a lucrative foreign trade is the presence of too much hair on the limbs. That fact is universally admitted. The problem that is stated for consideration is how to meet the views of the foreigner without impairing the position of the shire at home as the best example of draught power in the animal world.'

'The point at issue is whether or not it is worth some sacrifice to cater for the foreign trade, whether, in fact, it is a policy of prudence to have two markets instead of one. As a business proposition it is clear that two outlets are highly desirable. The Shire Horse Society's action in the past has countenanced the development of trade in all quarters, and we call the delegation of champions of repute touring the Fairs of the United States and Canada. To what extent would modification of type be justified to meet the exigencies of an export business?

'It must be confessed that the question is not easy to answer. The fear of losing weight inspires many to oppose tinkering with a class of horse that is at present a sound business proposition. In former times we have called attention to what we termed the fetish of hair, which was particularly noticeable at the Shire Horse Show. The exhibitor is still anxious to retain a characteristic which pleases the eye and tends to obscure minor defects, but strictly speaking it is not accurate to say that hair and bone always go together. We have seen mares of light build, writing in the comparative sense, which have been shown very flush of feather, and we have seen stallions of ample substance exhibited with little hair on the limbs. Does not this suggest that, walking warily and taking no drastic, headlong step, the amount of feather demanded by the present fashion might be sensibly decreased? There can be no question that it is the showyard that encourages feather, and if judges paid more attention to the animal and less to the artistic handiwork of the skilled showman, the shire horse might lose nothing and gain much in the process of adaptation to the claims of the dray and the foreign markets.'

PEERLESS PERFECTION



The Fence That's Locked Together

It's close enough to keep small fowl in and strong enough to keep large animals out. Securely locked together at each intersection of the wires. It's many times heavier and stronger than poultry netting, and being well galvanized, will last many years longer. Top and bottom wires are extra heavy. No top and bottom boards required. PEERLESS Poultry Fence is built so strong and heavy, that but half the ordinary number of posts are required. It gives you real fence service.

Here's How Strong It Is
Read this Letter

Dear Sirs: I am writing a testimonial as to the strength of PEERLESS Junior Chicken Fencing. Mine is four feet high. It turned two horses each weighing 1400 pounds. They ran full tilt into the fencing about 2 rods from each other at the same time. The result was that they both turned a somersault over the fence, alighting on their heads and necks, scratching them up some, but the fence remained intact. Yours truly,
Surrey Center, B. C. Jos Boothroyd

Think of it—a poultry fence strong enough to withstand the combined weight of two big horses. And that without a top or bottom board either. If you are interested in such fencing, write us. Ask for our literature. We also manufacture farm fence and ornamental gates.

Agents nearly everywhere. Live agents wanted in unassigned territory.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

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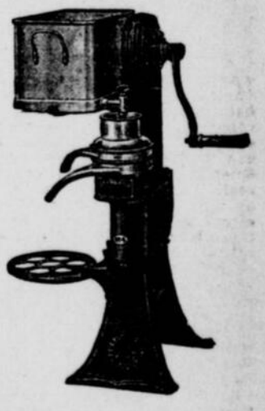
will remove them and leave no blemishes. Cures any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair. Horse can be worked. $2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 6 F free.
ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Goitre, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Allays Pain. Price $1 and $2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell more if you write. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 404 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.

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The Results At The Kerwood Cheese Factory



Every week or so we receive letters from creameries and cheese and butter factories, reporting tests made with the Standard cream separator. For example, the Kerwood Cheese and Butter Factory reports as follows on tests made Oct. 29, 1912:

Test No.	Percent of Butter Fat in Cream.	In Skim Milk.
1	36	.02
2	43.5	.02
3	45	.03

In each of the above tests the milk was fed to the machine at the rate of 684 lbs. per hour (machine listed at 600 lbs.), and the bowl was flushed, and when taken apart was free from cream and in good condition. The milk skimmed was not new milk, but had been kept over, some of it two days old. You will note by the above figures that the milk was fed to the machine nearly 100 lbs. per hour faster than its rated capacity, and that the cream skimmed contained a high percent of butter fat, so that I consider the work done in this test exceptionally good.

(Signed) W. WADDELL,
Proprietor, Kerwood Cheese and Butter Factor.

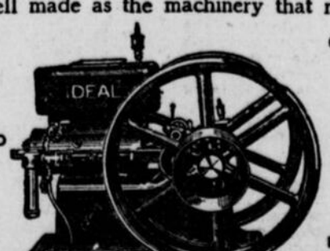
The above test again emphasizes the superiority of the Standard in close skimming. Even old milk, fast-skimming and heavy rich cream did not prevent the Standard from skimming closer than other separators do under most favorable conditions. **Figure it out.**

It will pay you to discard your old machine and get a **'Standard'** and do it now. There is no other that can give you equal results, and it's results that count. Send for descriptive catalogue.

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BRANTFORD GASOLINE ENGINES
are as well made as the machinery that makes them

BRANTFORD WINDMILLS ARE THE ADMITTED STANDARD TOWERS GIRTED EVERY 5 FEET AND DOUBLE BRACED GALVANIZED AFTER COMPLETION.



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"Clay" Gates
STRONGEST and best farm gate made. 30,000 sold in 1912. Can't sag, bend or break. Can be raised as shown. Good for Winter and Summer. Send for illustrated price list.
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Compare the "BISSELL" with other disks

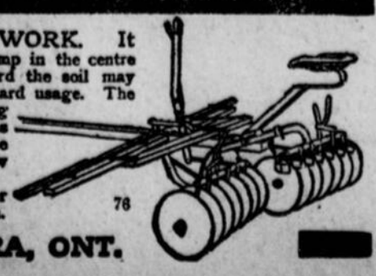
Thousands of Farmers have tested the "Bissell" Disk Harrow in the same field with other makes and found that the "Bissell" HAS THE GREATEST CAPACITY.

The plates are the correct shape. They cut, turn and pulverize the soil where others only scrape the ground and set it on edge.

The "Bissell" Scrapers meet the plates chisel fashion and keep the plates clean. Movable Clod Irons—an exclusive feature—keep the space between the plates clear.

The "Bissell" stays RIGHT DOWN TO ITS WORK. It won't bind, buckle or hump in the centre no matter how stiff or hard the soil may be. It is built to stand hard usage. The simple method of balancing the driver's weight removes neck weight. It is the Harrow you should know more about.

Write to Dept. B for catalogue with description.



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T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD., ELORA, ONT.



POULTRY

Winter Eggs Production

By W. A. Brown, B.S.A.

Winter egg production is one of the phases of the poultry industry on which much has been written and much has been said, but one, nevertheless, in which much practical work remains to be done in order to bring the standard of production up to what might reasonably be expected.

It is not the aim in this paper to go into the subject in detail but rather to point out and duly emphasize some of the more important features underlying the subject as a whole.

The chief essential in the production of winter eggs is the possession of good stock, and by good stock is meant strong, hardy, healthy, vigorous, pure bred pullets that have reached maturity before the cold weather comes in the fall of the year. This implies that these birds have been hatched early and that they have been kept separate from the old stock during the summer and given every possible opportunity to thrive and grow.

It takes from five to six months for the average pullet of the general purpose varieties to mature. Under suitable conditions they will grow at the rate of about a pound a month; therefore to have pullets laying the latter part of November it is necessary to have them hatched not later than the twentieth of May. From the middle of April to the middle of May is the best time to hatch stock for winter eggs production.

The pullets should be carefully selected and placed in their winter quarters early in October. It takes them, as a rule, a month or more to become fully accustomed to their new surroundings. In classifying stock for winter production pullets should never be placed in the same pens with hens, nor the late hatched pullets in pens with those more mature. For best results only those that are of the same size, age and maturity should be placed in the same pen.

The second essential in the production of winter eggs is a good poultry house. At the present time there is more agreement among poultrymen on the principles of house construction than on type, in fact, type is still in a state of evolution. A good winter laying house must be dry.

Dampness in any form, whether emanating from outside sources or from within seriously impairs the vitality of the stock and directly affects production. Fowls are anatomically different from other farm animals in that they exhale from the lungs in the form of vapor a large proportion of the water that they drink. This causes the interior of a tightly closed poultry house to become very humid and in cold weather the walls and ceiling become frosted. This also has a direct bearing on the frosting of the birds themselves.

ERADICATE DAMPNESS.

Dampness must be eradicated. Two methods are in common use (a) the use of the straw loft; this consists in placing a thick layer of straw on poles or rough lumber placed at intervals on the collar beams, and is, of course, more adapted to squre or hip roofed houses than to shed roof houses. (b) The use of the cotton or open front houses. Many people are of the opinion that the cotton front houses are colder than those having many windows. This is an erroneous idea. It has been proven without doubt that glass is a better conductor of heat than cloth. Thin cotton or burlap allows the moisture in the house to pass through and brings about an equalization of outside and inside humidity, and while no doubt the temperature in an open or cotton front house may be lower than in a closed house, it is a matter of common knowledge that any medium will freeze more quickly in a damp cold atmosphere than in one which may be colder but drier.

The second consideration in a good poultry house is ventilation. Poultry in order to thrive and retain the vitality essential to the production of winter eggs must have an abundance of fresh air. They are birds of high temperature (106 deg. F.), and with their accompanying rapid circulation and respiration require in proportion to body weight relatively greater quantities of fresh air than do other farm animals. For this reason also the cotton front idea has been adapted to poultry houses.

The third consideration in a good winter laying house is that it be well lighted and permit of plenty of sunshine within. Windows should do this but in the average farm poultry house they are so dirty, covered with cobwebs that but little bright light penetrates the depths within. The cotton front on a hinged frame, opened on all bright days overcomes this difficulty and affords the birds the opportunity to fluffle their feathers and dust themselves in the dry earth and litter on the floor.

A fourth and highly important consideration is cleanliness and sanitation. Poultry may lay in a dirty housep roviding other conditions are right, but it is evident from the present condition of the product that a campaign of sanitation and cleanliness is as necessary in the poultry business as in any other phase of agriculture. Fowls delight in a clean, dry, well-lighted, well-ventilated house, and it pays to cater to the desires in this respect.

It will, no doubt, have been noted that no mention has been made of warmth. Experience in this connection has proven that fowls with their wonderful protecting coat of feathers do not need as high a temperature in their dwellings as do some other farm animals. It is advisably, however, to have the house as warm as the above mentioned, more essential features will permit.

Other features to be considered in the production of winter eggs are intelligent feeding, good management and plenty of suitable exercise.

HOME GROWN FEEDS ARE GOOD.

Experience has shown that as great egg production can be secured by a judicious use of the simple home grown feeds as by the purchase and use of many of the higher priced ready mixed feeds provided that the stock have the necessary vitality and maturity to begin with.

The hard grains wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, etc., and their by-products have been and no doubt will continue to be the staple poultry foods. They may be used singly or together as desired, but the fact that variety is important should not be overlooked.

Meat foods in some form is necessary. Beef scrap, fish scrap, meat meal, raw meat, green cut bone or milk are used and of these experiment has shown that none give more satisfactory results than buttermilk.

Vegetable protein is also necessary, and many feeders seem to overlook the fact that in clover hay and clover chaff they have an important source of eggs. For not only is clover palatable and nutritious, but it also adds a certain amount of bulk to the ration. This form of roughage would be effective in correcting to a certain extent the digestive troubles so apparent in many flocks.

Some succulent food such as mangels, cabbage, etc., should be available to take the place of the large quantities of green stuff that fowls consume at other seasons of the year. The necessary grit, shell, etc. must also be provided.

The following system of feeding is one that is proving successful in the hands of many feeders. In the morning or better the night before, after the birds have gone to roost, a mixture of hard grains is fed in the litter. This gives the birds an incentive to work the first thng in the morning, and therefore generates the heat and energy essential to immediate production. If a dry mash is placed in a self-feeding hopper and is available at all times, the fowls will rarely overeat of it.

At noon two or three times a week, depending, of course, upon the weather and amount of material available, a wet mash made up from the waste from the table, milk, etc., and thickened until crumbly with bran, corn meal, middlings, etc., is fed. Fowls enjoy a full feed of a palatable succulent wet mash, but care must be taken not to place so much before them that it will be left and allowed to sour and freeze in the trough.

In the afternoon shortly before roosting time a full feed of hard grain is given in a trough and on the colder nights this grain is warmed on the stove or in the oven and fed warm. The heat generated by the digestion of the warm grain tends to keep the birds comfortable throughout the long winter night and is much more serviceable in keeping up the vitality of the flock than heat produced in any other way because it gives nature a chance to adapt itself to conditions.

BIRDS ARE OFTEN UNDERFED.

In the management of winter laying stock common sense and good judgment must be used in all things, in the regulation of the curtains, in the changing of the litter, in the removing of ailing stock, and particularly in the feeding. Do not overfeed; do not under-feed; feed just enough. More birds are underfed at the present time than are overfed. It takes more feed to produce eggs in winter than summer, because it requires more heat and energy to main tain normal body temperatures. Too many birds are fed a maintenance ration only, and while exercise in scratching is necessary, it is not wise to overwork the fowls. They must be fed sufficient food for egg production in addition to what would constitute a maintenance ration.

It would be difficult to state the exact amount of feed that should be fed in a given time to any one flock or pen, because conditions vary so widely. It is here that the intelligent observation and good judgment of the feeder come in and count for much. He must judge the amount by the actions of the birds themselves. At feeding time they should always be just hungry enough to greet the feeder with an upturned head, a vigorous movement, and a cheerful note. The appetite of a flock is a very good indication of what they production is going to be. They must eat heartily in order to lay well. In fact, by a careful manipulation of the hard grains, the producion from a flock of fifty fowls may be varied from five to ten eggs a day. It pays to study the flock, and as far as possible the individuals in the flock.

In conclusion it may be of interest to outline what should be considered reasonable winter production in Canada from a flock of strong, vigorous, well-matured pullets, housed, fed and cared for as indicated above. The figures indicated are percentages figured on the basis of eggs laid per day in proportion to the total number of pullets in the flock.

October, from	1?-2% (to 5%
November, from	5% to 15%
December, from	15% to 20%

Usually there is a slight falling off early in December, when the extreme cold weather commences; this shrinkage, however, is usually overcome as soon as the birds become accustomed to the changed conditions.

January, from	20% to 40%
February, from	20% to 30%

These latter figures would be high in many cases, for birds that have laid well during the previous three months usually show quite a marked falling off in February, evidently a provision of nature to prepare for the stress of the natural hatching season to follow.

March, from	35% to 55%
April, from	55% to 70%

The period of highest production comes usually between the middle of March and the middle of April. The most valuable bird, however, is the one that lays in her pullet year 25 or more eggs, before the first of March.

Poultry Production Notes

Generally speaking the feed value of food stuffs is not so well understood by the average poultry raiser and farmer as they should be for the largest profit. I have found that low-priced food stuffs as a rule are the most costly feed in the end.

Food stuffs to have a practical value must be sweet and clean, and be of a variety that will furnish the poultry just the nutriment required to develop whatever particular product that may be desired, without the poultry having to digest a lot of waste material that they have no immediate use for. As the old saying goes, 'It's just what you put into a thing as to what you take out.'

This saying is certainly true in the poultry industry, as hens are only capable of developing eggs or meat to that capacity in accordance with the material they have to work with. Nature has not given them the power of converting what they eat into any element different from the element the feed actually contains.

To illustrat the matter in a plain way, supposing that 160 hens were fed one bushel of corn, which is a fair day's ration for that number. The bushel of corn alone does not contain lime or protein enough to develop over thirty-two eggs, which would only be seventy-three eggs per hen in a year, but it contains fat forming material enough for 320 hens for one day, or as much again as 160 hens should have for the best results. Now as the whole food stuff must be digested before the egg-producing material is available for the development of the eggs, it is plain to be seen that the energy of the digestive organs when fed on a corn ration entirely is taxed to about double the capacity they should be, which means a loss to the raiser of no less than fifty cents per hen in a year.

For those who prefer mixing their own poultry mashes in place of buying feeds already mixed, the following proportions may be followed:

Mix twenty pounds of wheat bran, forty pounds of corn-meal, ten pounds of fine middlings, ten pounds of linseed meal, ten pounds of gluten feed and ten pounds of meat scraps. This will cost in the neighborhood of $1.70 a hundred.

Or a cheaper ration may be made of fifty pounds of wheat bran, one hundred pounds of cornmeal, seventy-five pounds of wheat middlings and seventy-five pounds of clover or alfalfa. This will cost slightly over $1.50 per hundred pounds.

Another ration may be made from sixty pounds of corn meal, ten pounds of wheat bran, ten pounds of flour middlings, ten pounds of linseed meal and ten pounds of fine beef scrap, costing in the neighborhood of $1.65 a hundred.

The first named ration makes an excellent feed, though for laying hens I prefer to reduce the amount of corn meal from forty pounds to ten pounds. Corn meal is good fattening food, but I would not feed too much of it to laying birds.

Cut green bone can be substituted for beef scrap.

Improvement of Farm Eggs

Better Farm Conditions Will Mean Uniformly Better Product.

'Eggs is eggs' nowadays, and this condition has come to stay. It is a fact much to be deplored that when the housewife purchases eggs she usually has to break them first in a saucer before using them. Many people blame the poor quality of eggs to their retention in cold storage. But cold storage does not depreciate the quality, neither does it raise the quality. The eggs are poor before they reach the packer.

The blame may be directly laid to the carelessness of the producer and the consequent care, or, rather, neglect, the eggs receive on their way to the consumer.

METHODS OF MARKETING.

In marketing his produce, the old time custom of the farmer is to gather together the immediately available products that may be sold. This is done each week or two. The wife brings out her basket of eggs which have been peacefully reposing in the kitchen or the pantry exposed to the heat of the stove or else down in the cellar where foul and musty odors combine to destroy the flavor. A hasty search by wife or children bring to light stolen nests from under the corncrib or in the driving shed. These eggs, fresh or old and stale, clean or dirty, large or small, are all turned in and the country store merchant buys the lot.

He is forced to take the eggs to retain the farmer's trade, and in exchange gives staple articles, such as kerosene, sugar, etc., a flat rate being paid to the farmer. He grumbles at the low prices and never thinks that it is due to three main causes, all in part controllable, namely:

1. Climatic conditions.
2. Poor care of poultry on the farm.
3. Careless or deliberately bad marketing.

Eggs are graded for market according to size, freedom from dirt and cracks, and degree of freshness.

This is done by the process of candling.

The egg candle may be an electric incandescent light, an ordinary coal oil lamp or wax candle, the former being the best. An opaque shield in which is cut an oval hole, a little smaller than the egg, is placed around the light. The egg is placed against this hole and the light shining through shows the white, yolk, air space and any foreign bodies if present. An egg just laid has no air space, but as it cools it contracts, leaving a small space in the large end of the egg. A fresh egg has a small air space and the yolk in the centre of the egg more or less indistinct, and, with difficulty, movable. As the egg ages the air space enlarges, increasing from the size of a five-cent piece and larger, and the outline of the yolk becomes sharper and the yolk is forcibly movable.

GRADES OF EGGS.

'Selects' or 'First Quality' in eggs are fresh, large, weighing at least forty-five pounds to the case of thirty dozen, clean and white, sound shells. 'Seconds' are clean, sound-shelled eggs, undersized and fresh, or shrunken stale eggs.

Dirties are those soiled with soil, manure, or smeared with contents of other eggs.

Heated eggs, fertile eggs subjected to the temperature of seventy degrees or more will start to hatch, and so are unfit for human food.

Shrunken, held and stale egs.

The shell of an egg is porous, sixty-five percent of the egg is water, and evaporation takes place at any temperature above freezing. The egg is at its best when laid. It cannot be improved; on the contrary, it steadily deteriorates.

It will become stale in the nest if there long, especially if a brooding hen sits on it. Also in the farmer's kitchen if held long. It will take in strong odors: fish, onions, etc. The storekeeper who leaves the eggs in the shop window, or otherwise exposed to heat or odors, soon depreciates the quality.

Rots are due to various causes. A dead germ will decompose and cause rot, and also an egg left in a damp nest or any damp place develops bacterial growth, or the growth of molds occurs. Long keeping will allow the yolk to adhere to the shell, in which case the egg is called a spot rot. Broken eggs may be splits, visible on candling, cracked, but not leaking, and leakers.

'LOSS OFF' NOT 'CASE COUNT.'

The immense annual loss from these low grades of eggs can be almost entirely prevented. To do this we must educate both the farmer and the dealer. To open their eyes to the existing bad conditions we must reach their pocketbook. The dealer should insist on buying by 'Loss Off' and abandon the 'Case Count.'

The old method of the grocer paying the same price for large eggs and small eggs, fresh and stale, clean and dirty is the 'Case Count.'

The 'Loss Off' is pay according to merit. The eggs being graded by means of the candle, bad eggs thrown out, and pay according to the amount of good eggs.

To prevent the deterioration of eggs there must be improved conditions on the farm. The farmer should keep strong, healthy stock, of preferably one breed. The males should be taken from the flock as soon as the breeding season is over. He should take better care of them, providing clean, dry, well-ventilated houses with sufficient light. He should provide plenty of clean nests filled with dry straw or hay. Eggs should be collected at least once, and if possible, twice a day, and immediately taken to a cool, dry place. Eggs should be marketed frequently, twice a week is possible, and under no conditions should eggs be washed. Although the egg shell is porous, still the egg is comparatively germ proof, while the inner membrane remains dry, but when it becomes wet, this immediately is destroyed and the contents deteriorate rapidly.

Eggs are a necessity in every household. The consumers demand good eggs, and are ready to pay for them. If the farmers will supply a uniformly good product, greater prices will be realized and the present enormous loss will largely be prevented. To accomplish this every one must do his part—the producer, the large dealer and the retailer.—C. A. Webster, in 'O. A. C. Review.'



TURNING EGGS WHILE HOLDING THEM FOR INCUBATION.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column, or as an inquiry bureau for matters not of public interest; every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL.

CANADIAN BOAT SONG.

Several readers have lately asked for the fine old Canadian boat song in which occurs the 'lone shieling' verse. We now have pleasure in giving it:

Listen to me, as when ye heard our father
Sing long ago of other distant shores;
Listen to me, and then in chorus gather
All your deep voices as ye lift your oars.

Where Scuir-na-Gillean braves the wind and rain,
Where round Ben Mohr the mad Atlantic laves,
Where grey Iona's immemorial fane
Keeps solemn ward on unforgotten graves.

No more the lovers on the shore are meeting,
No more the children paddle in the stream;
We hear no more the pibroch's stirring greeting
Nor see the moon on royal tombstones gleam.

No more the slogan echoes in the valley,
The deer unchallenged roam across the glen,
No more around the chieftain's banner rally
The fairest women, and the bravest men!

From the lone shieling on the misty island
Mountains divide us, and a waste of seas!
But still our hearts are true, our blood is Highland,
And we in dreams behold the Hebrides!

Tall are the trees that gird this surging river,
Green are the prairies sloping to its strand;
But we have left our native glens for ever,
Sunder'd for ever from our father's land!

The authorship of this poem, which is found with one or two variations, notably in the last verse, is a matter of doubt, but has been attributed to the twelfth Earl of Eglinton, who was in Canada for some years. It was published in 1849, as a translation from the Gaelic.

'HOW ROY WENT WEST.'

Mrs. A. P. Taylor, Bolton, Que., writes with reference to the recent query of R.E.P., Peterborough, Ont., concerning this book, that the authoress, Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, is dead, but her daughter, Mrs. Frederick Rossiter, Sanitorium, North Yakima, Wash., U.S.A., could give any obtainable information. Mrs. C. B. Bigelow, Aultsville, Ont., tells us that she has procured the book from Mrs. Bascom, custodian of the Dominion W.C.T.U. Literature Department, her address being 1339 King street West, Toronto. The price was $1.25.

J. M., Nova Scotia, has procured it from the National Temperance Society's Publication House, 58 Reade street, New York, costing about 50 cents in paper cover.

NEWFOUNDLAND GOLD COINS.

Enquirer.—I have a Newfoundland two dollar gold pieces of 1865, '85, '88. Are they worth a premium? I believe the colony has ceased minting them. Is that so? Ans.—To a collector, they would be worth $2.25 to $2.50 each. They have not been minted since 1888.

CANADIANS IN BOER WAR.

Reader, Vittoria, Ont., asks (1) if privates in the army receive medals for war service; (2) how many British were killed in the South African war, and (3) what Canadian regiments were in action in that war. Ans.—1. Yes, a medal with a bar for each important action. 2. We believe the number was 6,245. 3. The first Canadian contingent fought at Belmont, Johannesburg and Paardeburg; the First Canadian Mounted Rifles at Johannesburg, Diamond Hills, Pretoria and Belfast; the Second Canadian Rifles at the same battles, an dalso at Hart's River; the Strathcona Horse at Machadorp, Ladysmith, Belfast and Lydenburg, while the South African Constabulary, which contained 1,500 Canadians, played a prominent part in the guerilla warfare of 1901-2, when the British forces were hunting down DeWet and Botha. All the contingents were engaged in many minor skirmishes.

CREOSOTING WOOD POSTS.

D. J. N., Goderich, Ont., asks: What is the best manner of treating cedar posts to prevent them rotting at the point where they enter the earth. Would painting them with hot coal tar be a preventitive ,or is there a better method? Ans.—Your suggestion is quite a good one up to a certain point, but why not try creosoting? The cost is not heavy. The wood requires to be thoroughly seasoned, or it will decay. A gallon of creosote will suffice for four posts. Get an iron vessel of suitable size, place the posts with their ends in it, and keep a fire going under it for two or three hours. By this means the air and water will be forced out. Let the treated posts cool ,and immerse ends in the cold creosote, which will fill up the air-spaces in the wood, and form an impervious shell of creosoted wood. Posts treated in this manner should last a number of years.

EQUALIZE THE WEIGHT.

W.H., Redcliff, Alta., asks: If three men were carrying a stick of timber, 40 feet long, one man being at one end, and the other two supporting the timber by a short bar, how far from the end should they put the bar so that each man would carry the same load? Ans.—Each man would have to carry the same load, so the bar would have to be inserted one third of the distance from the far end of the pole, of which one-third would project beyond the men. They would then be supporting two-thirds of the weight between them. The distance from the first man would be 26 2-3 feet.

BOOK ON 'LAND POLICY.'

D. McC., Winnipeg, asks where he could obtain a copy of 'Our Land and Land Policy,' published in San Francisco in 1871, and mentioned in the preface to 'Progress and Poverty,' by Henry George. Ans.—We fear you could only obtain it from a library, or by advertising, as it is apparently out of print.

AN ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

C.G.N., Lennoxville, Que., asks: Are analytical chemists in very great demand in Canada? To whom should one apply for a government position as such? What income could a young laboratory assistant and demonstrator of four years' experience expect if he has no degree? Ans.—The demand is somewhat limited. The Government Department of Agriculture and Customs have laboratories, we believe, in which you might obtain a position by writing the secretaries of those departments. We cannot tell you definitely what salary you could expect; it depends on circumstances and ability.

SURVEYING AS A PROFESSION.

Surveyor, Newcastle, N.B.—Please answer the following queries: Is there any demand for surveyors in any part of Canada? Do railway companies employ their surveyors all the year round? Is examination required in such work, before employment can be obtained? I have an elementary knowledge of such work, being a certificated coal mine manager. Where can I obtain particulars, if examination is required? Address of any firm with a view to employment? Ans.—Where new districts are being sectioned out, and also on railways, especially in the West, there there is a demand for surveyorscmfwyp is a demand for surveyors, but the best positions are taken by experienced men. The usual practice is to send parties out for four or five months in the summer, and these disband at the end of the season. Some surveyers,of course, are employed all the year round. Applicants must be able to prove that they are qualified men, either by having studied or by practical experience. The Canadian Institute of Architects, No. 5 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal ,may be able to supply you with information as to what steps to take in the matter. The government, the railway companies, and leading firms of architects retain the services of surveyors in connection with their work.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S ADDRESS.

Subscriber, Lakefield, Ont., asks for Mr. Andrew Carnegie's address Ans.—Skibo Castle, Cromarty, Scotland.

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

A SCHOOL QUESTION.

School.—Roman Catholic children have been educated in a district school, under the Protestant School Board, the Commissioners allowing them the privilege of a Roman Catholic teacher. 1. Can the Roman Catholic Board of Commissioners compel the parents of those children (against their wish) to dissent from the Protestant School Board, and pay their school tax into the R.C. S. Board? Ans.—The R.C.S. cannot compel children to attend their schools, but can collect the taxes.

VIEWING A FLAT.

Enquirer.—What is the legal time that a flat can be view? Is there a specified time? I have had a notice on my door, 'between 4 and 6 o'clock, and after 8 p.m. My landlord says this is not enough. Ans.—There is no legal time for viewing premises, except 'during reasonable hours.' This usually means from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

A FARM SALE.

J. A. bought a farm from M.R. for $3,000. One thousand dollars was paid down and the remainder was to be paid yearly, one hundred per annum, and interest at 4 percent; when the farm was sold M.R. retained the first mortgage. What can M.R. do to secure his money? After how long a time can M.R. foreclose on the mortgage? When J.A. fails to make payment can M.R. forbid him to cut wood on the place, and if so, after how long a time? Ans.—You can foreclose as soon as the debtor is in default, unless the deed provides otherwise. You cannot prevent J.A. cutting wood as long as property stands in his name.

ONTARIO.

COLLECTION OF NOTE.

A Subscriber, Ont.—A gives B a note before A was married for a sum of money, on which nothing has been paid—not even the interest. 1. If A signed his property over to his wife could B collect the note? 2. Could B go to law with A? Ans.—1. Probably so. 2. Yes.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Alberta Subscriber.—A, a man; B, a woman, were married in N.Y., U.S.A., in the spring of 1905, by contract, according to law of 1902. Came to Alberta in the fall of 1906. In 1907 B goes her way, leaving A no choice but to do the same. 1. Would Canadian law recognize them as married? 2. Would B have any hold on A whatever by now? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Yes, in various ways.

TAX REFUND.

Reader ,Ont.—A had land in our municipality and was assessed on the Resident Roll, but was a non-resident, and had not requested his name to be kept on the Resident Roll. The land was mere pasture land, and was not rented to anyone. In 1910 and 1911 it was assessed each year for $100, but in 1912 the assesor raised it to $400. Of course, the owner could not appeal as he lived in the United States. Some time after the roll was returned, B, who lives in a town nearby, bought the farm for $50, knowing nothing about the amount of assessment. When collector made demand for taxes B claimed that assessment for 1912 was unreasonably high, and applied to council. The council gave him a refund of taxes to the amount of $5,which was about the same as lowering the assessment to $100. Now the auditors report that this was illegal, and advise that the amount of 'refund' be recovered from 'those who were responsible for the grant.' 1. Was this 'refund' by council illegal, or does Section 112, Ontario statutes, 1904, chap. 23, apply to this case? 2. Should the auditors have stated expressly who were responsible if the council's action was illegal? Ans.—1. The refund does appear to have been illegally made. The section of Act referred to did not give the council the requisite authority to so deal with the matter. 2. Not necessarily, but it would have been serviceable had they done so.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR. A number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM, NO MATTER where located. I bring buyer and seller together. I charge no commission. If you want to buy or sell, address H. F. LINDE, Box 44, Wadena, Sask.

FRUIT FARM PLANTED IN Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Grapes, Currants, Raspberries, just coming into bearing; Lake Front, North Grimsby. Three of the best in the district one mile from Grimsby Village; good buildings; plenty water; ideal situation for home and others from four to one hundred and fifty acres; between Winona and Grimsby. PETER BERTRAM, Fenton Fruit Farm, Grimsby, Ontario.

FARM AND TOWN PROPERTIES For Sale; Garden of Ontario, the most southern part. Here is where winters are short, summers are long, without frost; richest soil; unsurpassed for growing grains, fruit and vegetables; natural gas for heating. For information, apply to A. W. ROSS, Box 181, Blenheim, Kent County, Ontario.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW 32 PAGE booklet, containing over 70 photographic views, describing our lands in East Central Saskatchewan. It describes an unusual opportunity for you. THE WALCH LAND COMPANY, 400 Northern Crown Bank Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

SNAP. — 160 ACRES, PARTLY IMproved. Good soil; good water; within three miles of town. Only $21 per acre. Quarter cash. Balance, half crop payments. A. E. ELLIOTT, Warman, Sask.

WEYBURN, SASK.—IN THE CENTRE of the greatest grain growing district in the West, the coming railway and wholesale centre of Southern Saskatchewan. C.P.R. is in with two lines; Grand Trunk and C.N.R. coming. I handle only inside property, mostly my own. Have been in Real Estate here for eleven years. Would like connection with Eastern dealers. Write me for description of property and prices. Property for sale in lots or blocks. Have some acreage fit for subdivision. FRANK MOFFET, Weyburn, Sask.

PORT ALBERNI, B.C.,
AND
DISTRICT.
FOR SALE, FRUIT and POULTRY FARMS,
ranging from $25.00 to $200.00 per acre.
For full particulars, write to
HAYNE & WILKINSON,
Real Estate and Insurance. | P.O. Box 60 | Engineers and Contractors.
Reference—Royal Bank of Canada.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL LIVERPOOL
A First Class TemperanceHotel, Houseliknand modern Adjoining Central Hall, and Roscoe Gardens, and near Stations. Mount Pleasant Cars from Landing-Stage stop at the door. Cab fare 1-4. References: Rev. Dr Birrge and Rev. Dr. Crews, of Toronto.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

PRIZE WINNING CRYSTAL WHITE Orpingtons. Hatchings Booked. Fertility; safe carriage guaranteed. One sitting, 13, $3. Two, $5. Four, $9. Larger quantities, matter of correspondence. Motto: "A Satisfied Customer." O. E. KENDALL, Cranbrook, B.C.

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES, Utility and Exhibition combined. We are paying special attention to the egg-laying qualities of our birds, besides their being true exhibition specimens, and winning in the strongest kind of competition. Eggs from three pens at $2.00 per 15. Exp. prepaid on two settings. We guarantee satisfaction. GEO. P. STIRRETT, Hymers, Ont.

HALEYDOTTE STRAIN OF BRED-to-Lay White Wyandottes are a superior strain of Heavy Winter Layers. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $2.75 per 30; $4.00 per 50; $7.00 per 100. Baby Chicks, 25c each; $11.50 per 50; $20.00 per 100. A. HALEY, Box 245, Burlington, Ontario.

BOOKS, POST CARDS, ETC.

NEBRASKA HOMESTEADER, THE funniest song out. Just out. Describes the sod-house life of a bachelor, snakes, fleas, and all. Words and tune, ten cents. Full sheet music, fifty cents. SPECIALTY PRESS CONCERN, Regina, Canada.

25 HANDSOME EASTER CARDS, Only 25c. Beautiful designs. Gold and silver embossed; no two alike. All sent postpaid. Our customers wonder how we do it. Money back if not delighted. EMPORIUM CONCERN, Beebe, Que.

SUCCESSFUL LESSONS IN POULTRY RAISING.—Twenty complete lessons. The Successful Poultry Book. Treaty on the care of domestic fowls. This book is sent free on request. O. ROLLAND, Sole Agent, Des Moines Incubator, P.O. Box 2363, Montreal, Dept. 2.

TREES, PLANTS, ETC.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY Plants, and Seed Corn. Truest and Best Strains of most popular varieties, listed at lowest prices consistent with first quality. N. E. MALLORY, Blenheim, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, FOUR PRAIRIE STATE Incubators, 2 of 240-egg size; 1 of 140-egg size. Used two seasons. Good as new. Prices $25 and $18, respectively. These machines have hatched as many as 80 percent of the fertile eggs. Also, four Prairie State Hovers, for brooding, $5 each. Reason for selling, am quitting the farm. A. A. KNIGHT, Ashburn, Ont.

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PROTESTANT TEACHER, MALE OR Female, from seven to nine months, from April 1st. Address, stating salary expected, to A. J. REED, Viking, Alta.

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FARMER — WANTED, WORKING farmer. Must be able to run farm in all branches, and look after help. Apply, with references, to THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO., 120 St. James Street, or at 132 Durocher street, from 7 to 8 in evenings.

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for future years by spending a few months of 1913 in one of our schools, or by taking one of our excellent Home Study Courses. Our free descriptive Catalogue will interest you. Write for it. Address, W. H. Shaw, President, Shaw's Schools, Toronto.

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Toronto, Ont., is a Commercial School of the Highest Grade! None better in Canada! Graduates in strong demand. Enter now. Catalogue free.

CANADA'S GOOD RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

Mr. Borden and Governor Sulzer Confer For Conservation of Water Powers

Albany, Feb. 25.—The Right Hon. R. L. Borden, Premier of Canada, and Governor Sulzer were guests last night at a dinner of the University Club. Mr. Borden, in his speech, touched casually on the proposal made after conference, as reported yesterday, that a joint plan for the utilization of the water powers latent in such boundary streams as Niagara and St. Lawrence River might be formulated by the State of New York and the Dominion Government. The Premier said: The vast power which may be developed from the proper uses of the St. Lawrence River is the heritage of both countries. Let it be preserved and developed for the people.'

Aside from this, the speeches of both Governor Sulzer and the Premier were largely in the nature of expressions of mutual good-will on the part of Canada and this country each for the other.

Mr. Borden said, among other things in this connection: 'Each country possesses vast natural resources, which on our side of the boundary at least are hardly understood or estimated today. It shall be the duty of the nation to conserve these for the benefit of the whole people, not for the present alone, but for the future as well. More than a century ago a great statesman truly said that the nation is a partnership between those who are living, those who are dead, and these who are yet to be born. One great natural resource is shared by the people of both nations—the waterway which extends from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the head of the Great Lakes, perhaps the most wonderful natural highway in the world.

'Its use for all the purposes of navigation, commerce and intercourse is assured to the people of both countries. For other purposes as well, and notably for the vast power which may be developed, by its proper user, it is the heritage of both countries. Let it be preserved and developed for the people.

'Looking back over the progress of a century, both nations have reason to be proud of the courage, the enterprise, and, in some respects, of the foresight which have marked our development. Abundance of natural resources linked to the wonderful capacity and enterprise of the people who possess them has resulted in an accumulation of wealth vaster than was dreamed of even half a century ago. Under these conditions the spirit of the market place should not dominate too greatly. Our national ideals may be only a passing phenomenon, but it should not be forgotten that nations and empires of the past have left to us nothing of permanent value that has not been founded upon the faith and the ideals of their peoples. When these vanish or deteriorate, the soul of the nation has pased away and the body soon crumbles into dust.

A COMMON HERITAGE.

'Canada and the United States have a common heritage in the language, the literature, the laws, the institutions and the traditions which have come down to them from the men of bygone days. The rights and liberties which the people enjoy were beaten out and shaped upon the anvil of centuries, not without toil and struggle and many times failure. The problems of to-day, whether in the United States or in Canada, differ not so much in character as in magnitude from those which were met and in some measure at least solved by those whose blood runs in our veins. An equal courage, a like patience and an equal, perhaps no more instructive, object lesson has ever been given to the world than the four thousand miles of undefended boundary line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which bears silent but eloquent testimony to the mutual confidence and respect of the two nations. Time will shortly place upon the brow of each nation the laurel of one hundred years of peace. It matters not so much as to the form of the outward celebration, but let us hope that its full signifi-



MR. R. L. BORDEN.

cance may sink deep into the hearts of both nations, and that, whether north or south of the boundary we may stand with bowed and reverent heads, offering grateful thanks for the divine blessing of peace, and earnest prayers that in the century to come mutual confidence, good will and respect may truly animate the ideals and aspirations of both nations.

'Our country, sharing with you the problems of democracy in this western world, and sharing at the same time the tremendous responsibilities of the great empire to which she owes unanswering allegiance, will serve in trust as a bond of friendship and good will between your great Republic and our Empire. By all the ties of kinship, of tradition, of language and of race she owes this to you. For the cause of Christianity, of civilization, of peace and of all the higher ideals, she owes it even more to herself.'

GOVERNOR SULZER'S CORDIAL ADDRESS.

Governor Sulzer, in the course of his remarks, said:

'It is a matter for congratulation that we have with us the distinguished premier of Canada, the Right Hon. Robert Laird Borden. He is an old friend of mine, and I am glad to extend to him a hearty welcome to the hospitality of our commonwealth and a cordial greeting in the name of the people of the Empire State. He is one of the truly great men on our continent.

'For many years I have been a student of Canada and a friend of our sister-country to the north. Our friend the Premier governs the great land, a most patriotic people. I know whereof I speak when I saw that the Canadians are the friends of the people of the United States, and we are their friends and well wishers.

'I have travelled extensively in Canada and can testify as to the vastness of its territory and richness of its material resources stretching away from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the International boundary line to the North Pole, the great country of Canada constitutes in itself a vast Empire rich in natural resources beyond the dreams of avarice. It is destined to become one of the most populous countries on the western hemisphere.

'Many of our best citizens, I regret to say, are leaving our states of the west and going into the Canadian North-west, because of the fertility of its soil, the liberality of the Canadian Government and the ability of these people to better their conditions there. I have seen the Canadian North-west grow year by year from the boundless prairie to the most fertile wheat field in the world. I have witnesses there the springing into existence, as if by magic, populous villages and towns of the most intelligent and the best people on earth. The great Canadian North-west is destined to become ere long the grainary of North America.

'The people to our north are the true friends of the people of the United States; they look to us for sisterly sympathy; for a reciprocal exchange of products; and their resources and their products are greater and richer than those of countries far away across the Pacific and the Atlantic oceans.

'We should extend to them a helping hand in their onward march of progress. We should glory in their prosperity. Their success is our success. They are rapidly forging to the front; their exports and their imports are increasing annually; their trade is becoming more and more important, their commerce more and more valuable; and instead of closing our doors by tariff barriers against these countries and their products in my opinion we should open them wider and do everything in our power to facilitate closer relations.'

The other speakers at the banquet were Mr. Hibben, of Princeton; Dr. Talcott Williams, head of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, and Mr. John W. Thomas, of Middlebury College, Vermont.

Was a Victim of Bronchitis.

HAD TO BE PROPPED UP IN BED.

Bronchitis is an acute inflammation of the membranes lining the air tubes of the lungs, and begins with a tightness across the chest, and a difficulty of breathing accompanied by a hard dry cough which later develops into the raising of a greenish or yellowish phlegm.

On the first sign of bronchitis you should check it immediately by using Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and thereby preventing it becoming chronic and perhaps turning into some serious lung trouble. Mrs. John Fawcett, Salisbury, N.B., writes: "A year ago I was a victim of Bronchitis. I was so bad I could not lie down, and had to be propped up in bed. As the doctor failed to do me much good a friend, who came to visit me, advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. The first bottle helped me so wonderfully I took five bottles in all, and was cured. I have not had an attack of it since."

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Bronchitis, Lumbago & Rheumatism

are also Quickly Relieved by a Few Applications

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Queen Victoria Street, London, England.
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ANOTHER ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION MARKED WITH DOUBLE TRAGEDY

Lieutenant Ninnis, of the British Army, and Dr. Merz, of Switzerland, Members of the Mawson Australian Party, Lose Their Lives While Exploring Unknown Lands Around Southern Magnetic Pole

Sydney, N.S.W., Feb. 25. — Another was added to the list of Antarctic tragedies by the report received here to-day of the death of two members of the expedition commanded by Dr. Douglas Mawson, an Australian, who left Tasmania in 1911, accompanied by a large body of scientific men to explore thoroughly the regions around the southern magnetic pole.

Once again the British army is affected by the loss of a brilliant officer, Lieut. B. E. S. Ninnis, of the famous Royal Fusiliers Regiment, now lies dead amid the Antarctic snows, although far from the spot where his comrade, Captain Lawrence Oates, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, perished while returning from the South Pole with the late Captain Robert F. Scott.

Switzerland also has suffered a great loss by the death of Dr. Merz, a capable scientist as well as a leading sportsman. After winning the ski-jumping championship in Switzerland in 1908, he offered his services to Dr. Douglas Mawson, believing that his great experience among ice and snow would be of service to the expedition, and that his scientific knowledge also would aid its leader.

The expedition started out, not with any idea of rushing to the South Pole, but with the intention of exploring and naming the unknown lands of the Antarctic, which had never heretofore been traversed by human feet.

EXPEDITION WAS A SUCCESS.

According to the reports of Dr. Mawson himself, the principal objects of the expedition were attained, and special important information was gathered in regard to the southern magnetic pole. Unfortunately Dr. Mawson and six of his companions, after they had been picked up by the steamer 'Aurora,' undertook another expedition and were unable to rejoin the ship, which was compelled them to spend another year in the cold southern regions.

Professor David, who was a member of Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition which reached within 111 miles of the South Pole in 1909, received the following wireless despatch from Adelie Land:

'Dr. Douglas Mawson and several of his men missed the 'Aurora,' which had gone to fetch them, under the command of Captain J. K. Davis. This happened owing to unfortunate circumstances.

'Lieut. B. E. S. Ninnis, of the City of London Regiment of the Royal Fusiliers, and Dr. Merz, who were members of the expedition, are both dead. All the others are well.

'Dr. Douglas Mawson and six other members of his party probably will winter on Adelie Land.

'Some very successful sledging expeditions were made during the sojourn of Dr. Mawson and his companions in the Antarctic.'

It would appear therefore that Dr. Douglas Mawson with some of his companions must have landed and gone on an expedition from which they were unable to get back in time to retoin the 'Aurora,' before she was compelled to leave on account of Ice.

Lieut. Ninnis was the expert of the expedition on the subjects of surveying and sledging. The wireless messages hitherto received from the 'Aurora' did not state the cause of his death or of that of Dr. Merz.

The expedition headed by Dr. Douglas Mawson set out from Australia in the latter part of 1911. It consisted of nearly fifty men, most of whom were graduates of the universities of Australia and New Zealand. It was financed by popular subscription.

Dr. Mawson, as already stated, was not seeking the Pole, but proposed to make a complete geographical and magnetic survey of the Antarctic region between Cape Odare and Gaussburg, a distance of over 2,000 miles. The expedition landed on Adelie Land, which is a barren tract of what has also been known as Wilkes Land, and the men there divided into three parties.

From time to time there have come reports of the success of the explorers in the discovery of new islands and only recently, after having been out of communication for several weeks, what purported to be a wireless message was picked up from the 'Aurora' reporting, 'All well' on board.

Melbourne, Australia, Feb. 25. — Lord Denman, Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, has received a wireless message from Dr. Douglas Mawson, the leader of the Antarctic experition, in which he says:

'Our sledging season has been very successful. We have opened up a large area of new land both east and west of Commonwealth Bay. We have obtained important new data from numbers of station in close proximity to the Magnetic Pole.'

The despatch concludes:

It is probable that six of the staff of the expedition, as well as myself may unavoidably be detained for another year in the Antarctic.'

LIEUT. NINNIS FELL INTO CREVASSE.

Lieut. Ninnis, according to a later despatch, was killed by falling into a crevasse nearly a year ago. His death was instantaneous.

He first desired to join Captain Scott's South Polar Expedition, but as there was no vacancy he turned to Dr. Mawson and was accepted. His father is a retired naval surgeon who served under Sir George Nares on board the 'Alert' during an Arctic expedition in 1875-1876 when the explorers declared the passage to the North Pole to be impracticable.

DIAZ INFLUENCE IN THE ASCENDANT IN MEXICO TO-DAY

Diaz, De la Bara and Rodolfo Reyes, May Fight for Presidency.

NINETY-FIVE SOLDIERS SHOT AS REBELS.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 25.—Ninety-five soldiers were executed last evening at Sause, below Juarez. They compose part of the garrison which revolted yesterday, angered at the killing of ex-President Madero, their former leader. One at a time the soldiers were placed back against a wall and shot down. They showed much courage, declining the execution mask. More than fifty of the garrison escaped before the arrival of a strong detachment of federal regulars from Chihuahua City. The rebels of a day had cut the Mexican Central Railway, which was repaired a few hours later. Five of the volunteer officers escaped death, and will be sent to Juarez.

Mexico City, Feb. 25. — The overwhelming nature of the revival of the Diaz influence in Mexico is indicated by an order issued by Provisional President Huerta to-day that the portraits of former President Porfirio Diaz be restored to the places in the public buildings from which they were removed by the late President Francisco Madero immediately after his assumption of office.

Several large pictures of the old dictator, equestrian and otherwise, are to be replaced immediately in the coridors and halls of the national palace.

Confidence in the new administration is growing in the capital, conservative Mexicans and foreigners alike regarding what appears to be a probable military regime as the solution of the present difficulty.

Already the political world is turning to the elections. It is said that General Felix Diaz will have as his opopnents in his candidacy for the presidency Francisco de la Barra, the present Minister of Foreign Relations; Rodolfo Reyes, son of General Bernardo Reyes, who was killed in the first attack on the palace, and Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez. Friends have begun a campaign in behalf of these various candidates.

Washington, Feb. 25. — Now that the first shock of the tragic death of Madero and Suarez has passed over, officials here are beginning to accept the official version of the affair. Unquestionably they believe great carelessness was exhibited in failing properly to protect the prisoners, but that ofence, it is urged, is less than a deliberate murder plot.

Ambassador Wilson will be permitted to continue to exercise his own discretion in dealing with the new government, and some satisfaction is derived from his report that not only is the new government very friendly toward the United States, but that it has shown a disposition to meet reasonable requests for the protection of foreign interests in Mexico, which were to a large degree ignored by the Madero administration.

The threatened despatch of Texas militia by Governor Colquitt into Mexico is not expected to materialize.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

Washington, Feb. 25.—On the theory that traffic in women in interstate commerce may be regulated by legislation as well as the traffic in drugs, foods or cattle, the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday upheld the validity of the Federal White Slave Traffic Act of 1910. It had been contended this question of morality was reserved for action by the states.

Justice McKenna delivered the court's opinion. 'Our dual form of government has its perplexities,' said he, 'state and nation having different spheres of jurisdiction, but it must be kept in mind that we are one people and the powers reserved to the states and those conferresd on the nation are adopted to be exercised, whether independently or concurrently, to promote the general welfare, material and moral. This is the effect of the decisions, and surely if the facility of interstate transportation can be taken away from the demoralization of lotteries, the debasement of obscene literature, the contagion of diseased cattle or persons, the impurity of foods and drugs, the like facility can be taken away from the systematic debauchery of women, and, more insistently, of girls.'

DUTY TRIUMPHS OVER LIQUOR SMUGGLERS.

Toronto, Feb. 25. — A tale of valor and resource in the course of duty in the frozen wilds of Northern Ontario reached Toronto yesterday in the form of a report to the Provincial Police Department. Constable E. E. Orser, trailing across the ice on Hudson Lake, in the Sioux Lookout region, sighted a band of Indians with three heavily laden sledges proceeding in a suspicious manner towards the woods. Suspecting that they were smuggling contraband liquor he intercepted them. 'Have you got liquor in here?' he demanded, pointing to the baggage. The only answer was a rush on the part of three of them with uplifted axes.

Orser, however, covered them with his rifle and warded off the attack. He then took up the pursuit, and, falling in with some friends, attacked the band and captured the ringleader, Chief Sharpe, after a severe scrimmage.

At the trial in the Sioux Lookout Sharpe was convicted of bringing in liquor and hiding it in the bush, in adition to assault on a police officer in the performance of his duty. The sentence was eighteen months in prison with hard labor.





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The Greatest Poultry Catalog Ever Published

This book contains just the information every poultry owner needs. It is not an ordinary catalog, but the greatest book of common sense poultry facts ever gotten together. You will be astonished when you receive it to find that 75 of the 112 pages are devoted entirely to successful poultry methods, and not to advertising. This book has not been prepared simply to sell Prairie State Incubators, but to show every one who reads it how to

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- How to Select Breeders, Layers, Etc.
- How to Feed Layers.
- How to Fatten and Feed Chicks.
- How to Grow Ducks.
- Poultry Buildings.
- Winter Laying Houses.
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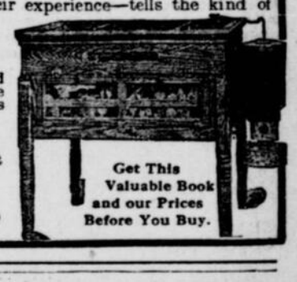
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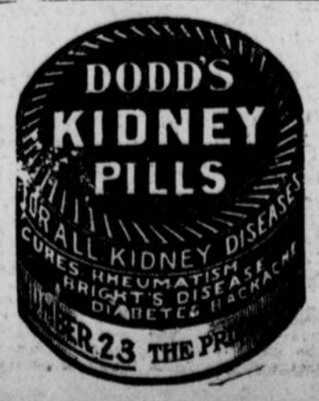
MR. ALLAN SAYS PILOTAGE SYSTEM IS DEFECTIVE

And St. Lawrence Insurance Rates Will Not Be Reduced Until Better Basis is Found.

Quebec, Feb. 25.—Before the Pilotage Commission yesterday, Mr. Andrew Allan, president of the Shipping Federation, said he considered the pilotage system of the St. Lawrence was defective, and, until it was put on a better basis, the insurance rates, an important matter in the interests of commerce, would not be reduced. He would have open competition for pilotage, and require pilots to speak English only, although knowing other languages would be no drawback.

Apprentice pilots should have five years' service at sea, to learn discipline, a very useful accomplishment on board ship, and which all Canadians needed. If a man under present conditions from Nova Scotia or Ontario wished to become a pilot he would be unable to do so on account of his lack of knowledge of French. He thought that between Quebec and Father Point pilots ought to have masters' or mates' certificates, and that the pooling of pilots' earnings should be abolished, and each man paid what he earned. He thought the Government could protect the pilot and see that he received all that he earned. There was no reason that he could see why a pilot should not be paid for his work immediately it was finished. Witness said his sole object was to improve the navigation of the St. Lawrence and benefit the good pilots.

Mr. Raymond Bequqet, for four years president of the Corporation of Pilots, said that the present system worked well, and he had nothing to suggest to improve it. He had worked under the old system, and, if the corporation were abolished, things would revert to the old method, when pilots, to get employment, would take down ships for a few dollars. On one occasion when a pilot was going home, he took down a ship for a barrel of flour, and considered that he was that much ahead, for if he did not do so another pilot would have got the job. He did not see how the Government could protect the pilot. If he wanted to give a captain $25 he would not do it before witnesses, and it would be hard for the Government to find it out When he was the president of the pilots, he repeatedly complained of lights, especially the St. Lawrence Point Light, which is very bad, and no attention was paid to it. It would be the same with the pilots. They have to learn English, and he did not think it would be a hard task for an Englishman, who wanted to be a pilot, to learn French.



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Another Maxwell feature—Lever and Balance Wheel are so accurately adjusted and work up such speed that the washer runs along even when you have stopped working the lever. There's no doubt about Maxwell's "Champion" being the easiest running washer on the market.

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HIGH SPEED CHAMPION WASHER

The Twinges of Lumbago

There is nothing like Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to rid the uric acid from the blood, and so remove the cause of lumbago and rheumatism.

Mr. John N. Frank, farmer, Mink Lake, Alta., writes:—'For two years I suffered from lumbago. Sharp pains would dart through the back and sides or come on suddenly when bending or twisting the body. I could not do any work for months of each year, was often confined to the bed, unable to sit or stand.

'Since using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills I have not lost any time, and have been very greatly benefited. Though I still have slight attacks, this treatment seems to be driving the disease out of the system.

'I have been entirely cured of annoying, itching piles of three years' standing by use of Dr. Chase's Ointment.'

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates and Co., Limited, Toronto.

Hunger Drives Man to Insanity

Trapper Kills His Companion for Food, According to Winnipeg Story.

Winnipeg, Feb. 25.—Tortured by the furies of an Alaskan winter, subsisting thirty days on skins of dead animals, and finally driven insane by an eight-day period of starvation, Henry Leclaire, a French trapper, killed and partly ate the body of Len Lemieux, declared to have been a guide of the Hudson's Bay Company, near Mile 53, British Columbia. Such is the tale unfolded in a letter received here.

According to the letter, Leclaire and Lemieux tasted no morsel of any kind for eight days on an extended hunt on which they started in December. In a deserted shack, 75 miles from the settlement, both men awaited the other to sleep, for the killing of one meant food for the other. Lemieux was killed, however, being stabbed in the heart eight times. Twenty-three other wounds were also inflicted. Part of the body eaten, while Leclaire scratched the story on the cabin with his knife. Leclaire has not been found.

SCARLET FEVER IN COLLEGE.

St. Catharines, Ont., Feb. 25.—An epidemic of scarlet fever has broken out at Ridley College, and eight senior scholars have developed the disease, while several suspected cases are under quarantine.

QUEBEC MAN KILLED.

North Bay, Feb. 25.—Samuel Reynolds, aged about 45, who was injured at Diver while loading logs, died as a result in North Bay Hospital. He is not known here, and relatives in Quebec are being communicated with.

TRAINS RUNNING LATE.

Fort William, Feb. 25.—All transcontinental trains are running twelve to sixteen hours late as the result of the heavy freight traffic and very cold weather, which has been prevalent along the north shore of Lake Superior worked well, and he had nothing to suggest to improve it. He had worked under the old system, and, if the corporation were abolished, things would revert to the old method, when pilots, to get employment, would take down ships for a few dollars. On one occasion when a pilot was going home, he took down a ship for a barrel of flour, and considered that he was that much ahead, for if he did not do so another pilot would have got the job. He did not see how the Government could protect the pilot. If he wanted to give a captain $25 he would not do it before witnesses, and it would be hard for the Government to find it out When he was the president of the pilots, he repeatedly complained of lights, especially the St. Lawrence Point Light, which is very bad, and no attention was paid to it. It would be the same with the pilots. They have to learn English, and he did not think it would be a hard task for an Englishman, who wanted to be a pilot, to learn French.

LESS LIQUOR DRINKING.

Business Men's Habits Changing For Better, Says Mr. Runciman, M.P.

London, Feb. 24.— That the members of the House of Commos are drinking less and that this fact has given rise to 'one of the greatest troubles of the Kitchen Committee of the House of Commons,' was the statement of Walter Runciman, M.P., at the annual conference at Bradford of the National Commercial Temperance League. The habits of life of business and professional men, Mr. Runciman, M.P., at the annual conference at man, added, were changing, and the reason why so many business men's clubs in London were showing smaller profits was the decreasing consumption of liquor.

JAILED FOR JEWEL THEFT.

Brockville, Ont., Feb. 25. — Judge McDonald sentenced a young man going under the name of James H. Brooks to three years in the Kingston penitentiary for stealing a quantity of jewelery from a local boarding house. Inquiry made by the Crown showed that he was really one Payette and that he had assumed the name of a relay brakeman of Whitehall, N.Y., from whom he had stolen a suit of clothes and a pass. He also had a police record.

ONCE WEALTHY MAN DIES A PAUPER.

Welland, Ont., Feb. 25.—John B. Dean, once one of the wealthiest men in this district, was yesterday buried at the county's expense. He died in the Industrial Home at the age of 82. Unwise speculation reduced him to poverty.



A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS



CARE OF THE SKIN IN THE SPRINGTIME.

This has been an exceptionally trying winter for all those who possess sensitive skin, and now the heat of the spring sun is added to the dangers of cold dry winds and sudden changes of temperature, extra care and special attention will be needed to prevent painful chapping and cracking of the skin and lips. Most of the trouble is caused by the outer skin becoming too dry. It then cracks and leaves the sensitive inner skin without protection. Naturally that soon breaks and it depends on the sensitiveness of the skin whether the crack is deep or shallow.

There are many reasons why the skin becomes dry, sometimes it is the result of a failure to rinse the face and hands after using soap, or not drying them thoroughly after they are rinsed. But a strong high wind is the worst foe to the complexion and skin. Clear cold weather is invigorating, but the sharp cutting wind chaps and cuts the skin. It also dries up the natural secretions which keep the skin smoth and pliable.

You have often seen children and babies with their cheeks chapped, streaked and red almost to bursting. This is caused by the wind and can be easily avoided if before the little ones are taken out the least bit of cold cream is rubbed well into the tender little cheeks.

Never wash face or hands just before going out, for even with the most careful drying a little moisture is sure to remain in the pores. Skin that is very sensitive should be washed with tepid water and bran or powdered oatmeal substituted for soap.

Before going out in a motor or driving in the cold it is well to rub a piece of pure cocoa butter over face and hands afterwards dusting them with finely powdered orrisroot and oatmeal. Besides being soothing these ingredients are healing.

It is a great mistake to use too much powder on the face. Many do it with the mistaken idea that it will protect the skin, but it only drys it still more and makes it positively smart when a warm room is entered. Always wash powder or other cosmetic off carefully before going to bed and anoint the skin with a pure cream. This counteracts any dryness the skin may have been subjected to during the day and helps to restore the natural oil of which the skin has been deprived. There is no better time for allowing lotions or creams to sink into the skin than at night, after it has been thoroughly cleansed.

For those whose home and household duties necessitate the constant use of warm water, as in washing dishes, it is well to keep at hand a bottle of equal parts of rose water and glycerine or better still a flaxseed lotion. A box of powdered oatmeal into which the hands may be thrust is also extremely helpful. Leave on any meal that adheres simply clapping the hands to remove any superfluous quantity. Should the back of the hands and underarm have become painfully chapped buy a few cents worth of boiled linseed oil at a paint shop, and rub a little of the oil gently into the afflicted part. When it is almost absorbed coat over with cornstarch. Never in any case apply pure glycerine to your skin. There are some few skins it is not good for even when properly diluted, but there are none for which it is good pure.

The following are a few tested recipes which will prove useful not only to those who wish to keep their own skin fair and beautiful, but also to those who are continually appealed to for advice when outdoor sports or exposure have played havoc with the hands and faces of the young people of the house.

Flaxseed lotion.—Boil three ounces of flaxseed in two quarts of water until reduced to one pint of liquid when strained. Add to the strained liquid four ounces of pure glycerine and one teaspoon (medical) of carbolic acid.

This may be applied when hands have been roughly dealed or may, if diluted with more water, be used on dry hands or skin. It is invaluable for children's hands and will also prevent chapping or coarsening of the skin of the face if applied before going out. It has the advantage of not being greasy or making the face shiny and powder need not be used with it.

Chapped Skin Cream.—Two ounces of cocoanut oil, one ounce of lanolin, and half an ounce each of white wax and spermaceti. Put all in a bowl and set the bowl in water just hot enough to enable you to mix all thoroughly. Remove from the heat and beat with a silver fork, when it begins to thicken, add slowly six drops of carbolic acid. When cool and creamy it is ready for use. This is equally as good as the expensive almond oil creams, and is good also for chapped lips.

Lip Salve.—One-eighth of an ounce each of white wax spermaceti and olive oil. Break the wax and spermaceti into small pieces and put them with the oil in a bowl. Set the bowl in a dish of warm water, but do not allow to become hot. Use only sufficient heat to melt slowly. When dissolved and mingled remove from the water and beat until it creams. It may be perfumed if you desire with a few drops of your favorite perfume. Pure glycerine beaten with equal parts of fresh lard makes an excellent ointment.

Honey Lotion.—One and a half ounces of clear honey, one ounce of lemon juice and a quarter ounce of eau-de-cologne. This is excellent for whitening and softening the hands.

Cold Cream Unguent.—Dissolve two ounces of spermaceti, quarter of an ounce of white wax, quarter of a pint of oil of sweet almonds by steam, then beat them till quite cold in half a pint of rose water.

Cold Cream.—The simplest of all methods of making this is to put one pound of lard in a basin and fill up with boiling water. When cold and the lard risen to the top of the water take it off and repeat the process. When again cold, whisk it up with a paper knife until it becomes a perfectly smooth cream, then add enough essence of lemon to give it perfume.

THE WATCHER.

(Isabel Ecclestone Mackay.)

The long road and the slow shore, a sail against the sky,
The ache in my heart's core and hope so hard to die—
Ah me, but the day's long—and all the sails go by!

The long road and the dark shore pools with stars aflame,
The ache in my heart's core, the hope I dare not name—
Ah, me, but the night's long—and every night the same!

—From 'The Reader Magazine.'

HOW ONE MOTHER MANAGED WITHOUT A MAID.

(Annie A. Preston.)

'People make work for themselves,' said my friend and neighbor, who was the mother of ten beautiful children, ranging from five to twenty-five. That she had a knack at housekeeping and homemaking I was sure from the first, and when she made this remark I asked eagerly:

'In what way, please? You have a large family, an immense house, cows and poultry, and yet you are always at leisure, are always dressed for the afternoon and are frequently out driving with your husband. Please tell me your secret, for you look so young and are always so bright and cheerful, and you are all great readers. If you would give me an idea of how you economize time it would be a kindness.'

'When I commenced housekeeping,' she replied, 'one of my mother-in-law's family sayings that had been handed down from some colonial great-aunt was: "It ain't so much what you do that makes your housework easy as what you don't have did." It sounded so quaint and primitive to begin with, but as its full meaning dawned upon me I began finding "don't-have-dids" for myself. The first one that my mother-in-law brought to my attention was that sweeping entailed dusting, but that care saved litter; that it was easier to pick up than to sweep and dust, and that carpets and rugs lasted and retained their freshness much longer than when constantly brushed and swept threadbare with a broom.

'She also taught me to teach all the members of the family to wait upon themselves and to have a care for their own personal belongings; to have a place for everything and to see to it that every article was put in place after using.

'Plainness in dress made a great saving in sewing and in washing and ironing—the wearing of work aprons in the morning and dress aprons in the afternoon saved the wear and the soil of dresses.

'Early rising, that allowed the indispensable duties of the day to be accomplished before the children were up or the neighbors running in, was another labor-saver, and when the children came one child was taught that it was a privilege to be allowed to care for baby or little brother or sister, so they never had an idea that it was anything but a pleasure. We have each had our own part of the family work, and my duties as wife and mother and housekeeper have never seemed burdensome, although I have never kept a maid.'

The first time I called, and as it happened it was not for some time, as I had an invalid in the family, I was very greatly impressed.

My neighbor met me at the door with the laughing remark that she had long accustomed herself to the idea that the neighborliness, as far as calls were concerned, was to be all on her side, although I had been neighborly in the lending of books and magazines, patterns and flowers. As she ushered me into the large, cheerful sitting room she turned back to the open door to say to a six-year-old boy who was tossing a ball upon the walk:

'It is time for you to come in, Harry, dear; the dew is falling.'

'Yes, mamma,' said the child; 'I will go for Grace.'

The mother seemingly paid no more attention to him, but devoted herself to me, giving me a seat facing the bay window, and I could not help seeing the little fellow skip across the street to a group of children, take a chubby little girl of four by the hand and lead her gently home while he pushed her doll's carriage before him with the other.

'Good night, good night!' we heard them call to their companions, and they came quickly up the walk and up on the piazza.

As they entered the hall the boy took the doll from the carriage and laid it on a chair, putting the carriage carefully away in a closet. He then hung his hat upon the rack and dropped his ball into a long purse-shaped cretonne bag hung over one of the arms of the rack.

The tiny girl, also removed her hat and sack, hung them on pegs within easy reach of her short arms, shook out her skirts and patted her bang, in an imitative young-lady way, took her doll on her arm and came into the room with her brother.

They both responded very prettily to my greeting. Harry seated himself in a small rocking chair, while Grace carefully put her doll to bed in the lower drawer of a bookcase and then seated herself on the hassock at her mother's feet.

'Shall I bring your rocking chair, Grace?' asked her brother.

'I should raver sit in mover's lap,' said the little lady; 'I am tired.'

'So you are, dearie,' said the mother, seemingly noticing her for the first time, and lifting her she rested the pretty flaxen head against her shoulder, and the child was soon asleep.

Very soon the fifteen-year-old daughter came in from a game of croquet in the next yard.

'Poor little tired birdie,' she said tenderly. Swooping the little sister in her strong young arms, she gave Harry an invitation in the way of a smile and the three disappeared up the winding stairway.

I could not refrain from saying, 'It is no wonder that you look as young and fresh as one of your daughters if this is the way you manage your little people.'

'My children have been no trouble,' she said; 'they have taken care of themselves and of each other. They are good children, and such a comfort. It may be the way I commenced with them.'

Another time she told me of the way she solved the cooking problem. She often had apples or nuts for dessert. Rich cake she never made, and seldom pies, thinking the plain fruit more wholesome. They often had popped corn for dessert and molasses candy. There was no place where the young people in the neighborhood like to go so well for an evening. The father and mother joined in the simple games or in the music or reading aloud with the children.

So often I have thought that if more mothers had the gift of getting on with children and of making a home in the simple wholesome way of this mother there would be more large families of the old stock to bless the world.—'The Christian Work and Evangelist.'

LOVE AND LIGHT.

'Your way is dark,' the angel said,
'Because you downward gaze;
Look up! the sun is overhead;
I looked. I learned: Who looks above
Will find in Heaven both Light and Love.

'Why upward gaze,' the angel said;
'Have you not learned to know
The Light of God shines overhead
That men may work below?'
I learned: Who only looks above
May miss below the work of Love.

And thus I learned the lessons twain:
The heart whose treasure is above
Will gladly turn to earth again
Because the Heaven is Love.
Yea, Love that framed the starry height
Came down to earth and gave it Light.
—The Bishop of Ripon.

Home Cookery

APPETIZING SALADS.

At this season when appetites flag and housekeepers are in despair over the lack of variety and the sameness of all tinned vegetables, salads may be used to almost more advantage than later in the year. For those who are within reach of the city markets, there is no difficulty in obtaining lettuce, watercress, chicory, cucumbers, etc., which though they contain little that is nourishing, yet are useful for the salts they contain, and the fact that they stimulate the appetite. But apart from the salad plants there is an endless variety of salads which may be made of vegetables, fruit, fish and meat, alone or combined. The olive oil, which usually forms the largest part of the dressing, furnishes nourishment, and is of great value to the whole system.

Those who have bought olive oil only in the small and expensive bottles, and have counted it a luxury, only to be used in sickness or on special occasions, will find that it is now possible to get it more reasonably. Since so many Italian and European families have come to live in Canada and brought with them their custom of using olive oil in quantities for cooking, it is imported in quart and gallon tins, and, if your own grocer does not keep it, you will find it pay you well to seek out some dingy little Italian store. You will get the best of oil at the lowest prices there, for they know it, and will use nothing else. Those who have not learned to use and enjoy a salad with a plain French dressing, of oil and vinegar, miss a great deal, but there are other dressings in which cream or oiled butter takes the place of oil which they can employ. In the case of the vinegar, as with the oil, the best is the cheapest. Unlike the oil, the less used the better. A dressing mixed with a good cider or malt vinegar will be liked by many who do not enjoy the white, and others will find lemon juice more palatable than any vinegar.

If you have been able to secure lettuce, chicory or other green salad, be sure that it does not flag. A sudden change of temperature will cause it to wilt like any other greenhouse product. The best way to keep lettuce is to place it at once on a plate and turn over it a bowl or jar or glass bell. A baking bowl over a plate will answer as well as the less common glass bell, but do not make the mistake of putting the lettuce in the bowl and the plate on top, for no part of it should be left soaking in water. When you are going to use the lettuce separate the leaves, wash thoroughly in water and rinse until you are certain it is absolutely clean. Then place it in a dry cloth and shake gently, after which it may be set away to dry under the cooking bowl once more. Lettuce may be torn to pieces just before being sent to the table, but should never be chopped or cut. When dressing a lettuce salad always put on the oil first then the vinegar. Never put salad dressing on any green salad before it is served, as it will flag, and few things are more distressing than a mussy wilted dish of green leaves.

The contrary is the rule for cooked vegetables. They should be mixed with dressing about an hour before serving. If you are making a salad of more than one kind of vegetable keep them separate even when you are mixing them with the dressing, and you will find it possible to arrange them in a much more attractive looking salad when putting them in your bowl.

The same rule holds good with fish or meat. Mix them with a French or other light dressing some time before serving and season well. These heavier salads are generally covered with mayonnaise or other rich dressing, and garnished elaborately, but they may, if the various vegetables to be used with them are kept separate, be served in an appetizing and yet a simple way.

In Europe the most tempting salads are prepared from almost every vegetable used for food, from artichokes and potatoes to walnuts and lentils, and every variety of fish and meat as well as game is used. There is no reason why it should not be so here in Canada, and once the knack is acquired of making a handsome dish and not an unpleasing hash of the ingredients, the housekeeper may experiment with all sorts of delicious combinations. She will find the mixing of such salads solve many a time the problem of 'What to have,' and the family or their guests will never dream they are assisting at the saving of pennies and consuming fragments and left-over remnants of former meals. The following recipes will, I am sure, prove suggestive:

RECIPES.

French Dressing — Four tablespoonfuls of olive oil, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, half a teaspoon of salt, quarter of a teaspoon of pepper. Stir until well blended and add, if desired, a few drops of onion juice.

Mayonnaise Dressing — Mix one teaspoon of mustard, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon powdered sugar, and a few grains of cayenne; add to this the yolks of two eggs, and when well mixed add one half teaspoon of vinegar. Add oil gradually at first drop by drop, and stir constantly. As mixture thickens add from time to time a drop or two of vinegar or lemon juice. Add oil and lemon juice or vinegar alternately, beating or stirring constantly until you have used in all one and a half cups of olive oil, two tablespoons of lemon juice and two tablespoons of vinegar. If the oil is added too rapidly it will curdle. In which case take the yolk of another egg and add the curdled mixture very slowly to it. Keep the bowl you are mixing in cold, setting it if necessary in a dish of cracked ice or ice water. Have your olive oil thoroughly chilled. One-third of a cup of thick cream beaten until stiff and added makes a delicious mayonnaise, but it must be used the same day.

Potato Mayonnaise — The inside of one small baked potato mashed with one teaspoonful of mustard, one teaspoonful salt, and one teaspoonful of powdered sugar; add a tablespoonful of vinegar, and rub all through a fine sieve. Add slowly oil and vinegar as for the mayonnaise until you have used in all two tablespoonfuls of vinegar and three-quarters of a cup of oil. Thick cream or oiled butter may be used instead of olive oil.

Boiled Dressing — Mix in a double boiler one tablespoon of mustard with one tablespoon of salt, one tablespoon of sugar and one tablespoon of flour. When smooth add three eggs and beat well. Add one and a half cups of milk and one and a half cups of water and set over hot water, stirring constantly until cooked, then add one cup of vinegar and set off. Care must be taken not to overcook this, or, like any boiled custard, it will curdle. This may be put into bottles or gem jars, and will keep for months in a cool place.

Lemon salad dressing to serve with fruit salads—Separate the whites and yolks of two eggs. Beat the yolks thoroughly and mix them with half a cupful of sugar, a pinch of salt and the juice of a lemon. Fold the whites, whipped till stiff, throughout the mixture, and serve at once. Salads in which tart fruit is used are best dressed only with salt and oil.

Bean or Lentil Salad — Mix one pint of cooked lentils or beans with quarter of a pint of celery and one tablespoonful of finely chopped cooked onion. Place a little salad dressing in a salad bowl, put in the lentils, etc.; mix well, and garnish with beetroot or cress.

Moulded Russian Salad — Reduce strong consomme so that when cold it will jelly. Set individual moulds or small cups in a pan of ice water or snow, pour in consomme about one-fourth of an inch deep; when firm decorate sides and bottom of mould with cold cooked carrots, beets and potatoes, cut in triangles or fancy shapes. Add consomme to cover the vegetables, and, as soon as firm, fill moulds two-thirds full of any cooked vegetables that may be at hand. Add consomme by spoonfuls, allowing it to become hard between the additions, and put in enough to cover the vegetables. Chill thoroughly, turn out from moulds, arrange on lettuce leaves. Serve with mayonnaise dressing.

Salmon Salad. — Flake the remnants of cold boiled salmon or canned salmon. Mix with French dressing or boiled dressing. Heap on dish, and garnish with the yolk of a hard-boiled egg forced through a potato ricer or pressed through a fine sieve, and the white of egg cut in strips.

Potato Salad. — Three cups of warm, not hot, baked potatoes, peeled and cut in dice, half a cup of Spanish or Bermuda onion finely chopped. Mix together, season well with salt and pepper, then add almost as much olive oil or oiled butter as the potatoes will absorb. Lastly add a teaspoonful or even less of vinegar. This will be found to be quite different from the usual potato salad, the baked potatoes giving it almost the flavor of a nut salad. Garnish if desired with pickled beet root or red cabbage, but do not mix these in your salad before serving.

Queen Alexandra Salad. — Take the heart of a lettuce for each individual to be served. Part the centre leaves and put in the middle one tablespoon celery chopped fine, then one tablespoon of grapefruit pulp and a preserved cherry. Serve with French dressing or cream mayonnaise.

Celery and Apple. — Equal parts of celery and apple chopped. Mix well with French dressing or boiled dressing. Sprinkle chopped walnuts on top.

Apple and Peanut. —One cup of peanuts freshly roasted in oven, shelled, peeled and crushed fine; three cups of apple chopped fine. Mix with oil and salt or boiled dressing.

Moulded Grape Fruit Salad.—Fill a ring mould with bits of grape fruit and grape fruit pulp. Pour on to this some melted lemon jelly that is rather tart. Turn out when firm on a few white leaves of lettuce, and fill the inside of the circle with cream-cheese balls made with French dressing in this way: Mash a whole cream-cheese wit ha fork, adding enough French dressing to make the whole smooth, then roll into small balls. Pass French dressing besides with the salad.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT

Questions and Answers on Practical Cooking.*

Dear Madam:

I have lost my old recipe for drop ginger cakes, and would like to make them again. Can you give me a recipe for them?

MRS. W. D.

This may not be exactly like your old recipe, but it is a very good one. Mix in this order the following ingredients: One cup brown sugar and half a cup of butter creamed together; one cup of molasses, one cup sour milk, one well beaten egg, one teaspoonful ginger, one teaspoonful soda, three and a half cups of flour. Beat all well together; drop a dessertspoonful of the dough on a buttered baking tin and put in a hot oven to bake quickly. If you choose you can add a cup of floured raisins to this rule.

Dear Madam:

Can you give me a recipe for pickled bananas?

L. W.

Pickled bananas can be quickly and easily made and are all the more useful that they help fill the shelves that become empty about this time of year, as well as satisfying the natural desire for some change. To make them take fruit which is not quite ripe. Peel carefully and place the bananas — whole—in a wide-necked glass jar. To 3 lbs. of fruit allow a pint and a half of white vinegar, and boil for a quarter of an hour with 2 lbs. of brown sugar and 1-2 ounce of pickling spice (tied in muslin). Pour the mixture over the bananas. Now place the glass jar in a saucepan half-filled with water and simmer till the bananas are transparent. Put a teaspoonful of salad oil on the top and tie down while hot.

Dear Editor:

Will you tell me how to prepare vegetable croquettes or cutlets?

MRS. F. F. S.

Take any vegetables you happen to have, but preferably cooked and chopped carrots, turnips and peas mixed; season with salt, pepper, and a very little onion, and to a pint of the mixture add a small half cup of thick white sauce; make this with two tablespoonfuls of flour to one of butter and the milk; heat well and then spread out to dry; after at least two hours cut this paste into oblong pieces the shape of chops and dip each one in sifted bread crumbs, then in the half beaten yolk of an egg mixed with as much water, then in crumbs again and let them dry two hours more; put two at a time in the wire basket and dip in hot fat till they brown; put them in the oven on paper till all are ready; serve as they are, or with a brown gravy. This makes a good main dish for luncheon. If you want it still better, add a small cup of chopped nuts to the vegetables. These cutlets are exactly the same thing as croquettes, only made in a different shape, and are little trouble once you learn to let them stand. A good plan is to make the mixture one day and mould it the next morning after breakfast; then let it stand till time to fix the cutlets for luncheon.

*Housekeepers are invited to write to the Editor of the Home Page asking for suggestions; recipes will be given on request, and we will be pleased to have favorite tried recipes sent for publication in this column.

THE GARDEN

Starting Annuals

Use of Cold Frames and Hotbeds

There is nothing so disappointing in a garden as annuals just full of buds when the first frost comes in the autumn. Several of the most beautiful half hardy annuals do not give anything like such a fine show of bloom in the late summer as they would if blossoming earlier. There are also many tender annuals that cannot be sown in the open ground until all danger of a possible frost is over, and that is very late in this latitude. The sole remedy in both cases is sowing seed under glass. There is no need of an elaborate outfit or a greenhouse to do this. If only a few plants are wanted you can grow them in your window, or if you need more you can easily make a cold frame when the break in the winter comes. There is less danger of an amateur getting his plants drawn and spindling in this way than would be the case in using a hot bed, and also less temptation to sow too early. The best time for these sowings would be the first week in April.

A cold frame may be made with any double windows, and a few pieces of plank. Use a ten inch plank for the front and a twelve inch piece for the back, to give a slope and let the greatest be from front to back. Then sow your seeds in short rows across from one side to the other. You wil find this give the least trouble.

The choice of varieties must be left to the individual, but Snapdragon, Centaureas, Asters, Stocks, Nasturtiums, Annual Wallflowers, Helichrysum, Zinnias, Schibanthus, and Violas will all be found useful.

By sowing anuals in this way they may be brought on gradually without being hurried, and make good stocky plants by the time they are needed for setting out.

It is essential to sow the seed thinly so that the plants may not be crowded or become weak and drawn before it is time to prick them out. By sowing thinly they will not be so liable to be attacked by insects, and may be left to grow larger and stronger before being transplanted.

In preparing the bed for sowing, press the soil firm with a piece of board, then sift on a little more soil through a fine sieve. Press this also firm, then sow your seed, covering it with a little soil or sand sifted on and firm it again Water and shade from the hot sun until the seedlings appear, from which time on they will require all the light possible. Never use strong manure for your seedlings. If you have no old well-rotted manure, it is better not to use any. A temperature of about fifty at night, with a rise of about ten degrees during the day will be all right, but if it rises above that raise your window sash and ventilate.

In pricking off anuals, be careful to use a large dibble so that the roots will be at the bottom of the hole, and so avoid having the plants hanged. The forefinger of the right hand is the best dibble.

If you wish to use a hotbed, use clean, fresh manure; throw it in a heap and turn it over twice before making it into a bed. In this way the rank ammonia will be allowed to escape, and you will be less liable to lose your seedlings. Be careful not to let the bed get too hot. Put a few inches of soil on the bed, and after the first fermentation sow your seeds. Open your frames and let in the air on all five days, and keep the soil moist.

If you neglected planting your perennials in the fall it would be wise to look over the catalogues, and make out your order now for all the roots and plants yu need. The sooner you get them into the ground after the snow melts the better results they will give. This is also true of flowering shrubs. The early planting enables the roots to get hold before the hot weather comes and dries out the soil. During my experience in Canada I have seen more plants killed by late planting than in any other way. In many cases a bucket or two of water might have saved a host of plants that simply died from neglect. I need make no comment on the annoyance and expense caused by having to replant.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Here's a Good Combination

For City Yard or Small Garden.

A good combination for a small garden, where there is not much room to spare for flowers, would be a row of sweet peas, with asters in front, and, if possible, a third row of pansies, in front of the asters.

There is no combination I know of that would give such good returns for so small an outlay. The same treatment would suit all three varieties.

As soon as possible in the spring dig your ground deeply and work in manure with the soil. If it is not convenient to get stable manure, use an artificial manure, rich in phosphoric acid and potash. A good sprinkling of wood ashes will also help. Water and a hose being easily obtained in most gardens in or near the city, there would be no need of a mulch.

Get your sweet peas into the ground at the earliest possible moment in the spring. In planting you must be guided by your situation. Sweet peas do better if shaded from the mid-day sun, so if you can arrange to plant them when they will get the shade, and let the asters have the side next the sun and light. Do not sow thickly, as they will not flower so well, if sown too thick.

A good trellis for sweet peas may be made in the city by obtaining from a lumber yard some strips of soft wood, one inch thick, two inches wide, and about eight feet long. This wil allow for them to be driven into the ground, and stand five or six feet above it. A coat of green paint will add to the neatness of your trellis, and will make the posts last two or three years longer than they otherwise would. Procure some galvanized staples and drive them into your posts about four inches apart. These staples will hold the horizontal strings that support your peas.

Pass the string through one staple in each post, and fasten it at each end of your row. If a hitch or bow knot is made at one end the strings may be untied and tightened, as they sag. Binder twine is cheap and strong enough for this purpose. With this arrangement you can put up all your strings at one time, or add one at a time as the peas grow higher. The posts should be about five feet apart in the row.

If your border is narow you will not require a path between the peas and asters. Plant the first row of asters two feet from the peas and nine inches in the rows. The pansies should be nine inches in from the walk or edge of the border.

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	Per 100	Per 1000
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ALWAYS 'ON TAP.'

(By Mary Mortimer Maxwell.)

We had been ringing for Alice, and Alice didn't come. Alice, you see, was the house parlor maid in our little menage, where we kept but two servants. The other servant was the cook.

Our house was one of those small quaint, curious houses, such as one finds nowhere in the world, I think, except in London. It had begun to be built over a hundred years ago, and had been going on being built by stages and instalments by it various tenants ever since. When we moved into it we found it quite large enough for our needs, but its inconveniences oppressed us, so we started out to do some more building, or, rather, some tearing out and refitting, and we did it all to satisfy our consciences in the matter of making things easy for the servants. When the bill came in, the bill for fitting up our consciences in proper style, we felt a bit depressed, because we weren't millionnaires, but only struggling workers ourselves, and we found that our particular kind of consciences were coming rather expensive.

We had done away with every coal-grate in the house except one in the library, which I used as my study, which we had allowed to remain for an occasional burning of wood or coal just for 'comfy' sake, although even there we had a turn-off-and-on-quick gas-stove, as we had in each of the other rooms. We had a geyser for the bathroom, where we could, without troubling the maid, get our own baths ready by the mere turning round of a tap and a crank. We put a large gas-range in the kitchen with a boiler attached, so that from this the cook could get hot or boiling water in her sink at a second's notice. We inserted a lift (of the kind that the American style a 'dumb-waiter') connecting kitchen and dining-room, so that there were no heavy trays to be carried up and downstairs. We had all heavy pieces of furniture put on wheels; we looked to the matter of easy-opening windows; we had our front steps tiled in blue and white, so that there need be no hearth-stoning; we so arranged the kitchen that there was no hearth-stoning to be done there, and the sort of linoleum on the floor could be kept thoroughly clean by wiping up instead of scrubbing.

Previous to our tenancy of the little house two servants had always occupied one bedroom, but, thinking how nice a thing was privacy for cook and house parlor-maid, we had a match-board partition put up in the two-windowed room, an extra door let in, and gave to each maid a dear, delightful room of her very own.

Then we bought for both cook and house parlor-maid all the latest conveniences in the way of tools, and, finally, handing the cook a specially-improved pot-lid-lifter and to the house parlor-maid a 'dustless duster,' which was guaranteed to absorb and not to scatter the dust as it was wiped up, we sat back in our own new patented easy-chairs and fanned ourselves with the air of satisfaction that so often comes of newly fitted up consciences.

It was on an evening or two after all this that we rang the bell for Alice, and Alice didn't come.

When we rang the bell for Alice it was just 9.45—that is to say, it was just 15 minutes to the good of the time when we had decided that no servant in our home, unless in a matter of life and death, should be called upon to attend on us. We had decided to be unfashionable and have early dinners, in order that the clearing away and dish-washing might be over by 8.30 and there be no further work for the maids after that hour. Also we had informed them that we desired them to go to bed at 10.10, because we believed in a good night's rest, and we demanded of them that our own breakfast be served at 8 sharp, and therefore they must be up and doing by 7 in the morning.

We rang the bell a second time for Alice and yet Alice didn't come. To the third ringing she did not respond, and then I descended to the kitchen, fearing something was amiss, and that Alice might be ill, and as I entered the kitchen door there behold! Alice, clad in an old quilted silk gown some former mistress had given her, trying frantically to dry her hair before the kitchen fire.

'Alice!' I said, 'Washing your head at this time of night—are you quite stark mad?'

'Oh, Madam,' said Alice, holding her dripping hair back from her frightened-looking eyes, 'I know it's not 10 yet, but cook was going to answer the bell if you rang for me, and she just went to the corner to post a letter!'

'I'm not discussing who should answer the bell,' I replied, 'I'm thinking about your lack of common sense. You're twenty-five years old, and you ought to have common sense, Alice, but yau haven't got it, for it would tell you that late at night is no time to wash your head. You could catch your death and pneumonia too, going to bed with a damp head.'

'But, Madam, I'm obliged to wash my head late at night—all servants do that. Only this time I began earlier than usual, which I admit I shouldn't have done.'

'Obliged to wash your head at night! All servants do!' I repeated. 'Then, Alice, all servants are crazy, that's all I can say.'

'No, Madam,' protested Alice. 'You see we're always on duty the rest of the time.'

She looked at me reproachfully, and I looked back reproachfully, as I said, 'Alice, you do me wrong. There is many and many a day when when you have several hours for yourself—reading, writing, doing your mending. I always give you a rest-time during the day.'

'But, Madam, sometimes you ring during those hours, or you might ring, or the door-bell might ring.'

'But I can't help that, Alice, really I can't.'

'No, Madam, but you see I dare not take the risk of having to go to the front door with wet hair hanging down my back.'

'I understand, Alice. I never thought of that. How often do you wish to wash your hair?'

'Once a fortnight, Madam.'

'How long have you been in domestic service?'

'Eight years, Madam.'

'And always during those years have you been accustomed to wash your hair in the evening?'

'Yes, Madam.'

I went away from the kitchen exceedingly sorrowful. What wonder that Alice had seemed always to be suffering from a slight cold in the head, if she for eight years had been going to bed once a fortnight with damp hair. My newly-fitted conscience had suddenly got out of order, and from the wet, stringy hair of Alice, standing there beside the kitchen fire, there seemed to come the condemnation, 'One thing thou lackest—true consideration!'

To be sure I came to an arrangement with Alice at once, also with the cook. I was to be told when either wished for two undisturbed hours for the washing of her hair, and once in a while I gave them a treat—a visit to a hair dresser's for a more thorough shampoo.

But the incident has set me thinking anew of the difficulties of finally solving the problem.

Fellow employers of domestic servants, you whose purses allow you to keep only one servant or two servants, have you ever thought of the thing in the light in which Alice put the thing to me? What matter the conveniences of your home, the hours of leisure you give your servants, if the time is not really and truly theirs as your time is yours when you may go to your room and lock your door and say you are 'not at home?'

Not for my Alice, nor for yours of an afternoon, a loose, comfortable dressing-gown—and will not lying down spoil the fresh smoothness of caps and aprons?

Have you ever thought of this?—our servants are always on tap!—'Daily Chronicle.'

WORLD'S WELFARE

Results of School Work

(Extract from a Letter.)

By Miss M. Moler, Wenchow, Chekiang.

The school work is intensely interesting, and the children keep me very happy. It has been interesting to take note of the girls who were the little ones five years ago, and who are now about ready to marry and leave us. I well remember my trials with one little girl. I think she was the only one of the younger scholars about whom I felt hopeless. Her duties were continually undone, and no exhortation or punishment seemed to have the least effect upon her. She has just asked to be admitted to the Church as a 'learner.' The five years have made such a difference in her. When she expressed her desire for baptism, Mrs. Seville had a very interesting and satisfactory talk with her. She dates her conversion several years back, indeed about the very time when we were feeling her such a problem. When Mrs. Seville said to her, 'You know we did not see anything in your life which led us to think you were saved at that time, she smiled through her tears and said, 'I know I was naughty, but I was converted at that time.' We have no trouble in seeing the difference in her now. She is still a child in many ways and loses her temper occasionally; but she comes along with an apology that would win a harder heart than mine.

Several of the other girls are asking for baptism. When asked what led them to a decision for Christ one replied it was something that an older girl had said once in leading prayers—something about hell—she could not remember just what. Another, heard a group of older girls talking about our Lord's second coming. The conviction that His return was imminent led her to ask an older sister to pray with her, and this resulted in her conversion. Sometimes we feel that the school girls are slow to take a definite stand for the Lord; but I believe that often a work is going on in their hearts of which we do not know.

One of the girls, whose father was an unbeliever, died while home for the holidays last summer, and before her death urged her father to believe. After the death the mother was weeping bitterly, and the father remonstrated, asking why she felt so. She answered, 'If you would only believe I should not feel so badly.' He answered 'I will,' and from that time has been keeping the Sabbath and attending services, and seems to have made a real decision.

Cholera has taken several of our people this autumn. One of the boys, who a year or so ago graduated from Miss Young's school, and who was doing valuable work as a colporteur, died here in the compound. — 'China's Millions.'



FIVE 'YOUNG HOPEFULS' IN THE BOYS' SCHOOL AT KWEIKI, KIANGSI.

Our Stewardship for 1912

(By Dr. Grenfell.)

Dear Mr. Editor:

Things here in Labrador are settling away for the winter, and I feel I ought in duty to your readers and our friends generally to review some of the many activities for helping onward the kingdom of righteousness, joy and peace in Labrador for the upkeep of which we are indebted to them. That is to say, I am trying to send them an account of what we have done with the stewardship of their money. As the activities are so numerous and some so little known, I shall venture first of all to enumerate them.

St. Anthony must be considered the headquarters now. It has a permanent staff of a surgeon and a physician, and in the summer a specialist in dental work and a laboratory for him. The Harvard Odontological School is responsible for the whole of it. This hospital has also a well-furnished pathological laboratory and a staff of three assistants during the summer months. It has been again considerably improved and added to the addition for the installation of a new X-ray outfit being the most important. This magnificent installation was bought at 25 percent of its cost, and is the latest, most compact, and powerful outfit. The transformer gives us a current of 150,000 volts, and a beautiful picture with only a momentary exposure. It was installed by my good friend and helper, Stanley Martin, who was acting as wireless operator on the 'Strathcona,' who thereby saved us no little expense.

I was fearful that I could not afford the expense of the Marconi on board next year, though owing to the generosity of the company the instruments cost nothing, being loaned freely. But three hundred dollars for the salary of the operator was an item, even though Mr. Martin, who, as well as being a first-class certified operator, is a medical student at Queen's University, in preparation for foreign medical mission work, was able to help out with patients. But the matter was complicated by his volunteering to donate his services, which we felt he could not really afford to do, as he must pay his college fees.

This year also we had the services of Dr. Fowler, a nose and throat specialist from New York. There have been new nurses this year. Miss Brown, who has done such good work as head nurse and matron, has left us, and Miss Cannon has taken charge. Our gratitude and goodwill follow these workers as they seek new fields. We constantly hear from old colleagues, many of whom, like Miss Kennedy and Miss MacMahon, have assumed such responsible positions in some of the most important hospitals in the world.

The anti-tubercular work has been carried on locally at the hospital in the shack donated by the St. John's Anti-tubercular Society, and in tents, as well as open-air balconies and sunning galleries. This branch of the work, however, has been done far more extensively by Dr. Wakefield, himself a volunteer. He remained all last winter in St. John's as headquarters, and thence visited all over the Island, lecturing, distributing literature, and generally superintending the teaching of teachers, work which, under the leadership of the Hon. John Harvey, has been doing much of incalculable value for the people. I have had school superintendents, visiting clergy, and others all tell me that they have seen open windows and better sanitary conditions all around the districts where this work has been done.

The numbers of patients, an analysis of their troubles, treatment, and results will as usual be issued by Dr. Willway in England after Christmas. A brief summary shows as follows: St. Anthony—In-patients 282, out-patients 2,160, total 2,442; Indian Harbor—In-patients 43, out-patients 462, total 505; Battle Harbor, about 800; Strathcona, Forteau, Harrington, about 316.

It is to Dr. John Little' masterful mind for organizing, as well as to his ever-growing reputation as a surgeon, and to the increasing facilities for reaching it provided by the Government, that St. Anthony Hospital owes its unlimited opportunities for helpfulness. Dr. Little's work in beriberi has also attracted a good deal of attention outside the Colony. A sum of money donated for research work is now being expended in working on that important disease, by Dr. Little, while he is supposed to be having his winter's furlough at his home in Massachusetts. He will be assisted by Dr. Ohler, who, with Mr. Delatour and Mr. Faust, was so helpful in the wards and laboratory this summer. To our nurses here, Miss Brown, Miss Cannon, Miss Etherington, Miss Clarke and Miss Farnsworth, we owe many debts of gratitude.

But it would not be right to fail to mention also the many others who have helped the comparatively small staff to carry out the multiplicity of efforts which modern treatment calls for in a hospital with so wide a range of ills with which to deal. Servants, nurses, convalescent patients, have all been seen giving heat and light baths, massaging, doing passive movement and calisthenic work, splint-making, etc., etc. To all these we wish to express our gratitude. Queen's, McGill, Toronto, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Amherst, Williams, Pennsylvania, and other universities, have all been represented. One feels like calling 'Rah! Rah! Rah!' for them all.

The efficiency of transportation, and therefore range of action, has been greatly augmented by the gift of the beautiful 'Floradel,' which now replaces the lost 'Andrew J. McCosh. This has given us heart again for next year, for she arrived a little too late to do much work this fall.

The 'Pennsylvania' only got under weigh in September, though she brought one load of lumber in July, she has earned about $200 working for others. Mr. Louis Fallon, of Pennsylvania, was a host in himself, and for his help and work both at St. Anthony and at Battle Harbor we give him grateful thanks. The forty H.P. Miamus engine is a real beauty. It was most generously donated by Mr. Avery, one of the owners and makers. She does credit as well to his ability as to his heart, and will be of increasing value to us as time goes on. Of the 'George B. Cluett' our friends know so much that I need only say that she is nobly performing her function. Except for her engine, which has not yet been a success, she is everything we could possibly have desired, and under Captain Pickels she will do what we outlined for her, as a businesslike method of doing mission work, viz., by renting her, and freighting with her in off-seasons, to enable her to bring all the supplies of the Mission not only direct, and without loss or breakage, but also free of cost. I should like here to mention that the generous donor has lately received his home call, and to all those who had learned to love him as we had, I should like to extend our sincerest sympathy, and an expression of gratitude for a life which has meant so much to us, and of which this beautiful vessel will long be a constant reminder. Our prayer is that she may carry the name as nobly as he did.

As for hospitals, Battle Harbor comes next. Dr. Grieve has been very much more alone than we could have wished. We have been able to pay him visits and to send excellent student help. With Miss Coates as matron, and Miss Bechtel, Miss Tompkins, and Miss Metcalfe, as nurses, he has done plenty of good work as the statistics show. But a qualified medical officer to assist in the summer would enable him to get about more to visit the sick to the north and south, who now cannot well get to him in the fishing season. It must be remembered also that most of Dr. Grieve's year is spent in travelling. He covers more coast line with dogs in winter than any man in Labrador, and is away from his home and hospital for three months at a time. During this time Mrs. Grieve, herself a trained nurse, is able to, and most generously does, afford the help that lies within her power, and with her long experience that help is very real and efficient. The yawl 'Pomiuk,' upon which he relies for visiting, has not been in commission this summer. Some trouble with her cylinders has put her motor 'hors de combat,' and her sailing powers are very poor.

The students here have enabled the new and badly needed water supply to be nearly completed. The drainage system needs money for completion.

(To be continued.)

A NEW STATION IN AFRICA.

The mission of the American Board in Angola, West Africa, rejoices in the establishment of a new station. This station has been in contemplation for a number of years, but its founding had been deferred on account of financial and other considerations. The Canadian Congregational churches having raised a fund of $10,000 for instituting a new work, the mission was able to proceed. After extensive exploration, a magnificent site was found at Dondi, which is 6,000 feet above sea level and has an unexampled climate for tropical Africa. The first night after the missionaries arrived water froze to the depth of an inch, very greatly to the astonishment of the natives, who passed the morsels of ice from hand to hand, watching it melt with great glee. The annual meeting of the mission was held on the new site, and during a period of one week only two mosquitoes were seen, a truly remarkable thing for Africa. Here will be established, through the generosity of the Canadian churches, the central training institute for the mission and in fact for the whole of Angola, a district as large as from New York to Chicago and from Lake Erie to the Gulf. The institute, will combine industrial, agricultural, normal and theological courses, the object being to equip native workers for all departments of the work. The Rev. William C. Bell will take charge pending the securing of a permanent principal. Already the mission has made magnificent progress in breaking down paganism and in building up Christian communities. The native chief, Kanjundu, who has been converted, is a great asset. When this institute is well under way, the Gospel is bound to spread in Angola with great rapidity.—Selected.

STATISTICS OF CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

We find the statistics of the churches of the United States, compiled from year to year by the Rev. H. K. Carroll, LL.D., of perennial interest. This year the figures provided fill three pages in the 'Christian Advocate,' and provide much food for thought. In the United States there are 36,675,537 members of the churches, of whom 12,888,466 are of the Romish persuasion, leaving a large majority of Protestant Christians. All kinds of Methodists combined number 6,905,095; while Bapists of various names are a close second with 5,894,232, though Immersionists (by including 1,407,545 Disciples), number 7,391,777. The 177 different denominations have 220,814 churches, which are served by 174,396 ministers. The gains for the year are given as 579,852 members, 654 churches, and 2,491 ministers.

THREE-FOURTHS OF INDIANS CIVILIZED.

It is now calculated that of all the Indians in the United States approximately three-fourths may now be fairly said to be civilized, and only one-fourth continue in old aboriginal customs. This means that only one Indian in four nowadays lives in a tepee or Logan, and only one in four still clings to the ancient blanket and refuses the costume of the white man. Most of the civilized Indians are citizens, and take part in elections with the same zest as the whites. In states where woman suffrage prevails the Indian women go to the polls. The success of the temperance side in the local option election in Nez Perce county, Idaho, is attributed largely to the votes of the Indian women belonging to the six Presbyterian churches in Lapwai and the adjacent country.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE

The Executive Committee of The National Temperance League, with the encouragement of the leading Temperance Organizations, have arranged to hold a National Convention, to consider the above subject in its various aspects, from Tuesday, June 3rd, 1913, until the following Monday morning (June 9th), at 'The Hayes,' Swanwick, Derbyshire, the attractive surroundings of which, with the excellent residential and meeting accommodation provided, render it an ideal centre for such a gathering. The proceedings will partake somewhat of the character of a summer school, with morning and evening sessions, the afternoon being devoted to golf and tennis, for which there are ample facilities, visits to features of natural and archeological interest in the neighborhood, or to sectional impromptu conferences convened, by groups on the spot. The accommodation, including single bedrooms in the 'Hostel,' with some double rooms in the house and quadrangle, provides for about 300 persons; the fee for each member being two guineas. Railway vouchers at fare and a third rate, free transfer of luggage, carriages from the station if desired, and all other arrangements for the comfort of members will be made, and particulars will be available in due course.

The Committee hope to receive the co-operation of a number of representative men and women, as readers of papers, and in presiding at the various meetings, who will present the different aspects of the question, not only from the orthodox temperance standpoint, but from that of the sympathetic observer, whose suggestions and criticism will afford material for useful and interesting discussion.

Unfaltering Faith

And shall I fear? Have I not learned
From childhood's years his tend'rest care?
Where'er my wandering footsteps turned,
Have I not felt his presence there?

My Father! Yes, for he is mine!
I know his promises are true,
Through deepest gloom his glories shine;
Their bright rays pierce the darkness through.

I would not ask, if but my will
Could gild life over with delight—
Make time a river calm and still—
Light every day with sunshine bright.

Proud night adds beauty to the morn;
By contrast seems the sky more bright;
Wild grandeur rides upon the storm,
And glory shouts from ocean's might!

E'en in this night, so strongly dread,
And fearful with a vague portend,
His brooding care o'er all is spread—
Terror is lost in wonderment!

Bright faith, submissive, firm, shall stand
And see his majesty displayed;
He holds the tempest in his hand
And says: "'Tis I; be not afraid!'

Thus patience learns, from out the skies,
That half the miracle of grace
Lies hidden in the strange disguise
Of trusting where we may not trace!

Luther G. Biggs, in Chicago 'Herald.'

THE SERMON.

THE IDEAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER.

(BY THE REV. JOHN I. MARTIN)

And some . . . teachers. Eph. iv., 11.

Ideals are indispensable. The life from which they are absent is dull and dead, and therefore useless. Ideals are forces. They are not meant to discourage us, but to command and inspire us. The following is an outline on the ideal Sunday School teacher:

The ideal Sunday School teacher will have certain characteristics. He will be one in whose eye is a certain light, in whose soul are the fires of God's altar; he is one whose life is not morally common or ordinary. There are distinct marks by which we may know the ideal Sunday School teacher.

First. The ideal Sunday School teacher is one who is regular in his habits, and to whom an engagement is a strict matter of conscience, a sacred obligation never to be violated. Irregularity of conduct works confusion everywhere, but is nowhere more prolific of baneful results than in the moral training of the young. We do a class of boys or girls great moral damage to be late or absent or unprepared without an excuse that will command the sanction of their moral nature. An irregularity must not be lightly passed over. To be negligently late breeds moral delinquency in pupils. To be inexcusably absent when a class has every right to expect your presence can only result in the loss of respect and the weakening of confidence. A few breaches of good faith will rob the Sunday School teacher of what cannot be purchased with gold; it will take the moral edge off the most brilliant work. Good faith is a prerequisite of ideal Sunday School work.

Second. The ideal Sunday School teacher is, and always will be, a sanely positive, fully orbed Christian. I say sanely, because I have known Sunday School teachers who were positively Christian, but not sanely so, persons who have not been morally poised, whose emphasis of truths has not been symmetrical; and I say fully orbed, because I have known Sunday School teachers who have not possessed any full rounded conception of Christian truth, souls in which there are great unknown tracts that have never been brought under the sanctifying quickening of God's Spirit and knowledge. For instance, I have known Sunday School teachers whose sympathies with world evangelization must have been more gratifying to the god of this world than to Christ, and whose attitude toward the church of Christ could be accounted for only by a lack of knowledge concerning New Testament teaching. Again, in more than one country, I have known teachers in Sunday Schools with whom the claims of Christ on their lives had never been allowed to reach the point of public confession. The ideal Sunday School teacher cannot be an indeterminate, inconsequential Christian. The work in which he is engaged does not permit of neutrality in spiritual things; it does not permit of silence; it does not permit of moral callousness and indifference. This work requires and compels personal testimony. The teacher must be a positive Christian. He must be a zealous Christian. He must be one who realizes that the issues of life without Christ cannot be the same as the issues of life with Christ, and is therefore in dead earnest to bring and keep every pupil under the reign of grace.

Third. I have now infringed on the third mark of the ideal Sunday School teacher. He will be a sanely positive, fully orbed Christian, and he will possess a very living and realizing sense of the importance of his work. He will not be teaching simply 'to fill in,' 'to accommodate the superintendent,' nor simply because the great majority of the church members have never come to the moral altitude of being interested, and therefore on account of the moral delinquencies of others he will just run down and help keep the thing along. The ideal Sunday School teacher carries no such atmosphere of martyrdom with him. He is aware of the nature of his work, the restriction it puts upon his personal liberties, the foreclosures it makes upon his time, but there is a glory in his face and a chivalrous halo around all his actions, because he is conscious of the greatness of his task. The exhilaration of preaching is denied him, and the public recognition he gets is scant, but he knows that there is no enterprise more promising than the one in which he is engaged. To arouse, inform, direct a forming soul to great and ever-lasting issues is a task which angels are declared to covet. Sensitive to the swiftness with which character is fixed, and aware of the religious peril if the years between fourteen and twenty are allowed to slip by without Christ, the ideal Sunday School teacher will feel himself to be crowned with opportunity and freighted with responsibility,—really along with parents and pastor the man of the hour so far as the destiny of a group of souls is concerned. Without this sense of the importance of the work it can hardly be expected that interest will be sustained. A sense of worth precedes sacrifice and intelligent moral service. It is because the majority of our good church people are not awake to the strategic importance of Sunday School work that they are not actively engaged in it. The urgency of the hour, so far as world evangelization is concerned, cannot be overstated, but it will not be met if the young are not enlisted for Christ.

Fourth. A fourth mark of the ideal Sunday School teacher is a coercive conception of the place of the Bible in the making of great Christian character. Of him it will not be said, 'Thou dost err, not knowing the scriptures nor the power of God.' He will be a diligent student of all truth, and his acquisitions of knowledge will be organized for the good of the scholars and freely put at their disposal. But he will ever be mindful that in the spiritual development of boys and girls the message of the Bible is God's means of reaching the soul, and the soul's means of embracing God. Ideas concerning the Old Book have changed and will change, but no life will be or can be normally Christian without it. The thought that will dominate the life and work of the ideal teacher is that the Bible contains the facts out of which come the ideas, out of which comes the power which blends the life of the soul and the life of God into a perfect spiritual union. He is aware that you may have great Christian character without a knowledge of astronomy or biology or the humanities; but you cannot have great Christian character without knowledge of the Scriptures. 'Ignorance of the Scriptures is ignorance of Christ.' Such ignorance, I make bold to assert, forms the gravest calamity that can befall any life. To know him is the highest excellency which normal minds can covet, an accomplishment which must be placed within reach of every willing soul, an achievement indispensable to soul development. Knowing this, the ideal Sunday School teacher will ardently and assiduously apply himself to the mastery of the Bible message. He will not be disturbed by any investigation into the conditions under which the literature of the Bible was formed, nor by any new light that may break in upon its message or forth from it. His moral intuitions will be always true enough to take him direct to its religious and ethical content. And that content he will seek to make clear and vivid, living and powerful, in the minds of his pupils.

Fifth. A fifth characteristic of the ideal Sunday School teacher is this,—he will be a close observer and student of the laws of the mind. 'Jesus went about to find on what side human nature was most open to his appeals. The receptivity of his congregation was his first study, rather than the art of setting out those immeasurable reserves of wisdom and knowledge he had brought into human life.' Christ's mastery of human nature, equally with his mastery of the message he came to impart, was what made his aim secure and his efforts effectual. The steadiness with which, amid all the moral twists and distortions, he reached the native pieties of the soul is one of the causes why we call him Master. In this particular, as in others, the ideal Sunday School teacher will imitate his Lord. He will acquaint himself with the best literature on the psychology of teaching, and armed with this knowledge, he will become a close student of his pupils' biology, as well as their biography. An investigation into the antecedents and environment of his scholars will be constantly carried forward by the ideal Sunday School teacher until a most sympathetic understanding of their lives has been acquired. This will be done unperceived and unsuspected by the pupils or their people. But it must and will be done. Questions like these will be constantly recurring in the ideal teacher's mind: What is his father's mode of life? Is he addicted to vicious habits, and is he the slave of low motives? Is his mother actuated in her conduct by elevated purposes? Moral education is largely by atmosphere. How about the home atmosphere of my scholars? What company do they keep? Few boys or girls by their unaided native ability rise above the constant pressure of a foul moral climate. For example, marriage, motherhood, fatherhood, can hardly come to mean a Sacrament to a boy or girl who has hardly inhaled one holy inspiration on these great subjects. Again, a boy who has a father whose conception of business is that it is plunder, and whose idea of citizenship contains no ethical force, may not be expected to elevate business ideals or to raise the social tone of the country. The ideal Sunday School teacher therefore will take studious notice of the moral status of the pupils' homes, their ancestry, their present company, and in treating them this knowledge will be of 'inestimable value. Certain ingredients and modes of treatment will thus get into his teaching that would never get there otherwise. The ideal Sunday School teacher will divine his pupil's secret purposes, analyze the conditions under which they are moulded and formed, and intelligently correct them until all things in the pupil's life have been made to correspond with the loftiest ideals. He will compass the whole life of his pupil in his sympathies, aim, and endeavor. Where it is feasible he will co-operate, complement, reinforce the home influence and the influence of every-day life. Where that is impossible because it is ungodly, he will engage the powers of God by prayer, fasting and personal endeavor to work the moral miracle of conversion and a changed environment. He will rejoice that God has given him an opportunity through the child of claiming the home for himself. You will catch my idea. A Sunday School teacher who simply meets his class for one hour out of one hundred and sixty-eight, who gives no thought to how the pupils are to be treated, is only on the fringe of his task, and if he is content with that, his task will never be accomplished. The ideal Sunday School teacher will seek to master the laws of imparting knowledge, and of causing the mind to form its own moral judgments and to come to its own moral decisions. He will know his pupils, their hereditary tendencies, their environment, and will treat them intelligently as well as earnestly.

Sixth. The ideal Sunday School teacher will keep in closest touch with his Church, and aim to bring his scholars intelligently to the Communion Table. I have known Sunday Schools that kept up a sort of separate existence, in which the teachers and even the superintendent were but imperfectly attached to the church. The incongruity of this state of affairs is ominous, and is possible only where imperfect and abnormal knowledge of what the Sunday School is instituted to teach and to do leads to a weak, faint conception of the relation of the church to Christ. The time has come when the idea of the church must be recovered in the Sunday School; otherwise the very purpose of the Sunday School is defeated. A Churchless Christ is a Christ with no visible relation to this world, and a generation not instructed in worship is like a ship without a sky and without a compass, which must inevitably drift upon the rocks and go down. Reverence is at the bottom of faith and every other virtue, and without it there is no virtue or praise,—and reverence is born, nurtured, and kept strong through worship. The ideal Sunday School teacher will be keen to regard this; he will have his class with him in the same church if at all possible, where old and young alike bow in solemn silence and rise in joyful praise before Almighty God. John said, 'Greater joy have I none than this, to hear of my children walking in the truth.' What greater joy can come to a Sunday School teacher than to be able to bring a class of boys or girls at the very opening of life to the Lord's table, knowing that they have an intelligent grasp of what is there bodied forth, and knowing also that what is there symbolized will be their security in every experience through which human souls pass?

It is a great task in which we are engaged, and whoever enters upon it devotedly, honestly attempting to meet its requirements, must surely himself become good and great.

A SIGNIFICANT SHOWING.

A religious census has recently been taken in the Imperial University of Japan in Tokio with astounding results. It classifies the more than 4,000 students by religions as follows: Shinto, 8; Buddhist, 50; Christian, 60; Atheist, 1,500; Agnostic, 3,000. These figures reveal a condition of vast significance, showing that the educated classes of Japan have practically broken with Shintoism and Buddhism and are looking around for some better basis for ethics and faith. The issue in Japan is no longer between Christianity and Buddhism, but between Christianity and nothing.

WIN THE WILDS OF MINDANAO.

Dr. Sibley, of the American Board, has started a new school among the Mandayans, one of the wild tribes of the interior of the Island of Mindanao in the Philippines. It is a new village at the beginning of the government trail, from Davao Gulf to the Agusan Valley, making an important point for work. There will be some twenty or more Mandayan children in this school; the rest will come from Moro homes. Affording them a year or two of good schools will give the Gospel a fine start with that big tribe. So far most of the people in that village are Mohammedans, but they seem more anxious for a school than the pagans.

These Mandayans are great warriors. Unlike the Bagobos, they have no beadwork on their clothing, but it is embroidered with a kind of cross-stitch and fringe. The shafts of their spears are often 12 to 15 feet long, and are made of beautiful hard wood. The spear itself is often inlaid with brass or silver.

MOTHER AND BABY

A mother's greatest care is the health of her baby—the prevention of constipation, colds, worms and other childhood ailments and the keeping of her baby happy and strong. Baby's Own Tablets are the mother's best friend in caring for the baby. They are absolutely the best medicine in the world for little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Jos. Poitras, Mont Louis, Que., says 'I am well satisfied with Baby's Own Tablets, having used them for my baby with great benefit. They are the best medicine in the world for little ones.' The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Sunday School Lesson

(By Dr. G. Campbell Morgan.)

THE TEST OF ABRAHAM'S FAITH.

March 16, 1913.

Lesson: Genesis xxii: 1-19.

Golden Text: Hebrews xi:17.

'By faith Abraham, being tried, offered up Isaac.'

THE STORY.

In fulfilment of the promises of Jehovah a son had been born to Abraham, and Isaac had grown to man's estate. The story of the test of Abraham's faith is in many respects the greatest in all his history. The hour of his testing was the hour in which God admitted him to a fellowship with Himself such as he had never known before.

The account given in our lesson is very simple and straightforward. It is perfectly true that it has given rise to many difficulties, and to much controversy, but at the same time it abides as one of the greatest stories in the Old Testament, and one which makes an appeal to the heart of those who live by faith, which is in itself a remarkable proof of its truth. There are certain points that are worthy of especial notice.

The first is that of the direct call of God. He arrested the attention of His servant as He spoke to him by name. This direct call was responded to by an equally immediate answer, 'Here am I.' Then in the most unmistakable terms he was asked to take the son whom he loved, and of course upon whom all his hopes depended, and to offer him for a burnt offering to Jehovah. In the account there is no suspicion of hesitation on the part of Abraham, but rather an emphasis laid upon the quiet persistence of his obedience, as he immediately started, and never ceased the forward movement until his son was bound upon the altar, and the knife was lifted for the taking of his life. On that pathway of obedience, which must have been one of suffering, his faith found perhaps its most remarkable expression in words as, approaching the scene of the sacrifice, he turned to his young men, and said 'Abide ye here with the ass, and I and the lad will go yonder: and we will worship, and come again to you.' The force of this declaration is only recognized when we remember that the verbs are all plural. Abraham said to his young men that he and the lad would go, that he and the lad would worship, and that he and the lad would return again. This is our warrant for accepting the testimony of the writer of the letter to the Hebrews, that even though Abraham did intend to take the life of his son in obedience to the Divine command, he was so sure of God that he knew that in order to the fulfilment of His promises, if necessary, his son would be raised from the dead.

Further, let it be remembered that the sacrifice was completed in the volitional and emotional life of Abraham. In that completion this man entered, even though perhaps he himself did not understand to the full what he was doing, into fellowship with the Divine suffering. When presently deliverance was wrought, and he received his son from the dead in a figure, he entered into fellowship with the Divine triumph. In principle, at that moment, the founder of the nation entered into fellowship with Jehovah, not only in His purpose of redemption, but in his method.

Having passed through the experience, Abraham made a new confession as he called the name of the place Jehovah-Jireh. It was his confession of the vindication of his confidence in Jehovah as One Who sees and therefore Who provides.

This confession was answered by a new confession on the part of Jehovah, which set forth his determination to bless and multiply this man, and that in his seed all the nations of the earth should be blessed.

THE TEACHING.

There are certain values of this story which are patent, while yet, perhaps they are not easy to realize in the actuality of experience. It is self-evident that in the life of faith there must be no halt, but resolute obedience, however severe the demands may appear to be. It is equally clear that where obedience is unhesitating and complete, the path of suffering leads to larger life and fellowship with God.

Perhaps one of the things that needs to be insisted upon, which yet is often lost sight of, is that such hours of testing must not be sought, by the men of faith. They are God arranged, and save as they come in the Divine programme they are not only of no value, they are entirely subversive of the principle of faith. To express this in the terms of the story itself, had the offering of Isaac been a suggestion on the part of Abraham, it would have partaken of the nature of presumption, rather than of faith. What we need is that habit of readiness to respond to the call of God which will enable us to say, whensoever He shall call, 'Here am I, and will enable us further persistently to carry out His will, however severe the demands it may make upon us.

The story is a wonderful revelation of how such hours as these are indeed wholly within the Divine covenant. The time was chosen, the place indicated, and the whole procedure arranged, by Jehovah.

The Divine meaning of such hours is undoubtedly that of the amazing activity of grace, whereby God opens the door before the trusting soul, which leads to the communion with Himself in the very deepest things of his being.

THE GOLDEN TEXT.

The golden text reminds us anew of the principle upon which alone men can enter that open door. The door itself is ever that of sacrifice and suffering. It is constantly a way of death to all the highest hopes and aspirations of the life, when considered from the standpoint of human sight and human wisdom. By sight there can be no obedience. To apuse to calculate the probable results of the action will be to refuse obedience: that is, of cours, when faith in God is not the light within sight, and the final argument in calculation.

Faith is certainly of God, and an absolute conviction that He must fulfil His covenant even though He do so by contradicting what men refer to as the natural order. Such confidence and such conviction constitute the courage of soul which enables men to go forward, however dark the day.

G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D.D.

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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-Garretson Co., Ltd., Publishers, Brantford, Ont., Canada.

March 16, 1913.

The Test of Abraham's Faith. Gen. xxii., 1-19.

Golden Text—I desire goodness, and not sacrifice, and the knowledge of God more than burnt offerings. Hos. vi., 6.

(1.) Verse 1—How many meanings are there for the word tempt, and in what sense did God tempt Abraham?

(2.) Abraham had passed through some wonderful tests of his faith; what does it suggest that God tested him still further?

(3.) Would you say or not, and why, that tests of our faith will continue as long as we live?

(4.) Verse 2—Would you say or not that God told Abraham to offer up his son Isaac as a burnt offering, or that Abraham only thought he did? Why?

(5.) Should we in thought allow God the right to tell us to do wrong? Give your reasons.

(6.) If under what seems to be deep religious emotion we feel that God is telling us to lie, steal or violate the Christian standard of virtue, or do anything else which we believe to be wrong, should we obey the feeling or at once banish it as a temptation of the Devil? Why?

(7.) How may we assuredly distinguish the voice of God from every other spiritual influence?

(8.) Verse 3—If we are verily assured that God tells us to do a thing, are we under obligation to do it no matter what the consequences may be? Give your reasons.

(9.) What would you suppose Abraham's thoughts were while on this three days' journey to the place where he was going to kill and then to offer up his son to God as a burnt offering?

(10.) If Abraham were now living, can you conceive of his having a command from God to slay his son?

(11.) Verses 4-6—What would appear to be Abraham's motive in not allowing his servants to accompany him and Isaac to the place of the proposed burnt offering?

(12.) Verses 7-10—It was a custom of the Semitic races to offer up their firstborn, their most loved child, as a sacrifice to God; would you think it probable that Abraham got the suggestion to offer up Isaac from this source? Why?

(13.) Suppose Abraham was mistaken as to the origin of his purpose to offer up Isaac. To what extent would that alter your opinion of the sublimity of his character, and the strength of this test of his faith?

(14.) What reason, if any, is there to suppose that Abraham had informed Isaac of what God had commanded him and that he had consented to be the innocent victim?

(15.) Put yourself in Abraham's place and say how your faith would be tested and how many objections there would be to believe that God had commanded you to offer up your Isaac?

(16.) If Abraham had actually slain and offered up Isaac would he have been the admiration or the execration of Christian people?

(17.) Verses 11-12—What proportion of the dreadful things that sometimes oppress us like a horrible nightmare does God allow to actually happen?

(18.) Why may we rest in the perfect assurance that God will never cause us to do any deed contrary to the law of love?

(19.) Verses 13-19—What does this ram that was caught in the thicket teach us concerning God always coming to our rescue?

(20.) After several tests of his faith what always happens to the faithful one who is true to the voice of God in his soul? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Lesson for Sunday, March 23, 1913. Isaac and Rebekah. Gen. xxiv.

THE PATH OF GLORY

A ROMANCE OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

By *PAUL LELAND HAWORTH*

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SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

On the eve of the French-Indian war, George Washington, in company with Charles Randolph, a young Englishman, an Irishman, Barnaby Currin, Jacob Van Broom, a Dutchman, and a number of Indians, is the bearer of a menacing letter from the British governor of Virginia to the Chevalier de Saint-Pierre, commander of a fort near Quebec, accusing the French troops of encroaching on British territory. The envoys are gallantly entertained by the Chevalier and his beautiful daughter, Alfrede, but Captain Reparti, commander of another French fort, shows hostility. There is a small clash of arms in which Reparti is defeated, but escapes. The Chevalier and his daughter are enticed from home, and the daughter is captured by Indians, but rescued in the nick of time by Captain Randolph and his companions. She is returned to her father, and temporarily prevents an attack on the Virginians by the French-Canadians and Indians. In a massacre inflicted against the British by Reparti, Barnaby's family are taken prisoners. Randolph, who is a captain in the army, and Barnaby, a lieutenant, set out and liberate the captives, but they are unable to find Barnaby's little boy. In a battle with the French Randolph is wounded and taken prisoner by Captain Reparti. After his recovery he is conducted to Quebec where he again meets Alfrede. Randolph is accused of planning to set fire to Quebec and is imprisoned, and later sentenced to death. Alfrede and her friends visit him, and Randolph declares his love for the girl. Capt. Reparti, the supposed perpetrator of the plot, promises tosecure a reprieve for the prisoner on the condition that Alfrede consents to marry him, and she promises. But Jacob Van Braam, Randolph's loyal friend, challenges Reparti to a duel, an dthe Frenchman is seriously wounded. The Marquis de Montcalm interferes to prevent Randolph's execution, and the Englishman remains in prison for several months. Alfrede and her friends plan to effect his escape, which is accomplished with the connivance of the Marquis, but Randolph is forced to remain in hiding. All the while he is eager to join a British fleet which is at Quebec, and finally he ventures out at night, but while going through a wood, he stumbles over a man. The two, supposing each other to be enemies, wrestle, when Randolph is overcome, he recognizes that the other is Barnaby Currin, who has been scouting for the British.

CHAPTER XXXI.—Continued.

'Gineral Wolfe looked kinder disappointed at this, though he smiled a little at my way of sayin' that Amherst is slow. I didn't see no more of him again till this mornin', when I was brought aboard the "Sutherland" —that's the ship he has his headquarters on—an' he told me to git into a boat that was lyin' by the vessel's side. When we put off, the boat held, besides myself, the rowers, an' the midshipman at the tiller, six men dressed in the uniforms of grenadiers. But they weren't grenadiers—not by a long jump; they were Colonel Carleton, Captain De Laune, Admiral Holmes, who commands the ships above the town, Brigadiers Monckton an' Townshend, an' Gineral Wolfe himself. We fell down with the current till we were opposite a cove just across yonder called the Foulon. The gineral said niver a word to his officers as to what he was up to, but careless like called their attention to a path that runs up the cliff, but is blocked up with bresh. At the top was about a dozen tents. A little way above the cove is a battery, an' we did n't dare run in close, but the general ordered the sailors to row the boat over to the other side, an' then with me an' the officers, climbed to the top, an' took some long looks through a telescope.

'The officers didn't take much interest in what he was doin', an' he still didn't say a word about what he was thinkin' of. When the gineral wasn't by, I heard Brigadier Townshend, who's the oldest son of a viscount, and never forgets it, say somethin' about bein' led off on a wild-goose chase. "The gineral's health is bad," says he; "his gineralship, to my mind, isn't a whit better." I felt mad at that, for the plain soldiers do be likin' the gineral wonderful well, in spite of his bad luck, an' I'd took a fancy to him just as I did to my Lord Howe. I wanted to tell the brigadier to shut up, but managed to hold in. By an' by the gineral joined us, an' we was rowed back to the "Sutherland." There the gineral sent away the officers, but asked me to come into his cabin.

'"Lieutenant Currin," says he, "I want to find out whether a regiment could climb that cliff back of the Foulon, an' whether there's any troops on top of the plateau besides them we saw in the little camp."

'"Let me have a canoe to-night, Gineral, an' I'll find out," says I, for he looked so pale and friendless like I'd have done anything for him.

"'Egad!" says he, an' I knowed he was pleased, "I thought you had the mettle."

'So he gave me instructions an' arranged the thing, an' here I am. My canoe's hid in a thicket just below the Foulon. I'll carry you out to our vessels, an' it shan't cost you a sixpence.'

'Have you finished your mission?" asked Randolph, upon whose brain was dawning the full significance of his friend's quest. "'Tis a task that deserves care, for I suspect that much hangs upon the search. The two of us may be able to perform it better than one.'

'I had just begun to examine the plateau when you stumbled over me. We'll look it all over, an' then take an obsquint at the camp at the head of the path.'

Randolph eagerly assented, and together they cautiously scoured the plateau. Joy at meeting his friend and exaltation at being able once again to perform a patriotic service gave Randolph the necessary strength. They followed the plateau on the St. Charles side until they were close to the city walls, an d then came back on the St. Lawrence side; but, to their great satisfaction, they found neither troops nor even sentinels.

'The troops at the head of the path are all there are,' whispered Barnaby. 'Now we'll creep up close an' find out how many there are. Then we'll be after returnin'.'

With Barnaby in the lead, they stole toward the camp. Presently they came in sight of the flickering embers of a dying fire that cast a feeble light upon a little group of tents that stood near the brow of the cliff overlooking the St. Lawrence. The camp seemed wrapped in slumber, and the only sentinels were posted along the cliff, too far away to discern the two shadowy forms that crept through the thicket in the rear of the camp to a point not twenty yards from the fire.

From this point of vantage the Virginian counted thirteen tents, which they judged could not contain more than a hundred men. Satisfied that they could learn nothing more, they were about to withdraw when the sentinel at the head of the path challenged, and two other figures came into view along the cliff top. Evidently the answers given were satisfactory, for the newcomers came on almost immediately. Pausing beside the largest tent, one of them called out. An answer came from within, whereupon the two moved to the fire and stood waiting. Presently a man enveloped in a cloak issued from the tent and approached them. As the night was chill, he picked up some branches from a heap of wood and threw them on the fire. The flames blazed up, and the watchers in the thicket could see the faces of the three distinctly. The man in the great cloak Randolph recognized as Captain Vergor, a member of La Grande Société, who four years before, after a tame resistance, had surrendered Fort Beauséjour in Acadie to the English. For this he had been tried, but, thanks to the favor of Vaudreuil and Bigot, had been acquitted. But to Vergor neither of the watchers gave much heed. For the newcomers were none other than Reparti and Le Chat.

'Parbleu! what brings you here at such a time of night?' demanded Vergor in French.

'We have been on an errand to Bougainville's forces up the river,' Reparti replied. 'Vaudreuil fears an attack in that quarter and sent me on a tour of inspection.'

'Was all well?'

'Everything. Les Anglais may as well take ship for home. Quebec is safe for this year.'

'So think I,' said Vergor. 'What was the rumor about more troops being sent to assist me?'

Reparti chuckled as if at a pleasant remembrance. 'Eh bien, the Marquis de Montcalm has a foolish fear that the enemy may try to climb these cliffs. Bah! an old woman could beat them back with a broomstick! So he ordered the battalion of Guienne to march thither. Vaudreuil, as you know, does not love the general. He countermanded the order.'

'He did well,' said Vergor. 'I need no assistance. I have a hundred men, but I let those from Bonaventure go home to care for their harvests. I have now but thirty, but it is enough.'

'Ha! ha!' laughed Reparti, 'you too have a farm in Bonaventure, is it not so?'

'Yes,' admitted Vergor shamelessly. 'They are to gather my crops also. It was on those terms that I let them go.'

'You are a man after Bigot's heart!' exclaimed Reparti. 'Mais, let us reap while we may!'

'We had better go now,' whispered Randolph. 'In leaving they might stumble upon us.'

Barnaby did not reply, but raised his rifle and aimed it at the bronze bosom of the Ottawa. For an instant Randolph did not realize what his comrade was about. Then with a quick movement, he laid his hand over the firing-pan of the weapon.

'No! no!' he whispered, 'you must come!'

Reluctantly Barnaby lowered his rifle and obeyed. Together they crept noiselessly away from the fire, and presently came out upon the edge of the cliff two or three hundred yards below the camp. Beneath them, wrapped in fog, lay the St. Lawrence. In places the cliff was very precipitous, but just in front of them projected a sloping spur, thickly covered with trees and bushes. Down this they began to creep. Dark as it was, they made the descent with ease; but, in spite of all his care, Randolph dislodged a stone which, as it plunged downward, made a distressingly loud noise. But a little brook, swollen by autumn rains, fell splashing over a rock near by, and this, they hoped, would deaden the sound. Presently they found themselves at the foot of the cliff upon a narrow beach. Barnaby led the way to a thicket, whence he dragged a birch canoe, which they carried across the beach to the river.

Before embarking, Randolph gazed back at the spur down which they had come.

'With no one at the top to oppose them, troops can climb that safely,' he said confidently. 'Don't you think so?'

But Barnaby did not answer the question. Instead he shook his fist wildly in the direction of the camp.

'Charles,' he demanded fiercely, 'why didn't you let me kill the devil?'

'Old friend,' said Randolph, laying his hand soothingly on the other's shoulder, 'do you think I was not as eager for a shot as you? But when the fate of a Continent hangs in the balance, revenge must wait!'

CHAPTER XXXII.

JAMES WOLFE.

After they had embarked in the canoe, Barnaby paddled out into the middle of the river and then turned the bow upstream.

'"Tis a strange world we live in, Charles,' he said, in a low voice, as he plied his paddle against the current. 'You an' I have seen strange sights an' suffered some trials since we went with Major Washington to For Le Boeuf. An' yet it seems kinder natural that we should be here together. I wonder often how it'll all end. Sometimes I feel as if I could scarcely wait.'

'In prison, Barnaby,' said Randolph, 'I gave up hope—but not for long. I resolved that everything must turn out well for both of us. Somehow I still feel that it will.'

'Please God it may!' said Barnaby, in a half-choked voice.

For some time he paddled steadily onward between the two black blurs that hemmed the river in. Presently they came in sight of the indistinct outlines of a vessel swinging at anchor in mid-stream.

'"Tis the sloop-of-war 'Hunter,' said Barnaby. '"Twas from her I started on the scout.'

'Ahoy there!' boomed forth the voice of a son of Neptune. 'What boat is that?'

Barnaby gave a countersign and paddled alongside. A rope ladder was lowered to them, nad soon they stood upon the deck. Barnaby explained who Randolph was; and a petty officer then led the way to a cabin, where the Virginians turned in and were allowed to sleep undisturbed. Soon after daybreak they were astir again, and by request joined the ship's officers at breakfast. There Randolph was introduced to Captain Smith, a bluff man with the brine of the sea in his talk, to the officers under him, and to Captain John Knox, of the army, a courteous, well-read gentleman, whose 'Journal' was to give later generations much of their knowledge of the campaign. In reply to interested queries, Randolph told the manner of his escape, suppressing, however, many of the details for he feared that the story might leak through to the French lines and bring trouble upon the heads of his benefactors.

'Your health, Captain Randolph!' cried Captain Smith, when the story was finished. 'Why, if ever I heard of such a tale!'

When the toast had been drunk, Randolph asked some questions in his turn. 'I have often wondered,' he said, 'whether you had serious trouble in coming up the river. Last winter the French boasted that no English fleet would ever be able to get up.'

'Oh! 'twas not difficult!' declared Captain Smith. 'When Admiral Durell drew abreast of Bic with the advance squadron, he enticed French pilots aboard; but they were little help. We could've got up without one of 'em. To be sure, there's a variation of twenty degrees between Louisburg and Quebec and some rather ticklish cross currents besides a few ledges and shoals. But we kept sounding boats always ahead and lookout men aloft to watch the color of the water, and we came through handsomely.'

'Tut, tut, Captain Smith!' said Captain Knox chidingly. 'You make mountains into mole-hills. As a soldier, I have the right to say that the feat was a far greater one than has so modestly been described. The French pilots were vastly astonished at the skill of our seamen. When we neared the Traverses, which is the worst place, the pilot on the transport I was on, gasconaded at a great rate. He declared the place would be the grave of the fleet, and that what vessels escaped would have a dismal tale to tell in England. He added that he expected that the walls of Quebec would soon be decorated with our scalps.

'"You porpuss-faced swab, you ought to be tucked up to a yard's arm for such lies!" roared old Killick, the master. "I'll take the vessel through myself!" He wouldn't let the pilot so much as say a word, but fixed the mate at the wheel, and then went to the fo'c'sle with his trumpet. The Frenchman swore we would be lost, for no ship ever presumed to attempt to pass through without a pilot. "Ay, ay, my dear frog-eater," growled Killick, "but I'll convince you that an Englishman can go where a Frenchman dare not show his nose." By watching the ripple and color of the water, hang me, if he didn't bring us through without so much as touching a sandbank. The pilot then said that surely Killick had been up the river before. When he was told "No," he lifted hands and eyes to heaven and crossed himself the way these rascals have of doing, when they see something they believe is uncanny.

'This, however, was but the beginning of the notable and important services that have been rendered by Admiral Saunders and his skilful men,' continued Knox. 'Twice the French have endeavored to burn the fleet, but each time our Jack-tars have foiled their efforts. The last time the enemy sent down a most formidable firecraft, which consisted of a parcel of schooners, shallops, and stages chained together. It could not have been less than a hundred fathoms in length, and was covered with grenades, old swivels, gun and pistol barrels loaded up to their muzzles, and various other devilish inventions and combustible matters. But this attempt, like the previous one, happily miscarried, for our gallant seamen, with their usual expertness, went out in small boats, grappled the raft before it got down above a third part of the Basin, towed it safe ashore, and left it an anchor to burn and sputter and explode as it would.'

'Ay, ay,' growled Captain Smith pessimistically, 'we have all done our duty this venture, but we have been unfortunate. "British colors on every French fort, post, and garrison in America," was the toast we drunk as we sailed out of the harbor of Louisburg; but we'll have to bestir ourselves if we're to see any of it come true. This fleet can't stay in the river forever with winter coming on.'

'A few days sometimes work wonders,' said Randolph hopefully.

Half an hour later Barnaby and Randolph bade good-by to their newfound friends and entered a boat which was to carry them to the ship 'Sutherland,' where Barnaby was to make his report. It was a dismal, rainy morning; but, between the gusts of rain, Randolph could see two or three miles down the river the promontory of Quebec, which he had first beheld twelve months before, and just opposite it Point Levis, above which clouds of white cannon smoke were rising from the English batteries. Closer at hand, an indentation in the cliff wall on the northern shore marked the Foulon, while on the southern shore and somewhat above, at the mouth of the little river Etchemin, appeared the white tents of a force of English. From time to time the boat passed warships and transports, all alive with bluejackets and redcoats.

In the contemplation of these scenes Randolph was suddenly interrupted by an exclamation from Currin. 'I's losin' my memory I must be,' said the Irishman self-accusingly. 'I haven't once before remembered that I have a letter for you, Charles.'

'A letter? from whom?'

'From Colonel Washington. I got it 'way back in June. He was expectin' us to reach Quebec, and wrote me he thought mebbe I'd get a chanst to deliver it to you. He's went an' got married.'

He fumbled in the fold of his hunting-shirt, and presently produced the letter and handed it to Randolph. Randolph eagerly broke the seal and read:

'Mount Vernon, Virginia,
27 April, 1759.

'Dear Charles,—I heard with great concern of your mishap at Ticonderoga, and was much rejoiced when the welcome news came that you were only slightly wounded, had recovered, and had been sent to Quebec on Parole. I venture to believe that you will find your stay in that city less intolerable than would some others.

'As you have doubtless heard long ere this, we have at last, after many Disappointments, managed to master Fort Duquesne and scatter the hellish Bands who have so cruelly Harried our Borders. For a Time, owing to the Difficulties attendant upon completing a new Road, it appeared as if we would not be able to strike a Blow. When we reached Loyal Hanna within fifty Miles of the Fort, a Council of War determined that it would be inadvisable to attempt to advance further; but at this critical Juncture we learned from three Prisoners who providentially fell into our Hands that the Enemy was very weak, so we marched without Tents or Baggage, and with only a light Train of 'Artillery. After letting us get within a Day's March, the Enemy burned the Fort and ran away by the Light of it. We took Possession and rechristened the Place Fittsbourgh, in Honor of the Great Minister who is doing so much for the Glory of Britain. General Forbes, who was frightfully ill during most of the Campaign but persevered in spite of his Suffering, died soon after he returned to Philadelphia.

'My own Health having long been indigerent, the Enemy being at last driven from our Border, and I having been elected to the Burgesses, I concluded to retire from the Service, and did so on reaching Home. On the sixth of January I had the Happiness to be married to Mrs. Martha Custis, with whom you are acquainted. She unites with me in sending warm Regards; and we hope that when you return to Virginia, you will often honor us by your Presence at Mount Vernon.

'I am sending this in care of Lieutenant Currin in the Hope that his General will be active enough to enable him to deliver it. The English flag flying above Quebec' is a Toast that is frequently drunk of late. I trust that the Objects that led you and Lieutenant Currin to join the Northern Army will be soon and happily realized. Permit me to close by saying that if yet another Plantation in the County of Fairfax were to have a new Mistress this year, it would be very pleasing to

'Your warm Friend and obedient Servant,

'GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By the time Randolph had finished the letter, the boat had drawn near a ship-of-the-line with two tiers of black-muzzled guns frowning from her oaken sides and the flag of a rear-admiral of the blue flying at her masthead. Soon the Virginians were on board. The rain had not yet ceased; and a gusty northeast wind, rushing up between the cliffs that walled the river in, whistled lugubriously throung the rigging and dashed the rain through the port-holes. A petty officer at once conducted them to a cabin and knocked on the door. A voice bade them enter; and, with Barnaby leading, the Virgians stepped inside.

Randolph found himself in the presence of a young officer of perhaps thirty-two, who had just risen from a table upon which lay scattered a number of maps and papers. His hair was red; his complexion sandy; his eyes blue; his nose slightly upturned; and his forehead and chin somewhat receding. A bit of black ribbon secured his hair in a queue behind; and a scarlet coat, broad of cuffs and flowing in skirt, covered flowing in skirt, covered his slender his scarlet coat, broad of cuffs and body, narrow shoulders, and long thin limbs. On his left arm was a band of black crape; and about his body, in bandolier fashion, was tied the silken scarf then worn by officers for use in carrying them, when wounded, from the field. His look was that of one on whom some chronic illness had laid its insidious hand; but from h's eyes shone a vigorous and enterprising soul—too strong for the frail tenement it tenanted.

When they first entered, it was evident from the droop of his shoulders and the cloud on his face that his mood was in accord with the weather outside; but when his eyes fell upon Barnaby, he seemed to brighten, and cried:

'Egad! Lieutenant Currin, I'm glad to see you back safely. After you were gone I almost reproached myself for having sent you on such a dangerous mission. But who is this you have with you?'

'Tis a prisoner I took by the way,' said Barnaby, without blinking an eyelid.

'Indeed! But though he has on some sort of French cloak, I see that underneath he wears the uniform of a captain of our own provincial forces.'

'Faith, Gineral Wolfe, there's no misleadin' you,' replied Barnaby. 'You're right in thinkin' he's no Frencher. To be plain, he's Captain Charles Randolph of the Sixtieth Regiment of Royal Americans, and my immediate superior officer. And yet I told the truth. I took him prisoner.'

'Well, well, that is droll. But explain the riddle.'

Barnaby described the meeting on the plateau, the conflict, and the sudden recognition, not neglecting in skilful asides to mention some of Randolph's services during the war.

'Wonderful! perfectly wonderful!' exclaimed the young commander in astonishment. 'Why, 't is like a page from Plutarch or the Aeneid. Captain Randolph, I heartily congratulate you upon your escape and am happy to meet you. I have heard your name before. Some weeks ago, through a mistake, we captured a number of high-born French ladies, whom as soon as we conveniently could we sent back under a bag to their relatives and friends. At a dinner given in their honor a number of them spoke of you and seemed very eager to learn whether you had escaped to my army.'

'I have lain hidden near Quebec,' said Randolph. 'I did not attempt to go down the St. Lawrence as they supposed. Only a long illness has prevented my joining you sooner. But I am happy that I am here at last, and I hope that I shall be allowed to take part in the final blow for the capture of the city.'

'Yes!' cried Wolfe delightedly, 'that is the proper spirit. I like it, I do indeed. I shall surely see that you have work to do. Having been so lately a prisoner you would be excusable if you were somewhat chary about making another venture so soon.'

'General Wolfe,' said Randolph earnestly, 'Lieutenant Currin and I saw this war begin. We were with Washington when he took Jumonville's party. If you were to search the colonies through, you could not find two men more anxious for the capture of Quebec.'

'Amen to that' said Barnaby.

'Captain Randolph,' replied Wolfe, 'I had something of your story from the ladies. I know also the wrongs suffered by Lieutenant Currin. What you say is true, and in a manner I am not sorry it is so, for I see that I can trust you both. Lieutenant Currin, what have you to report?'

'Gineral Wolfe,' said Barnaby, 'Captain Randolph an' me scoured the plateau well-nigh to the walls of the city, an' there is but the one post.'

'And the cliff?' demanded the general, with kindling look.

'It can be climbed. Leastways I think so. But here is Captain Randolph, who knows more of regular operations than I. Ask him.'

Wolfe turned questioning eyes upon Randolph.

'My friend is much too modest,' said Randolph. 'I have been with him since the beginning of the war, and I have never known his judgment in a matter of this sort to be in error in the slightest particular. I heartily concur in his belief that a regiment or an army can scale the cliff with ease. The undertaking is far less formidable than it looks. Only the presence of a considerable force at the top could defeat the attempt. As to the likelihood of there being such a force, I can add one important detail which Lieutenant Currin, owing to his inability to understand French, did not discover.'

He then related in some detail the interview which the two had witnessed between Vergor and Reparti regarding the number of Vergor's troops and Vaudreuil's countermanding Montcalm's order for a battalion to encamp upon the plateau.

As the Virginians told their story, a look of enterprise came into the young commander's pale face, yet with it was still mingled something of indecision.

'Gentlemen,' he said, after a pause, 'I find myself in a somewhat peculiar situation. I see from your talk that you have penetrated what I may as well admit was a tentative plan. Under the circumstances it will probably be safer for me to take you into my confidence fully. And yet not one of my brigadiers nor other officers dream that I contemplate such a stroke as you see I do. They are older than I, and have lost confidence in my abilities. Besides, they are so wedded to conventional warfare that to them such a plan would seem that of a madman.'

He paused, and for a minute or two sat bowed forward wrapt in thought. Then in a measured voice he continued:

'As you may have guessed, it was not the expectation of the government that this army unaided should capture Quebec. We were to keep the enemy employed while Amherst should march northward and effect a junction with us. But Amherst, as Lieutenant Currin reports, can hardly arrive this year. The result is two alternatives: either to give up in despair and thereby bring disgrace upon British arms and discouragement to our brave ally, the King of Prussia, or alone to make a final desperate attempt to carry a position far stronger than even we had dreamed. Ten days ago I decided decided that operations below the town were hopeless, and transferred much of the army above it, though endeavoring to mislead the enemy as to my intentions. I hoped to make a landing at Deschambault or Pointe-aux-Trembles, but these heavy rains have detained us and have enabled the French to prepare. Our time is short. We must either strike or go. Yesterday I thought of the little cove and the path up the cliff. Captain Randolph, can you see merit in the plan?'

It was a critical moment. Randolph saw that upon the general's decision hunk the fate of the campaign, perhaps of the war.

'In my estimation,' he said earnestly, 'the plan you suggest is the only one by which the city can be taken. As an earnest of my conviction, I ask that Lieutenant Currin and I be allowed to guide the troops who make the first attempt. The French are so accustomed to our armies doing everything by rule that they will never dream of so bold a stroke. If we gain the plateau, we shall disarrange their plans, command their communications, and force them to give us battle on equal terms. A victory will determine the fate of Quebec and of Canada, for the defenses on that side of the city are weak and cannot resist our artillery.'

'Lieutenant Currin,' said the general, turning to the borderer, 'I want your opinion also.'

'"T is the plan an Injun or a Buckskin would try,' said Barnaby eagerly. '"T is the best plan an English gineral has thought out this war. Try it, Gineral Wolfe, an' in five days we 'll be in Quebec. An' count me in on leadin' up the cliff.'

A glance at the commander's face was sufficient to show that he was much impressed. Nor was this strange. A plan that he had evolved had been commended by two men who, though neither old nor high in rank, had seen much of war, and possessed souls as ardent as his own.

'Almost,' he said slowly, as if to himself, 'I am persuaded to make the venture. Shall I? The plan has many merits. The troops are already properly disposed, and by a feint Bougainville can be toiled up the river.

'But, oh!' he cried, springing to his feet, with a wild light in his haggard face, 'it will be hazardous! If I attempt it and fail, I shall be set down as the most foolhardy officer who ever commanded a British army. I know my officers would not approve of it, and my only purpose in taking them with me yesterday was that they might know the ground should I decide to make the trial. Yet, dangerous as is the plan, I can think of none more promising. If I go back empty-handed, I shall be a ruined man. Mad, the envious said I was, when older men were passed over and I was sent out, and they will repeat it jeeringly when I come back discredited. Worse still, another failure will be added to the long list already made by Englishmen in this war. The night before I left London I swore to our great minister that Quebec should be ours. I will not go back like other unfortunate generals to be exposed to the censures and reproaches of an ignorant populace. 'T is true that Amherst has not given us the help we were promised: 't is true that my wretched health might serve as some excuse; but how can I go back to William Pitt and say: "I have failed?"'

'No! no! we must take the city. This plan offers our only hope, and we will try it. Gentlemen, you shall have the honor for which you ask, and in addition shall serve upon my staff on the day of battle. Come weal or woe, we will make the venture. Britannia's banner shall fly above the citadel, or be trampled in the dust!'*

*In the previous spring Robert Stobo, who has already been mentioned in this story, had broken his parole and escaped from Quebec, and later joined Wolfe's army. In his curious but very inexact 'Memoire,' the claim is made that it was he who pointed out to Wolfe the spot where the ascent was made of the Heights of Abraham. This claim has been accepted by some writers, and the story has been elaborated until Stobo is made to lead the army up the cliff and play a part in the battle. This erroneous idea has been spread broadcast in a number of romances, in which, under one name or another, Stobo figures as the hero. It is barely possible that Stobo may have pointed out the Foulon to Wolfe; but, as a matter of history, he left Wolfe's army six days before the battle of the Plains and three days before Wolfe made his reconnaissance of the landing place. See Stobo's 'Memoirs' and a letter of General Amherst in Doughty's 'The Siege of Quebec,' vol. VI., p. 44. In his admirable book, 'The Fight for Canada,' Lieutenant-Colonel Wood characterizes Stobo as 'a disgrace to the service for breaking his parole.'

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S GAMES.

'Have you ever played Tower Ball, dad?' asked Jack, a boy of ten.

'No, my son,' replied his father; 'never heard of it. Football, Push-ball, Bat and Ball, I know something about, but "Tower Ball" beats me.'

'Well, it is a new game, dad, which all the schools are required to learn.'

'Why can't they stick to the old games, Jack?'

'Because this is a better game, dad.'

'Don't say that to your father, who played centre-forward for the Swift's club for ten years! But tell me about it, sonny.'

'Well, you get three broomsticks.'

'What! to hit the ball with?'

'No! Listen, dad, or I can't tell you about it.'

'You tie three broom-sticks in the middle, spread out the ends, and then set them up. This is the "Tower."'

'Not a very strong one, I reckon,' interposed Jack's father.

'Then you get an old football,' Jack went on. 'One boy is chosen to defend the "tower." The others form a ring and try to knock the "tower" over by kicking the football at it. The defender tries t. kick the ball back again, whoever the ball is driven to takes the next kick to try to upset the "tower."'

'May the defender use his hands?'

'No; if either the defender or one of the attackers handles the ball he is expelled as a punishment.'

'I think that is a bit hard on the defender. He should be allowed to use his hands like a goal-keeper.'

'But then, you see, dad, in "Tower Ball" only ground shots are permitted.'

'How many players are there in the ring, Jack?'

'You may have as many as twenty if you like. But they must not stand too close together; there must be room enough between them to allow the ball to pass through. If one of them lets the ball pass him, he has to run after it and bring it back and lay it down in front of the player on his right hand, who then takes the ball.'

'But suppose the defender knocks the Tower over himself?'

'Then he has to go into the ring as a penalty, and his place as defender is taken by the boy who last sent the ball to him.'

'Are the boys fond of the game?'

'I should think so! It is the jolliest game we have. We get awfully excited. The ball flies to and fro, and the defender has to look alive, and no mistake. It is not so easy as it seems to keep out the shots and prevent the attackers from knocking the "Tower" down. The post of defender is changing hands sometimes every few seconds, and nearly every boy gets a turn. It is a delightful game on a winter's day, driving away all chilliness in quick time.'—'Early Days.'



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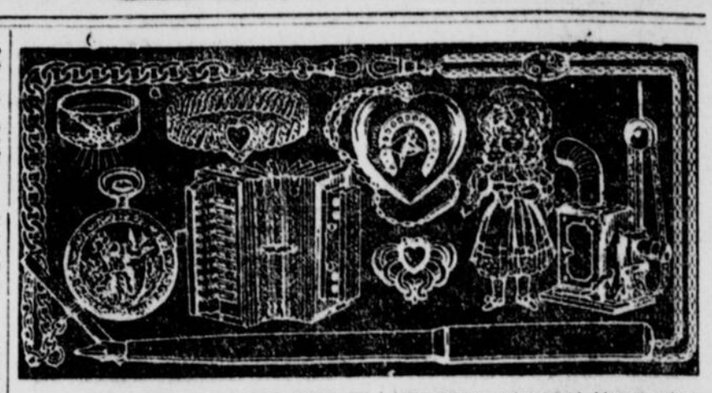
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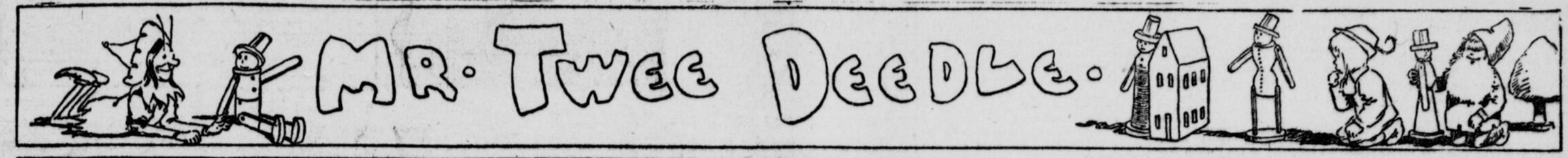
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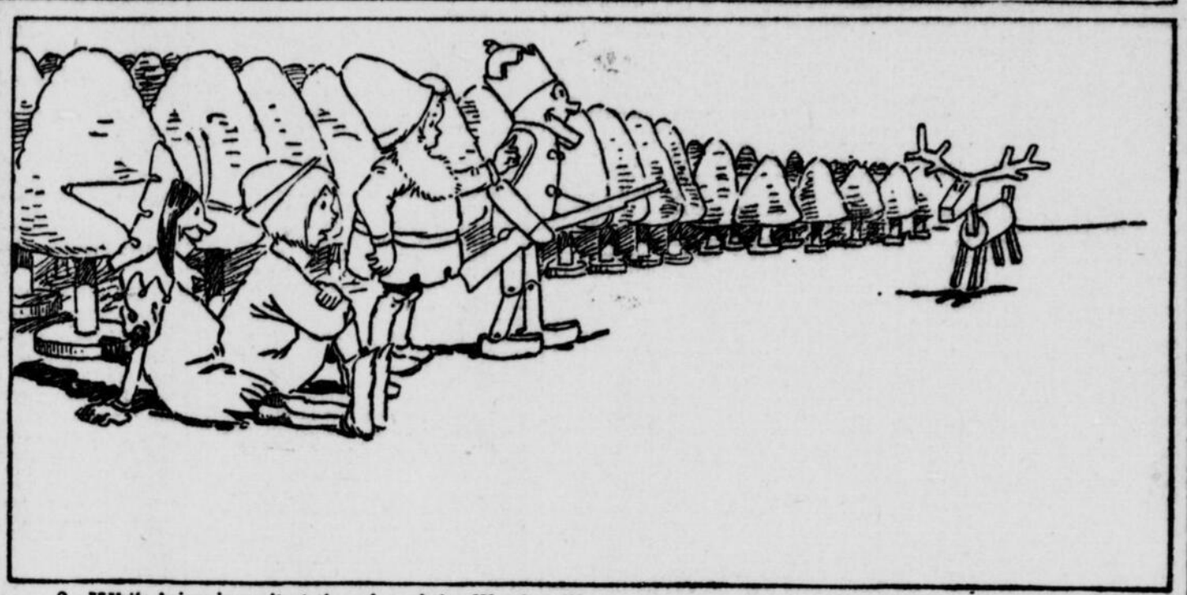
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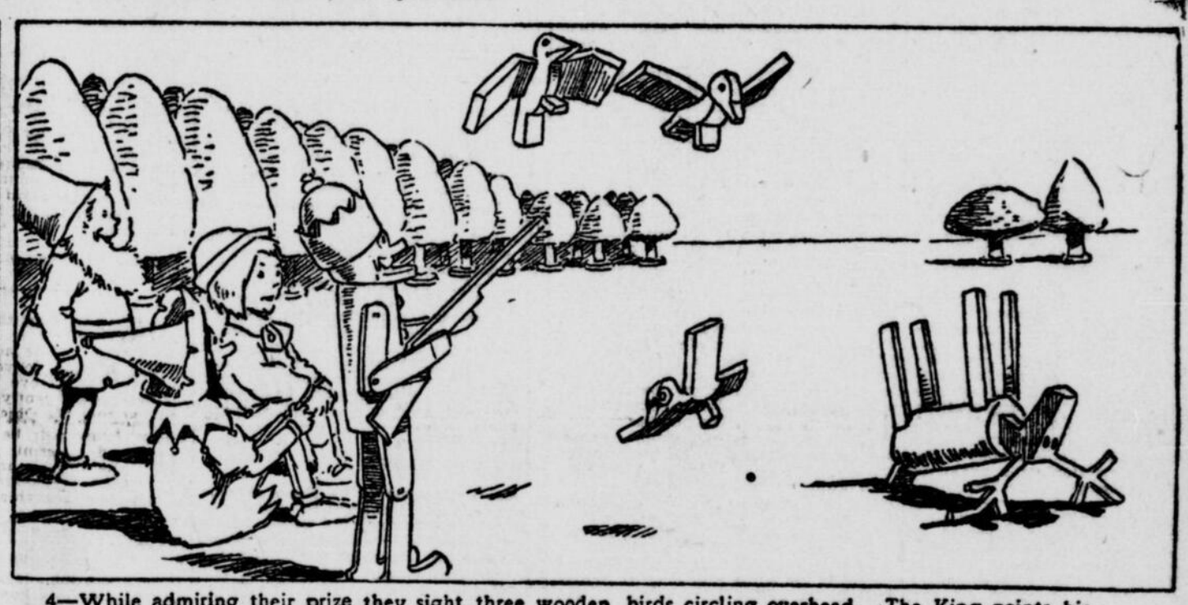
1—In appreciation of their services in modelling a queen for the people of the Wooden-Wooden Land, the King invites Mr. Twee Deedle, Dickie and Mr. Giggle to go with him on a shooting trip.



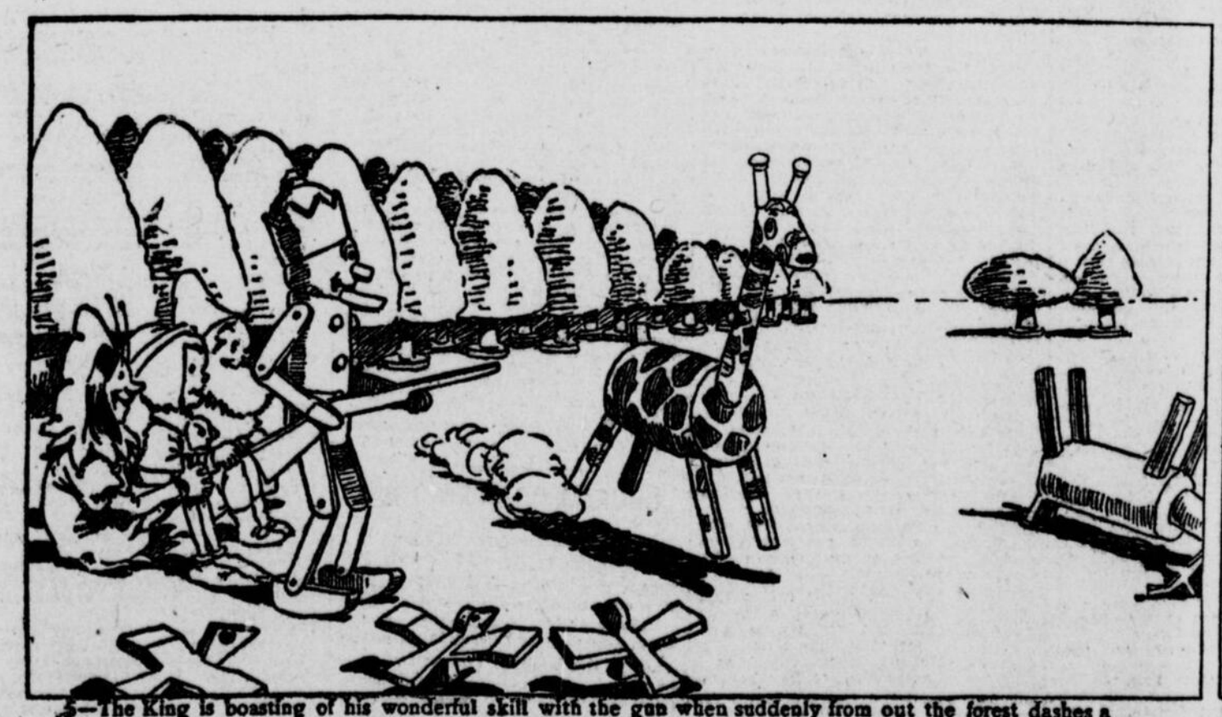
2—While lying in wait at the edge of the Wooden Woods, they hear the beat of hoofs and the next moment a beautiful deer rushes upon them.



3—The King takes deliberate aim with his wooden gun and cries "Bang!" The wooden deer falls to the ground and rolls over on his back.



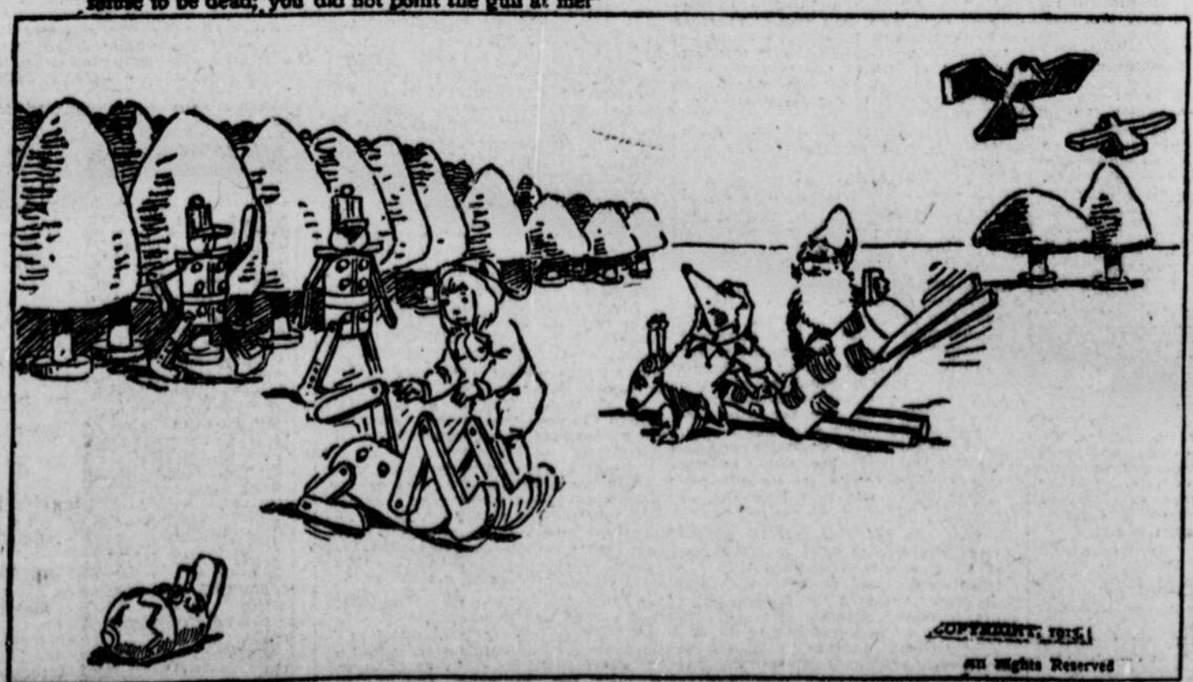
4—While admiring their prize they sight three wooden birds circling overhead. The King points his wooden gun and says "Bang!" three times, and the birds drop at his feet.



5—The King is boasting of his wonderful skill with the gun when suddenly from out the forest dashes a wooden giraffe. Quickly the King cries "Bang!" The giraffe proudly tosses his head and shouts:—"I refuse to be dead; you did not point the gun at me!"



6—"Why, I did, too," says the King; "I pointed my gun right at your neck, and my three friends will tell you so, too."" This enrages the giraffe, and, while the King is talking to his friends the giraffe gives him a vicious kick and——



7—The King's head rolls on the ground. The three friends are horrified, but with great presence of mind Dickie calls loudly for the Imperial Guards and runs to the aid of the King, while Mr. Twee Deedle and Mr. Giggle wrestle with the ill-tempered giraffe and throw him to the ground.



8—The Court Surgeon is summoned and glues on the King's head. The three friends decide to teach the ugly giraffe a lesson, so they take off its head and tail and in their place put those of a cow, and Mr. Twee Deedle says that if real persons would curb their tempers as well as did the King, every one would be much happier.

LETTERS FROM READERS

CANADA'S FUTURE.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir: —In the 'Mocassin Prints, No. 1' recently issued by Mr. J. C. Walsh, of Montreal, the following account of the Round Table Society appears, and I would be very much obliged if you would give this some prominence:

THE ROUND
TABLE SOCIETY.

'About that same time, Canada was visited and inspected by some gentlemen who had just played an interesting, and very probably an important, part in the work of setting up a federal government in South Africa. They thought they might as well engage in the new work of federating the British Empire. They took up with the organization which, radiating from the viceregal presence of the late Governor-General , had extended its ramifications to the ends of the Dominion. To this they gave cohesion. They published, from London, a Round Table quarterly, the contributions to which are as intelligent as they are purposeful. They organized Round Tables in the Canadian cities, the members of which are so carefully hand picked that one young Canadian, whose college mates were invited to join, learned that he had been excluded because his wife was an American. The card index system had been applied to such a degree that men who are considered of sufficient consequence are given numbers, for greater convenience of filing and reference. Propagandist literature goes the rounds. The Round Tables are kept in close touch with the directing minds in England. Is it beyond belief that there is machinery in existence which can cause speeches to be made, in Great Britain, and other things to happen, when needed, which will help maintain a continuity of interest? To think otherwise would be to withhold from very capable men who are making this their life's work the admiration that is their due. And yet, at every point where the two tendencies impinge, the influence of this organization is subversive of the principle of self-government, and conducive to the adoption of the alternative, in which the role of direction is reserved for the sovereign state, the function of assistance being assigned to the colony, something logical and defensible if one is a Tory of the Family Compact School, but not to be squared with any large conception of the doctrine to whose aggressive advocates the Family Compact had to succumb.'

ORIGIN AND PURPOSE
OF THE SOCIETY.

The best way of correcting this statement is to describe the origin and purpose of the Society.

In 1909 three men who had taken part in bringing about the union of South Africa visited Canada with the object of inquiring how this country viewed its relations with the rest of the British Empire. On their return to England they gathered their conclusions into a small memorandum. One of them came back to Canada and asked about forty of his friends here, resident mainly in Montreal and Toronto, to read and criticise this memorandum. 'The organization which, radiating from the viceregal presence of the late Governor General, had extended its ramifications to the ends of the Dominion' was never in existence. It was not, therefore, used or given cohesion by those conducting this inquiry. Some months later similar student-groups were formed in other Canadian cities, and the whole organization became known as The Round Table Society. The members were 'carefully handpicked' in the sense that representatives of both political parties and of all possible opinions were chosen. The story of the American wife is not merely an obvious absurdity, but gives an impression as to the character of the Society which is the exact opposite of the truth, for the principle of The Round Table Society as of the Round Table Quarterly is that it should stand apart from local party-politics. The names of the members have been kept, and the books given to all members, not merely to 'men considered of sufficient consequence', bear numbers, so that in case criticisms and notes are printed and circulated, the desire of any contributors to remain anonymous may be respected. Documents have been circulated among the groups, but in them every possible view as to the future of Canada and of the Empire has been expressed. When the inquiry has been completed and opinions have been collected from the Canadian groups and from the groups in other dominions, a report on the whole subject will be prepared. Those who have assisted in the inquiry are under no obligation to subscribe to the report.

The Round Table Society is not meant to be in any way 'subversive of self-government'. Information upon the problems of the Empire has been put before the members. Some of them may decide that they are not concerned with these problems, others may decide that they are. They may all agree that the 'self government' of the dominions should be increased. In any event they will be able to form intelligent opinions which will serve to distinguish them from the author of 'Moccasin Prints,' and having based their opinions upon a study of the facts they are likely to keep this issue above narrow controversy. It is hard that Canadians should be asked to decide whether or not they have any interest in the development of India, before they are given an opportunity of informing themselves about India, or to determine whether or not they have anything in common with Australia if they know little or nothing about Australia. The Round Table Society like the Round Table Quarterly from which it took its name, exists to give the necessary information on these subjects. Too many people at present seem unwilling that they or their fellow citizens should look around the question; and their case is certainly a weak one if the distribution of information will destroy it.

EDMUND F. NEWCOMBE.

THE NAVAL POLICY.

The Views of the Two Parties.

To the Editor of The Witness)

Sir:—The naval policy debates have had the effect of clearly defining Imperialism, as viewed from divergent angles of vision. The Conservative point of view can be summed up in one word—centralization; that of the Liberals by another—decentralization. The motto of the Conservative party all over the Empire is, one king, one flag, one navy, one system of military service, under one control, ruled from Downing street, the Admiralty, and the War Office. There is a tacit agreement and alliance between the Conservatives of Great Britain and the Dominions for increased armaments and Imperial conscription.

The Liberal policy as I understand it is opposed to centralization, and tends toward Imperial federation of independent and autonomous States. The Liberal idea is that centralization tends to destroy the principle which underlies the federal scheme—that of autonomy, where each state is self-governed, but all agreeing to federation for the purpose of mutual protection and defence, in matters which affect the solidality of the British Empire only. Federation implies banding together of individual states for a purpose, but does not pre-suppose centralization which tends to destroy the sense of independence and individual responsibility, and to the extent it does so destroy the dignity and ambition of states which have arrived at their present proud position by the exercise of those attributes of nationhood. Take the relative position of Canada and Ireland to-day as an illustration. Canada is self-governed, self-reliant, and wealthy. Ireland is not rich, is more or less dependent on British revenues, and is yet chafing under restraint, and looks to the Liberal party for the right and boon of self-government as we have it. The question now before us goes far deeper than the mere contribution of Dreadnoughts; if that were the only issue, then the people of Canada could well afford to let Parliament settle it forthwith. It is more than a matter of contribution because of the conditions attached.

The Conservative demand for the right of participation in questions of imperial war, defence, peace, trade, and foreign matters has been submitted and accepted by the British government. The question for the people is a serious one and requires careful consideration. Did they give the Conservative party a mandate to settle the naval question along these lines? Mr. Borden says they did, and for that reason refuses to refer the matter to them for a final and decisive verdict. For my part, I do not see how it can be claimed that the mandate was given for an altogether new policy, which was not spoken of prior to the visit to the Admiralty.

How could the people give a mandate in 1911 for a policy which was not born till a year later! Is it the will of the people that the National policy of autonomy, for which such great sacrifices have been made, and which was strenuously maintained by both parties up to little more than a year ago, shall be cast aside as of no further value, as not worth another moment's thought? I do not think so. I can not think the people so intend. The question for settlement is not so much shall we give dreadnoughts, or shall we build them for our own use, as the far graver one—shall we surrender our birth-right for a pot of trouble—and that not of our own brewing. Do we desire to continue in a state of peace with the world as we have been for a century, or shall we allow the Conservative policy of intermeddling with foreign politics, to embroil us in matters with which we are not concerned, such as the partition of Turkey, China, or Persia, among foreign nations? To be dragged into international wars with which we have no immediate concern. Are we to commit ourselves to militarism by way of conscription a la Lord Roberts, or the sane (?) militarism of Col. Hughes, which is the same pill—coated! Which is it to be, national independence and autonomy, with freedom from the worry and expense of increased armaments for which we have no immediate need, and interference in outside disputes with which we are in no way connected, or do we desire imperial unification at the expense possibly of such liberty as we now enjoy. Shall we live in the atmosphere of peace as at present, or shall we subject ourselves to war's alarm?

W. H. BRAMLEY.

Bath, N. B

Note. — If we have no place or duties in the world's affairs; if we have no interest in the place and responsibilities of the British Empire among the nations; if we do not care whether the flag that now protects us waxes or wanes then in common manliness let us cease to fly that flag or look to it for defence and to sing 'God Save the King'.

Alarm Over a Standing Army.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir, — Would you give me space in your paper for a few remarks about Col. Burland? I think we cannot boast of the preparedness of our standing army. I think we should boast of ourselves as being a civilized colony, that does not want a standing army, as we have had one hundred years of peaceful life with our neighbor to the south; and why not have as many more? Who is crying for a standing army but a few lazy officers, who couldn't make a living any other way. A man that is all the time looking for war is not a lover of the Lord or a Christian. Col. Burland must think he was talking to an uncivilized and uneducated class of people when he was talking to the Women's Canadian Club of Toronto. Are there any of these ladies that would like to see their brother or son go to war and get killed? We have no use for a standing army or navy in peace. If Canada has a population of 7,204,838, of whom 3,821,0671 are men, then there are 3,385,838 women and children; and out of 3,821,067 men Col. Burland says we could enrol 801,253 men; that would leave 3,019,314 to support 4,187,091. I think we have too many in our army now of 60,181; we could do with less men and expenses.

Let Col. Burland show one man that the army or navy made a man of, and I will show him a hundred where the army and navy made drunkards and tramps of after they left the army and navy. I can show him some men that were in the South African war, and they are only half-witted things now. What are the military men wanting to block education for by putting military training in the schools? I think they want to keep the people in ignorance. Give us education and freedom, and not oppression, and then you will have a class that will fight till they die for their government. We are too close to the United States to stand oppression. Col. Burland says there were a total training number last year of 44,710 men. If that is the volunteers he means, I see some of them with a glass eye and a crooked arm, and fond of whiskey. What will the farmers do if they make compulsory training; it will degrade the country and demoralize the welfare of Canada, as farmers' help is scarce now.

PETER F. HAGGART.

Apple Hill, Feb., 1913.

Note.—Col. Burland did not urge a standing army, but according to the report which reached us he did recommend compulsory service. A very sharp line should be drawn between compulsory training and compulsory service. The rudiments of military training would be good for both boys and girls at school, and, if properly applied, would help, and not hinder, their mental studies. If the whole population was thus trained, there would, as our correspondent says, never be wanting men to defend the home and to keep order. But compulsory service this country would not stand. A standing army of any dimensions it will not support.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

The Many Public Services of Women.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read the 'scathing denunciation' of the woman suffrage movement by the Rev. R. L. Ballantyne in his sermon as reported in the 'Witness,' and must say that the scathing effects would be felt more keenly if Mr. Ballantyne showed a deeper knowledge of the subject—only in that case there might not have been any denunciation.

WHAT WOMEN
ARE DOING.

Mr. Ballantyne says 'women are cumbered with much serving, not at home, but in committee rooms and other places of public resort.' If Mr. Ballantyne would acquaint himself with what this serving in committee rooms means, he would not be so ready to conclude that it is all vanity and vexation of spirit. Take the Montreal Day Nursery, for example. That is an institution conducted by a committee of ladies, where their less fortunate sister women can leave babies and little children, sure that they will be safe and well looked after all day, while they, the mothers, go out to work to earn a living for themselves and their children, and keep the family together. There are usually from seventy-five to a hundred children in the Nursery, which means that a correspondingly large number of women are being set free temporarily to help themselves without being driven to take charity. Mr. Ballantyne says that 'true women are always queens of the home,' but it sometimes happens that, through the desertion, drunkenness, idleness, or misfortune of the man who should provide for his family, the queen must descend from her throne while she earns the wherewithal to pay for a home to be queen in. To give her a helping hand is the aim of one committee. Then there are the Hervey Institute, the Montreal Foundling and Baby Hospital, the Protestant Infants' Home, the Protestant Orphan Asylum, the Ladies' Benevolent Society, and various others, all concerned with the care of children deprived in some way of homes of their own, and all managed by committees of women. The Maternity Hospital, the Victorian Order of Nurses—of the work of which perhaps even Mr. Ballantyne has heard—depend largely for their means of usefulness on committees of women. All these institutions are financed chiefly through the exertions of women, who are obliged to get up entertainments, canvass for subscriptions, and in other ways entailing much thought and effort, bring the work before the public and secure the needed support. Whether Mr. Ballantyne thinks this worth going out of the home to do or not, I think the Master whom he serves would approve of the object accomplished by Martha in her much serving on committees.

REASONS FOR
THE MOVEMENT.

Mr. Ballantyne gives three reasons for what he calls the 'suffragette movement.' The 'suffragette' movement is only another term for militancy, which has nothing whatever to do with the principle of woman suffrage, but Mr. Ballantyne seems to sweep all suffrage effort together under the one denunciatory term. Mr. Ballantyne's 'reasons' are: first, because there are clever women (at least I can't make out what else the paragraph means); second, the idle rich go into it for the excitement of the thing; third, the socially disappointed are seeking notoriety. Well, firstly, clever women think they might as well use what ability they possess in furthering some cause which they believe to be for the public good; secondly, may not the 'idle rich'—who, in Montreal, are not so very idle after all—have credit for taking an interest in a serious issue for its own sake; thirdly, the pit-brow lassies and fish-wives and factory girls, who formed one of the recent suffragette deputations in England,—the only place where there are suffragettes,—are not greatly concerned about social position and do not covet notoriety. They are more concerned with trying to secure a living wage. We could give Mr. Ballantyne three better reasons for the woman suffrage movement: First, women want to have the sex barrier—not the natural distinction which will look after itself, but the conventional barrier, which once stood in the way of their education, then of their entering professions, and now of their counting as citizens—finally removed; second, women maintain their right as reasonably intelligent citizens, to have a voice in selecting the men who make laws by which they in common with the male half of the people, are governed; third, they believe that with the power of the ballot they will be able to procure better legislation along lines affecting the home. There are many other reasons, and these are capable of expansion, but if Mr. Ballantyne will write to any member of the suffrage committee she will, I am sure, be glad to supply him with literature from which he can study the subject for himself.

WOMEN AND
THE CHURCH.

Mr. Ballantyne suggests that women should work through the church. Haven't the women been pretty well carrying the church work along for years, in the Ladies' Aid Societies, and Women's Auxiliaries, and Women's Missionary Societies, and by teaching in the Sunday Schools, and Dorcas societies for the poor, and attending church services to keep the seats from being empty? There doesn't seem much else they can do, unless preach the sermons.

'Let them exhaust all that can be done through the social and moral reform organizations.' Jane Addams, of whom Mr. Ballantyne may perhaps have heard as the great social settlement worker of Chicago, says that in the work of herself and her large band of helpers they are hampered by not being able to exercise the direct influence of the ballot.

Mr. Ballantyne thinks that for a woman to give up her home and influence to obtain votes and political positions would be to drop the substance for the shadow. I am glad that I can agree with Mr. Ballantyne for once. But I cannot for the life of me see why voting once in three or four years, and taking enough interest in the affairs of her country to read the papers after her day's work is done, or even going to a political meeting occasionally with her husband when the children are in bed and asleep, should be supposed to cause a woman to abandon her home. It won't.

Mr. Ballantyne says that in Canada the suffragette movement is in its infancy, and calls on 'every pulpit in the land, every law-abiding society, every government,' to pronounce against it. Let me assure Mr. Ballantyne that there is no suffragette movement in Canada, nor ever will be. There is a movement for the enfranchisement of women, and many of the 'pulpits of the land,' and right here in Montreal, are strongly in favor of it. It is not the law-abiding societies which oppose woman suffrage, but the law-breaking elements; the liquor traffic is dead against it. Governments are slow to move, but the Saskatchewan Government has already intimated that it will give the matter its serious consideration when it is brought forward by a representative body of women.

Finally, Mr. Ballantyne 'calls upon our women to keep in the old tried paths of those who helped by simply being women to make Canada what she is to-day.' 'By simply being women!' How delightfully easy! And how absurd to think that our mothers and grandmothers helped to build up Canada by any such passive course. They did their part by downright hard work. Machinery and the factories have taken a lot of this work away from their descendants. Some of them have had to follow the work away from home; others have more leisure, and with an awakened civic conscience are endeavoring to do what they may for the betterment of civic conditions,—without at all ceasing to 'be women.' Rather, they think they would lack the womanly qualities of sympathy, helpfulness, and response to the call of duty if they did not concern themselves to the extent of their time and ability with public affairs, that is, with what concerns the good of all.

As I do not 'seek for notoriety,' I shall, with your leave, merely sign initials for publication.

E. B.

Robert Burns on the Rights of Women.

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir:—While perusing Robert Burns works I came across a poem he wrote just one hundred and twenty years ago, in 1792, to be found in volume IV., pages 127 and 128, which I think would prove that Robert Burns 'had he been alive now, would have likely defended the cause of the British suffragettes. Strange to say, that in the following two short verses, mention should be made also of wars and revolutions, well applicable to the present Balkan and Mexican feuds.

While Europe's eye is fixed on mighty things,
The fate of empires, and the fall of kings;
While quacks of State must each produce his plan,
And even children lisp the Rights of Man;
Amid this mighty fuss just let me mention,
The Rights of Woman merit some attention.
But truce with kings, and truce with constitutions,
With bloody armaments and revolutions,
Let Majesty your first attention summon,
Ah! ca ira! the Majesty of Woman.

Some readers, especially Montreal suffragettes, may find these lines interesting.

ED. SCHULTZE.

Westmount, Feb. 26, 1913.

WOMAN AND HER DRESS

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir, — Having noticed several little skits in your paper recently with reference to woman's love of dress, I would like to ask the man who feels aggrieved that he must go through life alone because he cannot afford to dress a woman as she would want to be dressed, that while he can dress himself on $200 a year, she would require $2,000; if such are the facts (?) whom should he blame? Do women dress to please themselves, to please each other, or, to please the men? I think he will admit that they dress primarily to attract the attention and admiration of men in general before they are married, and then to please their husbands afterwards.

Is she foolish in trying to make herself look pretty that she may catch a husband? Has not the decree gone forth that woman's place is in the home, a home over which she presides as mistress and her husband as master. Then, if this be the case, inasmuch as it is the pretty butterfly of fashion who attracts the average society man, rather than the one who follows Paul's admonition, it would seem that she has no choice but to meet the demand as far as possible. And if a man thinks he can't afford to dress her as she has been accustomed to dress, let him pay less homage to the outward adorning and pay more to the hidden graces of head and heart.

One more thought in this connection. Even after the woman is married she is not left to her own discretion in this matter of dress, but is admonished that as she won so she must continue if she would hold. I asked a man the other day who was complaining about the extravagance of women in dress, saying: 'A man of average salary could not afford to marry nowadays,' if he did not think it was selfish for a man to spend his money on tobacco and liquor? He said he didn't know as he did; if he earned it she had no reason to complain. I happened to know that his wife said she would be glad to save, but he wouldn't, and she thought that the more she could get for the home the better for them all.

This leads to another thought. The old idea that a man supports his wife is largely to blame for his selfishness. Because he supports her the earnings are his, though it may be she has done the most of the earning. Because he supports her she should obey him just as though she were a child. It is no isolated case that I have in mind. I meet it at every turn, and the sad part of it all is that they quote the Bible as authority.

Mr. A. W. Anderson's repudiation of Amy Duncan and woman suffrage in general is a sample of what I hear so often. I think some of the sisters are foolishly servile in their married relation. The time has gone by when Griselda, one of Chaucer's heroines, is held up as a pattern of wifely submission, because she was willing to be literally trampled upon by her liege lord.

'Twas a man who said: 'The man who guides his life by inner law can no more live servile to outward authority than can a full-grown bird live imprisoned in an eggshell.' This is just as true of woman as it is true of man notwithstanding all these years of subordination. The same author says 'there is within each of us something that invites us to resist personal power and this something is very respectable. For at bottom we are equal, and there is no one who has the right to exact obedience from me because he is he and I am I. If he does so his command degrades me, and I have no right to suffer myself to be degraded.'

M. L. M.

Linden, N.S.

WHY FARMERS LEAVE THE FARM

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—We read that the boys are leaving the farm because they cannot see any money in the business, and that parents allow them to go for the same reason, and that this is chiefly for want of agricultural college education. Well, I cannot say that I have ever known it to be so. There are many drawbacks that education cannot cure. First, there is no eight-hour day on the farm; the hired man is expected to work ten hours and attend to his team night and morning besides, and more than that in harvest time. The farmer and his wife work early and late as a rule, so does the grown-up son or daughter; and younger ones have to help. The farmer will make very reasonable calculations and have them very badly upset in various ways. He runs the risk of wet or dry seasons, rust, frost, blight and vermin; loss or injury of stock by disease or accident, or want of proper shelter, care and bedding; tear and wear of costly implements and machinery with other running expenses; the fluctuation of market prices; the middleman's commission; dinstance from church and school, etc.

WHY FARMS
ARE SOLD.

Just suppose a rather large farmer with a growing family; some of them more inclined for study than hard labor, while he, too, may prefer an easier life. So he sells his farm for $10,000, getting $3,000 down and a mortgage for $7,000 bearing 5 percent interest, while stock, implements, machinery, etc., make $2,000 more; total $12,000. Coming to Toronto he buys an acre of land outside the city limits, and builds a decent house, the whole cost, perhaps, $4,000, leaving him $8,000, 5 percent on which gives $400 a year. With care and economy he can live on that and his acre of land, and educate his family, preserving the principal. If not, he gets a good wage for eight hours work. If the city takes in the suburb his property gains in value; if not, he only pays a country tax.

The buyer of the farm loses 5 percent on $3,000 paid, and pays $350 of interest on the $7,000 mortgage, total $500, an enormous rent in the shape of interest, besides taxes and statute labor; for an ordinary rent is from 3 to 4 percent of the market value. I know of a splendid farm, with fine buildings rented at 3 percent of its value. The owner moved into town. He works more or less for wages, but not of necessity, I think. The farm is rather far from church and school. I know a man who was working a farm on shares and wished to buy it. If he could have got money on a first mortgage at 4 or 4 1-2 he was safe to do so; he found it would cost him 5 1-2, so he drew back. I know a man who rented a small farm yearly for about 4 percent of its value, and went to the city. He had saved a good few hundreds which he has safely invested at 6 percent. On the rental and the interest he finds that he can live with much more ease and comfort in the city than he ever did on the farm, and still preserve the principal.

WHAT CHEAP
MONEY MIGHT DO.

I know of two deserted homesteads (middling good buildings) on third class farms, one is sold, the other rented, mostly for pasture. Both farms could be made second class with cheap money. If rulers and wise men want people to go from cities and towns back to the farms, they must in some way provide money at 4 or 4 1-2 percent for the farmer, and reduce the tariff on the many, many things that he must buy. It seems that business principles do not secure the greatest good for the greatest number. In Canada a vast amount of cheap money is borrowed from abroad to build ships of peace and war, railways, canals, and all sorts of public works in towns and cities, and protection is given to all sorts of manufactures. In this way multitudes are being drawn to city and town instead of being employed in the country where little or no cheap money is being spent for the help and encouragement of agriculture, and where protection is a pretence unless home production becomes less than home consumption, which is just the thing the government should wish to prevent, as it is one principal cause of present high prices.

GETTING BACK
TO THE FARM.

Can the government do anything then to entice the workers back to the farm? They may do well at other work while borrowed millions are being spent, but it seems to me that where we find great and populous cities and a thinly inhabited country something is wrong. Most farmers cannot afford to send their boys to any agricultural college. If needful information could be given in the common schools it would be much better. And there are many farmers who have money in the banks bearing 3 percent interest. Is there no way in which the government could handle such money, lending it to poorer farmers at 4 or 4 1-2 percent, and securing the investors against loss or fraud? If not, could a farmer's combine not do something in that way? It looks to me as if the bankers who buy the use of money for 3 percent, and sell the use of it to farmers for 6 and 7 percent, were the worst kind of middlemen. I may be told that if the government were to borrow money at say 4 percent, and lend it to the farmers at 4 1-2 percent to lift mortgages and improve land, and hold a lien upon the land in some way till all was repaid, it would be an indirect bonus for agriculture. Well, why not? If it would cost the government nothing, but rather give some profit, would it not be better than bonusing industries that do not properly belong to Canada in the nature of things. Has there not been too much done in the way of direct or indirect bonusing, largely at the expense of the farmer? But if there be reasons why the government should not attempt such a scheme, then let us have a bonus for good roads, agricultural education in common schools, etc., and reduce the tariff on implements, machinery, etc. I think the farmers might as well have isolated risk, trust and loan companies as isolated risk fire insurance companies. A certain writer said lately that the agricultural vote is near about two-thirds of the whole vote, and if the farmers are divided against themselves they must blame themselves, or words to that effect. Would he have them to combine in order to control the government? Or create a third party? Leave that in reserve at present and let us have the parcels post. I am in with Mr. Bramley.

JAMES C. WHYTE.

Toronto, Feb. 24, 1913.

Note.—The Government cannot make money cheaper any more than it can make farm produce bring more money. The difficulty about the government lending money on landed credit is not so much that it is wrong to bonus agriculture, which would be at least as right as to bonus industries with the farmers' money, whether by protection or directly. The difficulty is that land is not a security on which government can rely. In many cases the interest would not be paid, and no government would be willing to sell a farmer off his land. Indeed, if it did, it would often find that the land would not bring the forty percent of the appraised value on which the money was lent. Land credits have never been considered either good banking or good government business. The government could, however, give better interest on saving bank deposits greatly to the encouragement of thrift. A very good idea is suggested in this letter, namely, that the farmers of a neighborhood should combine to form local land banks, where all know each other and the realizable value of securities, and how a man is using his farm. The farmers who have savings might as well be getting four or five percent as three, while the borrowers would get their money cheaper. This is done in Germany with great success, and we presume that what can be done there can be done here.

BULK TEAS SOON LOSE FLAVOR AND DETERIORATE IN QUALITY

"SALADA"

Teas are preserved in all their native fragrance and purity in the sealed lead packets in which they are alone sold.

BLACK, MIXED, OR NATURAL GREEN.

'NON-RESISTANCE.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The paragraph in a recent editorial in the 'Witness' concerning 'non-resistance,' to which Mr. J. E. McIntosh takes exception in the 'Witness,' gave me much satisfaction. Mr. McIntosh evidently cherishes a very prevalent idea of Christianity, declaring that the 'Christian religion at its best is not a religion of submission,' meaning, I suppose, that it is not a religion whose devotees suffer wrong without retaliation, punishment or even self-defence, for Christ's sake. But I have not so learned Christ.'

Mr. McIntosh says man would have been annihilated (by the beasts, I suppose) had he practised non-resistance in his earlier stages. But such statements have no force that I can see—even though he means that the non-resisters would have been annihilated by the fighters of mankind: for he must remember that God could not expect men to be subject to Christianity before Christ's time, and that after many ages of preparation Christ came 'in due time,' when it was possible for man to live up to His high standard of self-sacrifice and achieve the greatest possible results for righteousness by so doing. Witness: 'The blood of the martyrs, which is the seed of the Church.' Also all the self-sacrifice and noble non-resistance, even unto death, of the missionaries to the Cannibal Islands and such fields where force would have been utterly useless in winning hearts for Christ.

If our churches had more of this spirit of self-sacrificing love to-day their work would count for vastly more than it does, I think, for all 'Christian' conquest must depend on winning hearts.

Christianity is, as taught by its founder, not a warfare, except in a strictly spiritual sense. And I do not believe Mr .McIntosh can produce any Scripture in support of his contention. The Christian idea is that 'they who take the sword shall perish by the sword,' and their works perish with them; while those that trust entirely to God's vindication of self-sacrificing love shall win endless success and reward.

Mr. McIntosh says it is either 'unnatural or cowardly' to refuse to strike in defence of those committed to one's care. 'Unnatural' it certainly is—Christ's law of love is away above nature—but surely he would not call Christ and his noble band of martyrs 'cowards.' As for 'submitting without a struggle to injustice,' does anyone expect a Christian of any kind to do this? There is plenty of room for struggle and work and bloody sweat without working physical injury to one's enemies.

As for the matter of present-day contribution towards national defence, etc., of course no such thing as a spiritual Christian nation exists, because no nation has a majority of really spiritually Christian people, and government is by majority.

We here in Canada ought to pay our first debts to the state (as did Christ), and it seems to me a mere matter of chivalry to contribute to the navy that has all along been defending our interests by policing the seas without a hint regarding a contribution.

We must deal with the bitter facts as they are. But I have not a doubt that if a nation existed that was thoroughly 'Christian,' as many historical individuals have been, that nation could lay down its arms and refuse to strike a blow in self-defence and triumph ultimately over all foes by the sheer force of its devotion to the all-conquering law of love as expounded and practised by the Christ.

'The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but are mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds.'

'Finding, following, keeping, struggling,
Is He sure to bless?
Saints, apostles, prophets, martyrs,
Answer, yes.'

JAMES E. LAWRENCE.

West Shefford, Que., Feb. 25, 1913.

CHURCH CO-OPERATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In these days of theological unrest it is most refreshing to pass into an atmosphere of sober reality in the practical application of the mind and spirit of Christ. In a recent letter to the London 'Times,' Dr. Robert F. Horton occupies a whole column of prominent type in discussing the remarkable achievement of Dr. John Mott in unifying the whole Protestant force of India in missionary co-operation. I trust it will throw light upon similar problems in Canada if you will kindly give space to the extract from Dr. Horton's letter, which I herewith incorporate. A few words of introduction will make the subject matter clear.

On December 19-21 of last year an All-India Conference was held at which every important Church or Society was represented, with the exception, of course, of the Roman Church, which declines to act with the other Churches of Christendom. We are informed that 'the discussions of this body of experts have been intensely real and practical. . . The whole field surveyed, the task as a whole faced, the whole missionary force brought into line, the whole future considered, the deliberate and united effort, with the greatest economy of existing resources and agents, to offer the Christian gospel, with all that it implies, to the whole Indian Empire—that is the main practical result of this unparalleled effort.'

It was truly a gigantic task, but John Mott is called of God to accomplish what most men regard as impossibilities, and such faith as his can and does remove mountains. I now give Dr Horton's closing words at length, in the hope that we in Canada may be encouraged to face and solve our own problems in the same noble and victorious spirit:

'Of course the crucial question is co-operation It was recognized at Edinburgh that by effective co-operation of the churches and societies the work might be doubled without increasing the missionaries by a single unit. Accordingly the central point of the whole conference was the report on co-operation This was presented by Bishop Lefroy, whose appointment to the Bishopric of Calcutta makes him the Metropolitan of India. The report was a masterly and statesmanlike document, the gist of which has been outlined above, showing how all Churches and societies may act in comity, may avoid overlapping, may agree about payment of teachers, exercise of discipline, and reception of members from other missions, the questions which are apt to cause friction. It was a thrilling moment when the great charter of Christian unity was unanimously accepted, and the whole conclave rose to give thanks to God for the spirit of love and discipline and sanity which had made it possible.

'The unity was not forced or strained. Three Anglican bishops, one bearing the honored name of Westcott, two bishops of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, Lutherans and what we call in England Free Churchmen, were drawn together by a force stronger than the centrifrugal forces which separate them. The need of India, the tragical need, so manifest to those who live in the country, or even visit it, overcame all sectional differences. It seemed as if the Captain of the Host were present, and all arms well into their proper places, to compose the one army of occupation for the deliverance of India.

'When the results of this great movement are appreciated at the home base, there will be an increased readiness and enthusiasm to support a work which is at last entering on the only right lines for achieving the object .

'Dr. Mott has now gone further East to carry on a similar campaign in China. When this present mission of his is accomplished, the missionary forces of the Far East will have been brought into a unity and a mutual knowledge which have never been possible before.

'John Mott is just the kind of man that in England and America devoted himself to achieve a professional success, to win political power, or to build up a great commercial enterprise. In any one of these directions he would inevitably have succeeded. But he has brought these rare powers and devoted them, not to any end of his own, but to the end which Christ had in view. He gives his life, pours out his strength of mind and body without a thought of human recognition or reward, to impart to mankind the priceless treasure which the Christian Church possesses. Therefore at his touch denominational rivalries or differences melt away. All Churches act together. Unity is achieved.'

G. OSBORNE TROOP.

Montreal, Feb. 24, 1913.

THE TWO DIVINE BOOKS.

(To the Editor of The Witness)

Sir:—As the point brought up by Mr. Arthur Peters in a recent letter is the most important one I have thought of expressing an opinion on the subject. I am not bigoted enough to think that my opinion is the only one that can be right, so I am open to criticism and correction. I give it only as the conclusion I have come to in regard to his question of Nature and the Bible.

In the first place, I admit that the Bible can be interpreted in a way to agree with nature, but what can it not be interpreted into. Note the hundreds of different faiths, beliefs and creeds based on its different interpretations. The Bible is like a large harp upon which any tune may be played.

Mr. Peters' first point on which he wishes an opinion is: 'God has written His record in two books—nature and the Bible.' That the words of the Supreme Intelligence are manifest in nature cannot be questioned. A close study of nature reveals infinite wisdom and any one able to look behind the physical manifestations of nature and see the power that animates and gives life to it must admit that the Supreme Spirit not only wrote his records in nature but does it till this very day. Nature without the Spirit that animated it would be very dead indeed. Regarding his record in the Bible I believe that the closer we get to God or the nearer we approach His image and likeness after which we were made, the more we know of His laws and will. When God breathed into our bodies His breath, He planted within us a spark of His own nature and the more we care and nourish that spark and fan it into a flame the more of our inherent divine nature we manifest and the more we shall know of Divine laws. This was done in ancient days by the prophets who wrote the books that make up our bible. To my mind the bible was written by men who by their holy lives had arrived at considerable spiritual knowledge which they wrote down for future generations. The old prophets were great students of nature, not only the physical side of nature but the spiritual side as well and in that study they also include the physical and spiritual nature of man. From this study of nature in all its departments they formulated the laws that are now put forth in the bible:

Point 2. Holding as I do that the bible is the result of the study of man and nature in their spiritual phase as well as physical I admit that they must agree, or at least did agree when the bible was first written.

Point No. 3. I perfectly agree with the writer on this point.

Point No. 4. Nature being the first source of knowledge and the most reliable I prefer to stick to it for spiritual laws, etc. The ancients said, 'Man, know thyself, and you shall know God' for you are made after His image and likeness. If we know ourselves, our unseen spiritual nature and our relationship to the unseen spiritual power behind nature we come pretty near to knowing of spiritual matters as the prophets did. So instead of newer interpretations of the bible I prefer to study spiritual matters through nature where we can get into direct touch with God.

A. E. WAHN.

Walkerton, Ont.

Note.—It would be more sensible to repudiate all that civilization has done for man and go to work grubbing in the ground for one's food and making mats for one's clothing than it would be to ignore all God's revelations of Himself to the souls of men in the past. With all the inner spiritual inspiration of holy men of old and holy men since, our correspondent seems, if we rightfully understand him, to

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cast away the supreme revelation of God in Jesus Christ, and resort to his own inspirations at the hand of things animate and inanimate. Is not this like Caliban digging pig-nuts?

SIR RODMOND ROBLIN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Although a Conservative, I am an interested reader of your editorial columns, because I believe you mean to give a truthful opinion, and you mostly do, in spite of your Liberal tendencies. There is an exception to your usual temperate tone, in your issue of February 22, arising, no doubt, from not knowing the gentleman referred to, and perhaps to your reading of the Winnipeg 'Free Press' too exclusively. I refer to your editorial concerning Sir Rodmond Roblin, our esteemed Premier, for he is esteemed even by the bitterest of his opponents. You ask why so much trust? The answer is easy; because he is trustworthy, and through all these years has never filched one dollar of government money or anybody else's money. If you know of any such transaction, please mention it. Why so much honor? Because he is an honorable man, and keeps his promises to friend and foe alike. On the public platform he has few equals and few superiors, and because he always speaks against anything he thinks injurious to Manitoba. We are an enlightened people up here, independent, and hard to please in this money-making West, and will take no man's word for anything, unless it is backed by the hard facts, which in Premier Roblin's case it so often is. The country, knowing him, supports him, and his character as a Methodist and a friend of real religion is good. True he pitched into the author of 'The Foreigner,' who fully deserved it, not only for his one-sided and prejudiced espousal of untrue statements and corrupt acts, which Premier Roblin tried to put down in the Macdonald election, but for immoral and filthy statements in two of the author's books. But enough of Ralph Connor. My concern is for your idea of Premier Roblin. I live right here in Macdonald, and right here in Swan Lake the hotelkeeper and one of his sons was bribed by Saskatchewan agents to vote for Mr. Richardson.

Can the Liberals point to one solitary case of bribing, proved and believed in by the general public, of which the Conservatives are accused? True, his idea of temperance and moral reform does not come up to your idea or mine, but doubtless he thinks from experience, that this is all that is practicable, and, no doubt, he has his suspicions of Mr. W. Buchanan, who once was a strong Liberal, and is yet, and who uses the forces under his command to defeat the Conservative candidates. I can give instances if need be. Injudicious politicians have spoiled the chances of the temperance men for some time to come. The local option law can be used and the Liquor License Act is a good one, and the Commissioners are anxious to enforce it where the local men help to make it a success, as I know from personal experience. Premier Roblin is just looking to the better class of people for support, or he never would have interfered to stop the immoral proceedings in the Macdonald election. Why some eastern papers should have got so completely on the wrong side, and printed such untrue statements, and rash and heated vilifications, would be a mystery to us living here if it were not for the fact of the existence of the 'Free Press.'

I cannot agree with you that Premier Roblin's attack on the preacher was brutal. That it was severe, that it was truthful, that it was deserved, I do admit. Premier Roblin 's undoubtedly frank; we know that, and that is why we listen so well, because we will get the truth, properly expressed, and driven home. I have great confidence in our Premier; so have the majority of Manitobans, a fact we will express, if alive, at the next election.

In conclusion, I would say: Premier Roblin never gave me anything; does not know me; but I have known him, and of him, for over thirty-two years. He is quite able to defend himself, and my only reason in writing you was that you might be better informed about Premier Roblin, and that your conscience would cause you to apologize for making such detrimental remarks concerning him. At least, your average course of conduct leads me to infer that you will.

Wishing you success with your valuable paper, I remain.

G. W. BURRELL.

Swan Lake, Man., Feb. 22, 1913.

Note.—We should be exceedingly sorry to have been misled as to the worth of an eminent and potent Premier. We have had stories very different from the above from Manitoba, but it is fair to assume that the electors of that province know their man and are better able to judge him than we are. Our correspondent admits our chief count against him, that he is out of sympathy with the province in the matter of laws looking to moral reform.

JEWS AND THE SCHOOLS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Is the Montreal High School a Hebrew or a Christian school? Are our children to be taught to observe Christian or Jewish holidays?

PARENT.

Montreal, Feb., 1913.

Note.—In old times, when there were almost no Jews, Good Friday was the only holiday given at Easter. Later Easter Monday was added, because it was thought desirable to have a good week end break. But so far as Christianity is concerned, it seems to have demanded only one day, and that is being given this year. The obligatory Jewish holidays at Passover time, which usually coincides with Easter, are more numerous. The Jews stay away then, any way, and greatly derange the classes. If a vacation is to be given that is the practical time to have it, whether it coincides or not. Besides that, we may ask ourselves how we would like it if we were a minority bound in conscience to keep certain days, and suffered unnecessary disabilities on that account. Our schools are distinctly Christian in point of form. To be Christian in spirit we should consider our neighbors as well as ourselves.

DUKE WILL STAY IN LONDON ONLY A FEW WEEKS

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 26.—The Duke of Connaught on coming here from Canada will stay at Clarence House, which for long has been his London residence.

When His Royal Highness returns to Canada a few weeks later, the Duchess probably will go to Germany and Sweden for a few months.

LITERARY REVIEW

SOME NEW BOOKS.

King Edward VII.

A question provoking book is 'King Edward in His True Colors, by Edward Legge (Small, Maynard & Company). The author assumes that not to know him is to argue one's self unknown, though in fact the British 'Who's Who' sheds no light upon him. He seems on the internal evidence provided by the book to be a British 'society journalist,' and even for many years conductor of some sort of a British society journal, though rather of the tuft hunting than of the scandal mongering variety, which, so far and on the whole, is undoubtedly to his and its credit. Also, he seems to have enjoyed the acquaintance, he would perhaps prefer to have it said the intimacy, of the late King of England not only during the decade of his actual kingship, but during a good many of the latter years of his princely apprenticeship. By these titles, even if he does not make them out very clearly, he seems entitled to a hearing. Somewhere along in the earlier part of the volume he assures his readers that the publication of his work within three months after the publication, in the second supplement of the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' of Sir Sidney Lee's article upon the monarch in question is a mere coincidence. Apparently he means to assure the reader that his book, such as it is, stands on its own bottom and has its own substantive value, such as it is. The reader, if experienced, simply has to lay in a pinch of salt along with this assurance. For not only is the preface, occupying six pages of fine type, which if amplified into the generous type of the body of the volume would spread out into three or four times as many, expressly devoted to controverting the very definite article. The chapter 'A Belittling Biography,' ostensibly devoted to the same purpose, constitutes about a sixth of the total contents of the body of the volume. The two circumstances, when combined, would suffice to justify characterizing the volume as a reply to the article. The conscientious reviewer of the volume finds himself forced to resort to the article at a very early stage of his proceedings.

I.

This is not the first time that an article has provoked a book. A characterization of Sir Elijah Impey, in Macaulay's essay on Warren Hastings elicited two thick volumes of vindication from Fitzjames Stephen. Though the vindicator was himself an excellent writer, he found it as impossible to contend against the pen of Macaulay as, according to Macaulay's account, in the essay in question, Philip Francis found it to contend against that of Hastings. Such was Macaulay's knack in the art of putting things that the vindication fell stillborn from the press, and whoever now recalls the name of Impey at all recalls it in connection with the contemptuous dismissal of him: 'The Chief Justice was rich, quiet and infamous.' This is hardly more than an obiter dictum in the essay. It is very different with the biography of Edward VII. This, though professedly only an article in a biographical dictionary, is in effect a book. It is of some 50,000 words, to begin with, and it seems as well worthy of separate republication as the same author's life of Shakespeare in the same admirable work. The 'Shakespeare' has been ever since its publication 'standard.' The 'Edward the Seventh' as distinctly aims at being accepted as such. The 'Shakespere' at once upon its separate publication made the reputation of its author as a model biographer of his kind. It contained whatever is certainly known about its subject and carefully distinguished that from what may be more or less plausibly conjectured. Such a discussion as that upon the Elizabethan sonnet had enough of novelty to commend it to the scholars best acquainted with the literature of the period. It really destroyed a huge collection of hypotheses which had grown up about the sonnets of Shakespeare, which had come to be accepted as biographical documents of high value. It was a much simpler matter in Shapespeare's case than in that of Edward VII. to disentangle what was known from what was only guessed, the volume, alike of knowledge and of rumor, being in the latter case so enormously greater.

Sir Sidney Lee took the strictly historical view of the case of the sovereign as of the case of the poet. That is to say, he treated his subject as if he had been dead for generations instead of for a few months or years, and without attempting to manage the susceptibilities of any survivor. It is the only tenable view to take, the only one which will not incur the danger of producing a worthless result. Yet the gravamen of the biographer's offence is precisely that he took it, and that he applied to the biographer Cicero's maxim about the orator, 'that he should dare to say anything that is true and that he should not dare to say anything that is false.' Not that there is or could be any pretence that he has gone into tattle and scandal mongering. On the contrary, one finds the dignity and discretion of the biography on this point quite perfect; and they are not impeached. Indeed, it may be questioned whether his reticence has not impaired his narrative. A biographer cannot, nor is it pretended that he can, ignore a scandal which has made its way into a court of justice and of record, as was the case with the Mordaunt scandal in Edward VII's early manhood and with the Tranby Croft scandal in his riper years. But the encyclopaedia biographer handled these things in a strictly historical spirit and in a manner which could give nobody just offence. It is because this was his spirit that a London newspaper made itself ridiculous by accusing the biographer of 'gaucherie and tactlessness,' of violating the respect due to 'the august majesty of death' (the King had been dead two years when the 'life' appeared), and even with supererogatory silliness compared him to the man who Wordsworth declared 'would peep and botanize upon his mother's grave.' To which Sir Sidney Lee contented himself with pointing out that the dictionary, of which he was the editor as well as a contributor, was 'a work of historical reference, which exists to furnish the historical student with carefully tested facts in as concise a form as is consistent with completeness.'

II

The specific points made against the biography by its present assailant are against the assertion that King Edward was not a studious or intellectual person and that books bored him, the assertion that his influence upon the course of political events, foreign as well as domestic, was at no time important, and the assertion that 'The King was never long estranged from his nephew:' the German Emperor.

This third point the apologist really seems to make good. His discussion of it is perhaps the most interesting part of his volume. After Bismarck's retirement the Prince of Wales that was then is reported to have said at Berlin: 'We put up with a lot from the old man, but we shall not put up with so much from his successor,' though it does not appear whether he had in mind the titular successor in the Imperial Chancellery or the successor in the actual government of Prussia and of Germany. The climax was reached when, after the Tranby Croft business had reached the publicity of a trial, the Kaiser took upon himself to administer discipline to his princely uncle, in his capacity of honorary 'Colonel of Prussian Hussars,' for becoming 'embroiled in a gambling squabble and playing with men young enough to be his sons.' Flesh and blood, whether or not royal flesh and blood, really could not be expected to stand that. One is not surprised to learn that Queen Victoria was even more indignant than her son, the more so as the facts upon which the Kaiser's 'reprimand' was based could not be denied. The Prince's own attempt to attenuate them in a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury is perhaps the most discreditable thing that is known about him. 'I have a horror of gambling, and should always do my utmost to discourage others who have an inclination for it, as I consider that gambling, like intemperance, is one of the greatest curses which a country could be afflicted with.' There was a good deal of hypocrisy and humbug in the attacks on the Prince for doing what everybody among his associates equally did, but there was no more hypocrisy and humbug in any of the attacks than in this amazing defence. The best defence possible was made for him by a newspaper, which remarked: 'If we maintain hereditary princedom and give our heir-apparent nothing whatever important or interesting to do, we must not pretend to be surprised and shocked if, to adopt Lord Coleridge's euphemism, the Prince does not spend his whole day in reading the Bible.'

Throughout Sir Sidney Lee's biography, and even throughout this present volume, it is evident that during his sixty years of apprenticeship to the trade of king, the Prince was in situation which a more active minded man would have found intolerable. As Bagehot says in 'The English Constitution,' 'All the world and all the glory of it, whatever is most attractive, whatever is most seductive, has always been offered to the Prince of Wales of the day, and always will be; it is not rational to expect the best virtue where temptation is applied in the most trying form at the frailest time of human life.' Bagehot saw much promise and potency of good in a constitutional sovereign who minded his business and came to the throne early. 'The case is worse when he comes to it old or middle aged. He is then unfit to work: he will have spent the whole of youth and the first part of manhood in idleness, and it is unnatural to expect him to labor. A pleasure loving lounger in middle life will not begin to work as George III. worked or as Prince Albert worked.'

The inherent difficulties of the position were enhanced in the case of Edward VII. by the extreme jealousy of the Queen, who refused from the beginning of her widowhood, when he was 20, to admit him to any share of her political confidence or of her public counsels. In his biography Sir Sidney Lee very properly emphasizes this important fact, and even retains the Queen's italics in the declaration she wrote in those early days of the widowhood: 'And no human power will make me swerve from what he decided and wished. I apply this particularly as regards our children—Bertie, etc.—for whose future he had traced everything so carefully. I am also determined that no one person, may he be ever so good, ever so devoted among my servants, is to lead or guide or dictate to me.' This was a notification, though they did not directly know it, to such very different personages as 'Dizzy' and John Brown that there was no way of getting on with the royal widow except by deceiving her for her own good. The astute and unscrupulous took that way. More high minded persons, like Mr. Gladstone, who 'talks to me as if I were a public meeting,' took more high minded ways and suffered accordingly, at least in the royal estimation.

III.

'Bertie, etc.' was particularly to be pitied. 'The education of a Prince' was never conducted upon more rigorous, and one is tempted to add upon more ridiculous principles than his, under the immediate direction of his father, assented to by his mother, and according to the behests of Stockar, whom, to be sure, Melbourne found a very able man, but whom Gladstone found 'a mischievous prig.' Bismarck declared that all a prince needed to know was the ability to speak foreign languages and to sit a horse. This was his modern version of the Cyropaedia, 'to ride, to shoot and to speak the truth.' In either version the substance was attained by Albert Edward. He rode very well, and in his younger years rode 'hard' and 'straight.' The insistance of humbug we have cited is the only one we find in which he deviated from the injunction to speak the truth. At any rate he was able to speak it fluently in several languages, most of all, perhaps, in English, even though to the end of his life he spoke that with a perceptible German accent. French, according to the biographer, he spoke with a perfection of accent which few natives of the British isles ever attain, although by preference he spoke German with those who knew both. There is a more doubtful story by the apologist of his surprising and delighting Pius IX. by switching off into Italian a conversation begun in French.

All the same, his apprenticeship to the trade of monarch, limited or unlimited was of the worst description. He was in effect packed in cotton until his father died. Albert the Good, we read, was much disheartened with the bald and jejune character of the diary which he compelled his son and his wife's heir to keep, and with his general backwardness in his studies. He was to be a paragon of all knowledge, although, apart from his knack at languages, he was 'slow to learn.' No wonder that Lord Granville in 1857 advised 'mixing him up with other boys of his own age.' No wonder that old Metternich, who met him the same year, found that the royal boy 'pleased everybody, but was bashful and sad.' One reads with mingled feelings that two years later, when there was question of sending him to accept the hospitality of Victor Emmanuel at Turin, the Queen dreaded the effect of the barrack room or 'smoking room' conversation of the Re Galantuomo on the adolescent mind and had the invitation declined. The perfect education planned by Albert the Good and Stockar included a course at each of three universities—Edinburgh, Oxford and Cambridge—from not one of which does it appear that the royal youth derived much except intense boredom. How could he, poor boy? At each of the English universities he had a house of his own, to which other undergraduates were admitted only on the production of credentials satisfactory to the fond parents that they would do the prince no harm. You could not imagine an environment more adapted to suppress the beginnings of intellectual curiosity in a youth by no means studiously inclined by nature. Nevertheless, Goldwin Smith, his tutor in history at Oxford, has left it on record in his reminiscences that his pupil rewarded him with polite attention if hardly with intelligent interest. Charles Kingsley, who performed the same function at Cambridge, conceived a warm attachment for him, which seems to have been returned.

It was in 1859 that 'Punch' voiced the English and human opinion of the cruel and unusual education to which his conscientious parents had subjected him in the poem entitled 'A Prince at High Pressure.' His natural and necessary cry, under such a regimen, which no human infant, excepting possibly John Stuart Mill, ever survived without injury, was that of Sterne's starling, 'I want to get out.' It was rumored at the time of his visit to New York in 1860 that Telemachus managed to escape the dismal round of civic hospitalities, including the review on Broadway, the luncheon at the house of Mayor Bernando Wood out on what was then the Bloomingdale road and is now the Boulevard, and the ball at the now old and then brand new Academy of Mayor Fernando Wood out on what Cooper protruded above his low unfamiliar waistcoat and the dancing floor collapsed so as to be unavailable; that he managed to evade the vigilance of his Mentor the Duke of Newcastle and for a few hours to disappear into the unknown, really preserving the incognito which was ostensibly that of 'Baron Renfrew.' If the evasion actually occurred, it occurred, necessarily, by the connivance of the younger and more sympathetic members of the custodial staff, whose sympathies the plight of the royal youth was eminently calculated to elicit. If the ambition for him of his fond parents had been fulfilled the boy would have become a very paragon of prigs. Boon nature protected him, to the result that he was not a prig at all, but by all accounts a rather slow but kindly and amiable person, whom everybody liked and who would have travelled very creditably the humdrum round of an English country gentleman whose income precluded any necessity of earning his own living, if that had been his happier fate. Laurence Oliphant, who was his guide on the Adriatic coast for ten days in 1862, and who was undoubtedly a good judge of brains, even disputed the dulness. The Prince, he wrote, 'was not studious nor highly intellectual, but up to the average and beyond it so far as quickness of observation and general intelligence go.' At all events he was a very likable person, as he continued to be through life. To his social charm and his social tact Sir Sidney Lee does full justice. He was quite equal to the ceremonial duties which his mother's retirement forced upon him, and to the social leadership, which became his equally by her default. His amiability did not prevent him from entertaining quite a sufficient sense of his own position. 'Do you mean the Princess?' he coldly inquired of a professional beauty who had ventured to ask after 'his wife.' According to our apologist, to a visitor at Mariborough House who denoted the badness of the royal billiards by adjuring him 'Wales, pull yourself together,' he vouchsafed no other reply than to direct a servant to call the offender's carriage.

IV.

But how could he possibly have been in the way of learning politics, foreign or domestic, so as to blossom out as a full fledged statesman and diplomatist when, in his sixtieth year, he came to the throne, as is the contention of the present apologist. He consorted with nobody who knew anything about it. His associates were easy going, pleasure loving men of the London world, like himself. If he had been known as the familiar of any politician of importance on either side the association would have been mutually injurious. He may have derived from one of his historical tutors the knowledge of the troubles that 'Prince Fred,' the Prince of Wales of his time, had brought upon himself and his associates by 'going into opposition' against George III. Perhaps it was his own good sense that kept him from getting into such scrapes on his own account. More likely it was because politics had no interest for him. At any rate he had no opportunity to learn them. There is a highly absurd chapter here on 'The "Coaching of Edward VII.",' in which it is suggested that he was the pupil in European politics, 'from 1855 to 1870,' of Napoleon III. Of course no evidence is adduced to justify this fantastic assumption. The two met from time to time between those years, and they might have talked politics, but there is no evidence to show that they did, and the improbability that either of them would have cared to do so to the other is overwhelming. After Sedan Queen Victoria showed much kindness to the dethroned pair, which doubtless proceeded from personal as well as from what may be called professional sympathy with a 'brother and sister' out of a place. This fellow feeling with royalty the Prince of Wales naturally shared. It is told here that he declined to receive the envoys of King Peter of Servia, and frankly told the intermediary that he was himself in the business of royalty and could not countenance the beneficiary of a royal assassination.

It is gravely set down that the Prince showed a precocious 'diplomatic' sense when at 20 he declined to attend the services of Holy Week at St. Peter's upon the ground that at Rome of all places it behooved a Protestant to stand by his religion. It is rather a pity that after denying himself for years the pleasure of seeing the Grand Prix or any other of the 'classic events' of the French turf, seeing that they were all run on Sunday, he should have gone to the opera in St. Petersburg on a Sunday night, with the result, on the part of the British Evangelicals, that he might have expected. A London journal put the case neatly in saying that he made as King an admirable 'Perpetual Grand Chairman' of the British Empire. That is the chief function of a constitutional monarch. It is one in which he had plenty of practice as Prince of Wales when his mother devolved upon him the social part of her functions. It seems almost a pity that the proposal, which it appears was rather seriously mooted in 1889, that the Prince and Princess of Wales should take the viceroyalty of Ireland, with an Irish Parliament could not have been executed. He would have created no friction and would have made the same impression of a 'nice fellow' in Dublic that he made everywhere else. He had had enough experience as a public speaker to say without boggling or confusion the nothings proper to ceremonial occasions, which of course would have been much disturbed if he had really said something. It may be that he was right in resenting the want of confidence which Queen Victoria showed in him by never allowing him to see the despatches on foreign affairs of which her younger son Leopold had the run, to the great annoyance, as is here recorded, of Earl Granville, when he was Foreign Secretary. The Queen at first said he was too indiscreet, and that he would be likely to blurt out at casual dinner tables what it was necessary should not transpire at all. Afterward, it may have been mere political jealousy of the reigning sovereign for the heir which induced her to withhold her political confidence from him. But upon the whole she never treated him as if he were quite grown up. There is not the slightest reason for assuming that at any time before his accession he had seriously studied European politics, hardly having, in fact 'de quoi.'

After he came to the throne he was undoubtedly useful to his country in promoting good relations with France, though he is by no means on that account to be esteemed a statesman. He was really fond of France, and for that reason popular there. His speech urging closer relations, made before the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris was more helpful to the 'understanding' than would have been that of a much abler man. It owed its effectiveness to the speaker's position and to his good will. He was doubtless quite aware that a closer relation between France and Great Britain tended to the isolation of Germany, and was none the less inclined to it on that account, having in fact been anti-Prussian since his marriage, when the Schleswig-Holstein question was still 'burning,' and the wrongs of Denmark still galling. Of the marriage Lady Palmerston doubtless expressed a widespread English opinion, though a very un-Victorian and still more un-Albertine opinion, when she wrote: 'I like the idea of the Danish connections; we have had too much of Germany and Berlin and Cobourgs.'

There is nothing in this book to discredit or invalidate anything in Sir Sidney Lee's 'Life,' which is more clearly vindicated the more it is examined. The book is thus futile. It is even rather foolish. But there is some amusing gossip in it, which will be novel to most readers, and there are some interesting and unfamiliar photographs.—The 'Sun.'

Literary Notes

'Five Years in Unknown Jungles.' By Reginald A. Lorrain. (Lakher Pioneer Mission, London, 5s. net.) In five years among the Lakher (or, strictly, the Mara) tribe of Further India, Mr. Lorrain has learnt the language and reduced it to writing, compiled a grammar, dictionary, primer, and hymnbook, and translated the Gospel of St. John, which the Bible Society is now printing. He has also won several converts and founded a good school, while the present volume is an interesting contribution to travel and folklore literature.

'A Tale of Two Conventions,' by William Jennings Bryan, (Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York). The result of the Presidential election of 1912 will not put Mr. Bryan's report of the Republican and Democratic conventions entirely out of commission. These chapters were written on the ground. Mr. Bryan was present as a reporter at the Republican convention. He gives also some accounts of the Progressive convention. Quite a number of current cartoons are here included, and some notable speeches are given, and also the party platforms.

'Where are you Going to . . .?' By Elizabeth Robins. (Heinemann, London, 6s.) Miss Robins's book is one that no one of ordinary sensibilities is likely to read without horror and pain. The story is that of two sisters, brought up by a widowed mother in a country solitude. One day they set out for a visit to an aunt they had never seen. It was their first peep into the great world. At Victoria Station the two girls, mere babies in knowledge of the world, are entrapped by a woman who takes them to "a place where they do worse than murder." 'The end which was the beginning' is the title of the last chapter, and the book will surely make many readers feel that they must do what they may 'to cure this cancer at the heart of the world'—at any rate refuse to accept as a commonplace of civilization the iniquity which is 'an abysmal horror, beggaring language and crucifying thought.'

'Frances Willard: Her Life and Work.' By Ray Strachey. Unwin, London, 5s. net.

'Once she roused herself, and with all the old eloquence in her voice and the old eagerness in her look, she quoted:

"I am Merlin,
And I am dying;
I am Merlin,
Who follow the Gleam.'

In these words Miss Strachey gives an interesting picture of Frances Elizabeth Willard on her death-bed, and the lines she quotes are the keynote of the biography she has written. It was the secret of the great influence a woman born with no gifts or advantages other than those inherent in her radiant personality wielded over her generation. 'Charity never faileth'; therefore Frances Willard as the pioneer, first of the great temperance crusade in the United States, later of all that is most worthy of admiration in what we now label the world-wide feminist movement did not fail. In this character-sketch the author brings out in bright relief the innate lovableness of the woman, her unbounded charity, the catholicity of her sympathies, her almost naive and impersonal ambition 'to become some one,' and that shrewd sense of humor that helped her to become the wonderful organizer she undoubtedly was. Frances helped them (a first convention ignorant of procedure over which she presided) out of a terrible difficulty when she suggested that 'the way to resume' after a luncheon interval 'is just to resume.' 'If Noah had appointed a committee,' is another of her apophthegms,' the ark would still be on the stocks.'

'The Task of Social Hygiene.' By Havelock Ellis. Houghton Mifflin Company, New York.

An earnest study of present-day problems in the light of more recent statistics. A discussion of such themes as 'The Changing Status of Woman,' 'The Significance of a Falling Birth-rate,' 'Eugenics and Love,' 'Religion and the Child,' 'Immorality and the Law,' 'Individualism and Socialism.'

THE GOD OF WAR.

To safeguard peace we must prepare for war'—
I know that maxim; it was forged in hell.
This wealth of ships and guns inflames the vulgar
And makes the very war it guards against.
The God of War is now a man of business,
With vested interests.
So much sunk Capital, such countless callings,
The Army, Navy, Medicine, the Church—
To bless and bury—Music, Engineering,
Red-tape Departments, Commisariats,
Stores, Transports, Ammunition, Coaling-stations,
Fortifications, Cannon-foundries, Shipyards,
Arsenals, Ranges, Drill-halls, Floating Docks,
War-loan Promoters, Military Tailors,
Camp-followers, Canteens, War Correspondents,
Horse-breeders, Armorers, Torpedo-builders,
Pipeclay and Medal Vendors, Big Drum Makers,
Gold Lace Embroiderers, Opticians, Buglers,
Tent-makers, Banner-weavers, Powder-mixers,
Crutches and Cork Limb Manufacturers,
Balloonists, Mappists, Heliographers,
Inventors, Flying Men, and Diving Demons,
Beelzebub and all his hosts, who, whether
In Water, Earth, or Air, among them pocket
When Trade is brisk a million pounds a week!

ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

THE SECRET OF GIRLISH BEAUTY

The Blood Must be Kept Rich and Pure, and the Nerves Properly Nourished.

Every parent of a growing girl and every young woman who looks after herself, should be constantly on the watch for symptoms of impoverished blood. Girls in their teens should not be pale, languid and constantly fatigued. Nature intended them to be bright, energetic and active. The happiness of a lifetime depends upon giving the blood the help it needs at this time, when girls are too frequently allowed to overstudy, overwork or suffer from lack of exercise.

The symptoms of impoverished blood are unmistakable. They are languidness, pale, sallow complexion, shortness of breath, violent palpitation of the heart, particularly on going up stairs, poor appetite, dizziness and headaches, and a tendency to faint. These symptoms, of course, are not all found in every case, but the more the victim has of them the greater progress has the trouble made and the more imperative is the necessity to at once begin to check it, through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which bring back the glow of health and energy to every part of the body. The case of Miss Jeanie Fraser, Hamilton, Ont., offers proof of this. She says: 'For about eighteen months I was in a very bad state of health and thoroughly run down. I had no appetite, and suffered from most of the symptoms of anaemia. I went to a local doctor and received treatment from him for three months, and although I took bottle after bottle of medicine I was steadily growing worse, and I got so down-hearted and depressed that I felt I would never get better. At this time I read the case of a young lady whose symptoms were similar to my own, who had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to try them. By the time I had used three boxes my appetite had improved and I was feeling more encouraged. I continued the use of the Pills for a time longer and my health was fully restored.'

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. Brockville, Ont.

WILL PUT STREET CARS UNDER THE RAILWAY BOARD

Toronto, Feb. 26.—The new railway act which will come before the Legislature this session gives the Ontario Railway Board wide powers over street railways. It says: 'Whenever in the opinion of the board a street railway company (a) does not run cars enough or possess or operate motive power enough reasonably to accommodate the passengers transported or offered for transportation to it, or (b) does not run its cars with sufficient frequency or at a reasonable proper time or; (c) does not provide reasonable routes and service for the accommodation of the public or; (d) does not provide for stopping cars to take on and discharge its passengers at convenient points, or at a sufficient number of points, or; (e) does not sufficiently or properly heat and light any of its cars or keep the same clean, or; (f) operates any car which is not in proper repair and condition, 'the board may, after a hearing, had either on its own motion or after complaint, make an order directing the company to increase the number of cars or its motive power, to change for its starting any car, to change the time schedule for the run of any car, requiring the company to run cars and provide a sufficient service upon any route that the board may deem necessary for the accommodation of the public; to sufficiently light and heat its cars and keep them clean, to stop its cars to take on and discharge passengers at such points as the board may deem proper, and may make any other order which the board may deem necessary to accommodate and transport the passengers offered for transportation; and the company shall be bound to obey every such order according to the exigency thereof.'

Vigorous Health Restored To Run-Down Woman

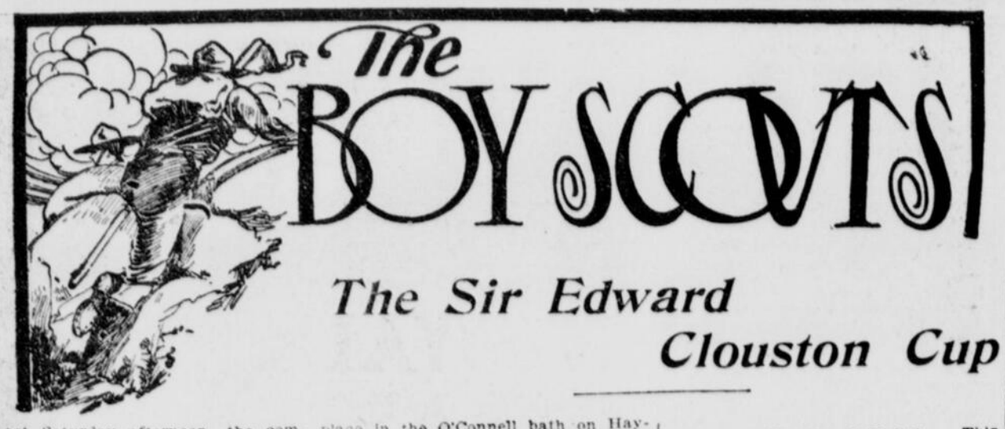
Seemed to Have Lost All Ambition, Was Pale and Anaemic.



Made Wonderful Recovery When Dr. Hamilton's Pills Were Used.

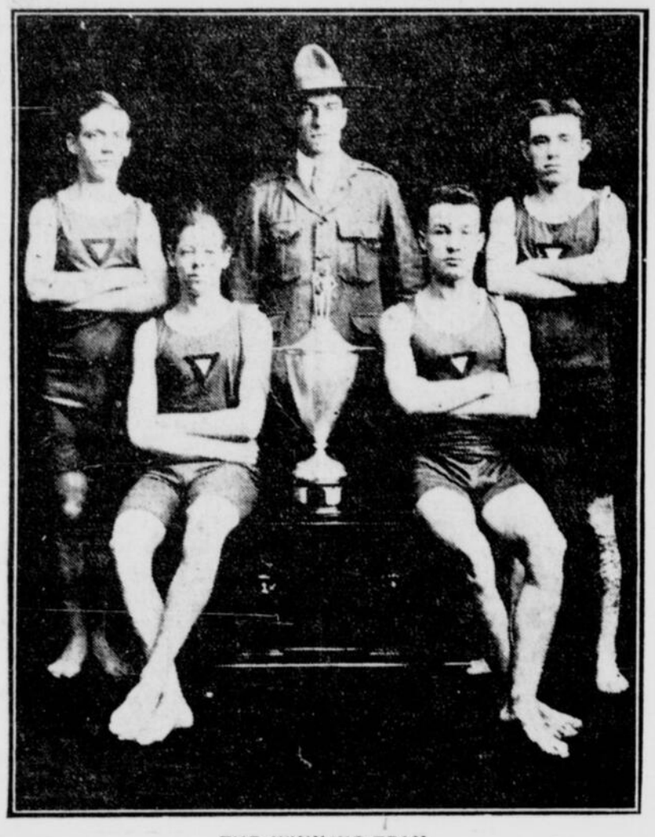
"I was never actually sick," writes Mrs. Norman La Pierre, wife of a well known resident of Labeniene, "yet I never could get strong like other women. I ate well enough, but somehow rich and red blood I could never make. When I married I took a great pride in my housekeeping, but it kept me tired all the time. Mrs. Lechance, my neighbor, looked well—she told me her health had been made up by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. I only thought of pills as a physic, but now I know that Dr. Hamilton's Pills are more, for they quickened my stomach, liver and bowels—made me stouter and stronger, gave me such color in my cheeks as I never had before. I sincerely believe Dr. Hamilton's Pills should be used by every woman—that's why I write this letter.'

No medicine invigorates and renews health and spirits like Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box, five for $1.00, at all druggists and storekeepers, or postpaid from the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Ont.



The Sir Edward Clouston Cup

Last Saturday afternoon the competition for the trophy given by Sir Edward Clouston for life saving took place in the O'Connell bath on Haymarket square. Only two teams were entered for this test, representing Outremont and the Y.M.C.A. This made it possible for the judges to give a much more thorough test to each one than they have ever given before, but it shows a very serious lack of interest on the part of the troops in this very important trophy. Surely there are more than two troops in the city who have four boys qualified as rescuers. Of course, it is true, that it is hard to get the use of a bath for practising in during the winter, and yet this might not be so hard if the matter were deemed of sufficient importance. Let us see that the summer competition has at least six teams entered. Start planning for it now.



THE WINNING TEAM.

Outremont was given the first try out. The judges, Messrs. Goulden, Vernet, and Ross, of the Royal Life Saving Society, took the team first in its land drill, but for this no spectators were allowed. They were then taken in the 50 yards swim, breast stroke, and 25 yards on back, with shirt, trousers and stockings on. After a short rest, object diving was taken, for which a brick wrapped in a towel was thrown into six feet six inches of water, and one try each was allowed to bring it up. The team was then put through the rescue and release methods in the water, four of the former and three of the latter being shown, and the patient being towed 15 yards each time.

The Y.M.C.A. team was then put through a similar course, and after making up their total marks, the judges gave their decision in favor of the Y.M.C.A. team.

The report of the judges gives the cause of the success of the winning team as their strict attention to every detail. S. M. Lorimer is to be congratulated on the care with which his team was trained. The Outremont team also deserves congratulation for their performance.

The teams were composed of the following:—

Y.M.C.A.—S. M. Lorimer, captain; W. Buckley, J. Porter, C. Weston, M. Elsdon.

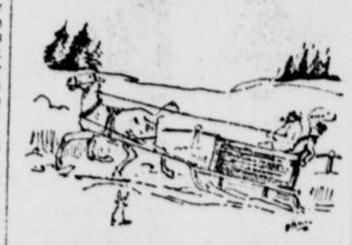
Outremont—S. M. Spurrier, captain; A. Corner, A. Russell, H. Oliver, A. Tuft.

THE CAMP.

A visit to the Scout Camp was made on Friday of last week by Mr. J. C. C. Almon and the Provincial Secretary. They went up to Piedmont on Thursday afternoon, and spent the night buried in the feather-beds of Monsieur Boisseau, proprietor of the Hill Crest Inn. They also succeeded in doing full justice to the boiled eggs and baked apples prepared by good Madam Boisseau. Thursday evening was spent in going over some maps with the Town Clerk of St. Sauveur.

Friday morning it was arranged that the village shoemaker should drive the party over to the Camp. The sleigh in which he turned up was so small that the most of the worthy shoemaker overhung the knees of the Provincial Secretary, and, as the aforesaid shoemaker weighs at least 225 lbs., the aforesaid knees didn't have much chance to wobble around. But the weather was fine.

On the way to Camp, arrangements were made with the farmer who shut up the road we used at the beginning of last summer, to open it up for us again, so long as we kept the part of



it that goes through his farm as a private road. Those who were at Camp last summer may recognize this as being called 'Paget's Road'—the one that turns off to the right at the schoolhouse going to Camp.

The improvements in the Camp property were found to be getting on fine. The cold storage plant under the mess hall is practically finished, and the ice to fill it with is cut and piled just outside. Another ice-house has been built exactly half-way between the Central Camp and the Outremont Camp, in the clump of bush that separates them. This will be used by the Troops to store their perishable supplies, while the mess hall cold storage will be for the use of Headquarters only.

A sample cooking shelter has been built in the Central Camp, where the Troop chefs can take refuge on rainy days. The summer's stock of cordwood, both soft and hard, has been cut and hauled, but has yet to be cut into lengths. The extension to the mess hall and the improvements to the wharf will have to wait until the snow disappears. Our friend, Mr. Mackay-White, and his collie dog are comfortably housed in the Headquarters building, and report that they have enough to do to keep them happy.

After one of Mrs. Dawson's famous dinners, the inspection party wedged themselves into the sleigh and under the shoemaker, and were whirled back to Piedmont in time to catch the afternoon train for the city.

A SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.

On Thursday, the 20th February, the above troop (1st Mount Royal) held their first concert in the Mount Royal Methodist Church, which had most generously been placed at their disposal by the elders. Every endeavor had been made by Mr. Knowles, the S.M. of the troop, and also by the committee to make it a success, and owing to the generous responses to requests for assistance made by a number of well-known and talented artists, the results from all points were beyond the highest expectations, an audience of over 300 persons being present.

Promptly at 8 p.m. the proceedings opened by a short speech by the chairman and chaplain of the troop, the Rev. H. Young, and continued with only a two minutes' interval between the first and second part, until 11 p.m., when it terminated with the troop's yell, which was rendered in such a manner that very few will forget it. The troop have under consideration the matter of another concert in the fall, when a far larger hall will have to be engaged, as on the present occasion a number of people had to be turned away owing to lack of room.

Scout work was practically cut out altogether, as the troop are giving a public display at their headquarters, Mount Royal Methodist Church, on Thursday, March 20th, at 8 p.m., when S.M. Knowles hopes to see a large number of the parents and any friends who are at all interested in the work of the 40th.

Those taking part in the programme were: Chaplain, the Rev. H. Young; Scout Hodgson, little Miss Fanny Morin, the Novello Mandolin Orchestra, Mrs. Miller, Mr. Wm. Woolley, Mr. Douglas Crawford, Miss Evelin Sheldon, Mr. B. E. Noble, Messrs. Milam-Haynes, Mrs. Shead, Madam Novello, Mr. Walker, the Mount Royal Methodist Church choir boys, 'God Save the King,' troop flag lowering.

It has been decided by the Toronto District Scout Council to hold a combined display of Scoutcraft in Massey Hall, Toronto, in April, and to have an official opening of the new headquarters club at Bloor and Sherbourne streets shortly. No dates have been fixed.

THE OWL JOTTINGS.

Congratulations to the Y. M. C. A. troop for winning the Life Saving Cup.

It is particularly pleasing to see the chaps of the Y.M.C.A. troop victorious, as they have had a try for it in each competition.

Other troops might take note, if at first you don't succeed try again!

Lovers of swimming must have felt a little disappointed that so few teams entered.

One troop, in the West End, were too busy working for their exhibition to enter a team, I understand.

The proposal to have an immense scout display at the Arena is good—such a display should have taken place long ago.

Whether there is time now to have a successful show before camp opens is perhaps doubtful.

But if every troop did their best it would be a revelation to the public and to the scouts themselves.

An exhibition of hobbies among the troops would be well worth trying, if, again, it is not too late.

I understand the newly-formed associations are appointing commissioners to take command of their districts.

These gentlemen will inspect the various troops and question the holders of badges on their proficiency.

Perhaps they may even have to act as tasters of porridge and hunter's stew when questioning a scout's right to a cook's badge!

Then there will be a resignation and the appointment of a new commissioner.

Just now there are two or three scouts in the hospital.

I am glad to say they are doing well.

Nothing cheers a patient up more than a visit from a friend or a bunch of boys.

Don't forget this, fellows!

Why not start a collection of photos?

All scout events, to be kept in our provincial headquarters, St. Catherine street.

Each scout could give one of his prints.

It would make an extremely interesting collection, and would eventually comprise pictures of all scout activities.

THE OWL.

Sports

An exciting hockey match was played on the Westmount Park rink on Tuesday, February 25th, in which the St. Andrews' Troop beat a Sunday School class from the Westmount Methodist Church by a score of 3 to 2. The first half ended with 2 goals to 1 in favor of the Methodists. The Scouts evened up in the second half, and it took a long overtime period before they could score the winning tally.

The line-up of the Scouts was: R. Smith, goal; S. Atchison, point; A. Sharpe, cover; D. Gilchrist, rover; G. Cross, centre; A. Barrett, right; J. Martin (Capt.), left.

On Monday last, on Fairmount ice, the Fairmount Troop succeeded in downing the Kensington Troop in a very interesting and exciting game of hockey. The game, which was handled by the A.S.M.'s of the two Troops, was fast throughout, and kept the spectators on the jump. The only goal scored was put into the Kensington net after a brilliant run by Stewart Mason. After the game the 16th acted as hosts at a bean feed, both teams proving themselves past masters in the gentle art of eating beans. The teams lined up as follows:

16th (1).		37th (0).
Gordon Gibb. ..	Goal ..	Clarence Ross
F. Wilson	Point	W. Armour
J. McLaughlan ..	Point	W. Eddy
S. Mason	Rover .	G. McConnell
A. Stormont ..	Centre ..	A. Denman
R. Palmer	Right	R. Walker
S. Taylor	Left	J. Hughes

Referee, F. H. Denovan (37th).
Judge of play, John Reid (16th).

PERSONALS.

Every one will be delighted to hear that the Chief Scout and Lady Baden-Powell have arrived safely at Algiers, and the Chief's health is reported to be greatly improved.

A rival to Seasick Bill, our staff artist, is looming up on the horizon. The unknown signs himself 'H. M.' Bill is hunting for him with a gun, and a duel may take place any minute.

Mr. Norman Birkett has accepted a position as A.S.M. with the 17th, St. Andrew's, Troop.

S.M. Spurrier, C. Tyner and Chubby Barlow enlivened the proceedings at the Clouston Cup competition by exhibitions of swimming and diving, fancy and otherwise.

NORTH END DISTRICT.

At a recent meeting held at the North Branch Y. M. C. A., at which six troops were represented, a North End District was formed. The question of a Consitution was considered, and one was adopted, which follows the lines laid down in Headquarters Regulations. It was decided that each troop should have the privilege of appointing two gentlemen interested in Scouting, to the District Council; this is to be formed later. The Executive Committee will consist of Scoutmasters of the Troops interested, and the following were elected as officers:—

Chairman, H. C. Cross; vice-chairman, W. H. Knowles, and secretary, E. A. Peterson.

It was felt by all present that there were many ways in which the Troops might benefit through co-operation, and plans for future work were discussed. One of the most important moves of the new District has been the formation of a Patrol Leaders' Club. Officers have been elected, and an interesting programme will be drawn up, which should prove both helpful and interesting to the Patrol Leaders.

THE WEARING OF THE BADGE.

There is a feeling abroad in certain quarters, not a very common feeling, that one can be a Scout in the evenings and on Saturday afternoons, in one's home and at one's games, but that, for many men and boys, it is impossible to be a Scout at one's business. It is suggested that in business one is bound to say things which are untrue, a breach of the First Scout Law; that are unkind, a breach of the Fourth; that are discourteous, a breach of the Fifth.

I once heard a Scoutmaster say that it is almost impossible to be a Scout in business — that business is so unclean, so contrary to the principles of Scout Law. If business is too often crooked or unclean, there is surely only one thing to be done. The crooked wants straightening and the unclean wants cleansing. But can't we, as this straightening and cleansing power, introduce not only into our games and into our homes but also into our business, the morality and the inspiration of the great movement in which we believe?

The thought has often been expressed that if everybody in business was a 'real Scout,' business would be a different thing. Well, everybody in business is not going to become a Scout in a moment, one has to begin with a few, and cannot we, who already call ourselves 'Scouts,' be just the few to make the move, and not only make the move but force the pace?

Let us go on wearing our Commissioner's and Scoutmaster's Badges while we are at work, so that it may be known that in spite of all the lying and distrust in business, a Scout's honor is to be trusted; in spite of all the rudeness, a Scout is courteous, just as in spite of the tremendous difficulties in a warehouse or a workshop, a Scout may be trusted to be clean.

'It is true that a Baden-Powell Scout is a peace Scout, but it is equally true there is one great war which he must always be waging — a war in defence of the honor of the ten Scout Laws.'—'Gazette.'

HOW LITTLE MORGAN 'BROWED' THE LOG.

(By C. A. Stephens).

That one log made more than twelve hundred and fifty feet of lumber, and if it had been sawed with a band-saw, it would have made considerably more; but we used circular saws only in those days. It was three feet seven inches in diameter, and was eighteen feet long. It was the butt log from a grand old 'pumpkin' pine — the pine that we had had to fell with the Samson,' because it leaned back over a deep gully.

To Elder Witham it seemed impossible that one little horse, weighing only eight hundred and fifty pounds, could draw that log. Two spans of heavy work-horses had been used to haul it from the woods and 'brow' it at the mill. It was one of the last logs on the brow, and lay there till about the first of April, when nearly all the other lumber was sawed.

That winter the old squire had started his birch-dowel mill at Lot 52, in the Great Woods, and had Elder Witham for sawyer. The mill was on the south side of Lurvy's Stream, where a fall of eleven feet furnished power to drive an 'overshot wheel.' It had for a mill-brow a broad gravel bank that sloped down on one side to the saw-carriage, and on the other side for fifty years to a 'logan' in a former bed of the stream — now merely a stagnant water-hole.

Although not a professional sawyer, Elder Witham was a good one. He was, in fact, good at almost everything to which he turned his hand. He did not in the least hesitate to labor with his hands. 'The best thoughts for my sermons come to me while I'm at work,' he was wont to say. I think he actually loved the big circular saw.

But he had more occupation than one. He was gardener, farmer, millman, road-maker, constable, policeman at county fairs, and also the first agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in that part of Maine. And he was a vigorous preacher besides.

But we boys disliked him; he was austere and sometimes harsh with us. There were times in my youth when I hated him, he so often reproved me. My cousin Addison liked him no better than I did. For several years nothing so delighted Addison as to get Elder Witham at a disadvantage.

And Addison was by no means a safe person to match wits against. He had a habit of looking innocent, and then of bringing forward some stratagem or device that completely bewildered his opponent. In time the elder grew shy, and became cautious about entering into arguments and contentions with him.

The big log had got away from us at the mill-brow. By April, even in Maine, the sun is climbing high and the weather is growing warm. The snow and ice melted away on the back side of the log, and one night it started and rolled down from the brow, toward the logan, and almost into it, a distance of a hundred feet or more. When we started the mill the next morning, lo, our big log had taken to the woods again, so to speak, and would have to be hauled back up the brow, in order to be rolled on the saw-carriage!

A few weeks before, while the teams were at the logging-camp near the mill, the problem would have presented little difficulty; but now the work-horses had been sent down from the woods to the farm — all except Little Morgan, whom we kept for hauling slabs, edgings and boards from the saw to the lumber-yard. That was work that Addison, Halstead and I attended to, for the most part, while Elder Witham and a hired man ran the mill. The old squire came round now and then to see how work was going and to measure up the lumber.

About ten o'clock that forenoon, while the mill-carriage raced to and fro, the elder shouted to us that he was all ready to saw that big pine log. Then he asked, with a laugh, 'How do you expect to get that log up on the brow?'

Now Addison had been thinking this over all the morning, and a scheme had just occurred to him.

'Oh, I guess I can haul it up,' he said, carelessly.

'What with?'

'Why, with Little Morgan.'

'What, that big log with Little Morgan!' the elder exclaimed, severely. 'He never could do it!'

'I guess he can manage to haul it,' Addison said. 'Anyhow, there's no harm in trying.'

'I tell you he can't haul that log!' the elder rejoined, with some heat. 'He's a smart little Morgan horse and a free little horse, but he can't haul any such load as that. You oughtn't to put him to it.'

'I guess he will pull it,' Addison repeated, nonchalantly.

'Are you crazy this morning!' cried the elder. 'I supposed you had better judgment.'

'Little Morgan's a smart hore,' Addison answered.

'Anybody that will hitch a horse of that weight to a load like that isn't fit to have a horse!' Elder Witham said, sternly.

'You will see him snake that log up the brow,' Addison replied.

'I protest against it! I won't stand by and see a good horse like that abused in any such way. If you don't know any better than that, it's time somebody interfered.'

The elder turned and strode off indignantly, to lay the matter before the old squire, who was chalking boards at the farther end of the mill-yard.

'Ad, you know Little Morgan can't draw that log up there,' I said, as I unhitched the horse from the board skip.

'Of course he couldn't drag it up there,' Addison replied. 'But I know a way. Keep still. Let Elder Witham talk. He thinks he knows more than all the rest of us. We will show him a new trick — and then you watch his face. Get the log-chain and drag it round here. Bring a crowbar, too.'

The log-chain was a half-inch cable chain that we had on the windlass, attached to the water-wheel of the mill, for pulling logs up the slip from the mill-pond above the dam. It was nearly eighty feet long, and pretty heavy. I unwound it from the windlass, and then started to drag it over the brow and down to the runaway log by the logan.

Meanwhile Addison was coming round from the mill-yard, with the whiffletree under his arm, leading Little Morgan. He was whistling cheerfully to himself, and looked the picture of careless good humor. Just as we met, however, the elder came hastening to intercept us; the old squire was following a few steps behind.

'Now, squire,' the elder exclaimed, 'I wanted you to see for yourself if you want a horse of yours a good little horse like this, put to such a load as that! Why, sky above us, that's a load for four horses! I won't stand by and see it! I protest against it!'

The old squire looked a little puzzled; he glanced inquiringly at us boys. 'That is certainly a big log for one horse to haul,' he remarked.

Addison may possibly have caught his attention with a wink or some sign that induced the old gentleman not to express an opinion or interfere hastily. 'Why, my boy,' he said, 'Do you really think Little Morgan can draw all that?'

'Draw it, yes!' Addison exclaimed, confidently. 'If it were twice as heavy, Little Morgan could draw it.'

Elder Witham regarded him with astonishment mixed with a kind of contempt. Addison grinned, and taking the crow-bar, made a notch beneath the log, midway of its length. He then thrust the chain-hook under it, from the front side, and drew the chain through for nearly the whole length of it, then brought it back over the top of the log, thrust it under again, and continued winding the chain until he had wrapped it round the log seven or eight times, and of the whole eighty feet, only about two feet and the hook were left free. These rested on the top of the log.

'Now follow after with the bar when I start,' Addison said to me. 'Don't let the log swerve or swing round endwise, and be ready to trig it when I stop, so that it needn't roll back.'

I attached Little Morgan's whiffletree to the chain-hook on top of the log; then, taking the reins, Addison spoke kindly to him and bade him pull.

The little horse had been casting his eye back at that log. He understood as well as anybody else that he was now to do something fine. The muscles tightened under his brown, glossy hide, and with a forward lunge he was off up the brow.

But he did not need half his strength. With twenty inches of leverage from the centre, the log rolled after him, rolling over and over instead of being dragged along. It did not appear to roll hard. The log-chain unwound as the horse went up the slope, and was nearly all off by the time the log was half-way up to the crest of the brow.

'Trig!' Addison shouted. I stayed the log with a block of lumber, and then steadied it with the bar until the chain was again wound on as before. The next pull brought the log to the top of the brow, ready to be rolled down to the saw.

The old squire had followed us up the brow. He looked amused, but said nothing. The elder was a step or two behind. The log had kept me busy, but I stole a look at him now and then. The expression on his face made me laugh — he looked so completely baffled.

When the log was up there and trigged, Addison turned with a smile. 'How's that?' he said.

Elder Witham eyed him hard for a moment. 'Young sir,' he said stiffly, 'you are a pretty cute fellow. You're bright enough. You're smart enough. But you'd better take care that some day you don't prove a little too smart for your own good.'

'Never mind, elder!' the old squire exclaimed, smiling broadly. 'It ought to be a comfort to us old fellows to know that all the wisdom in the world isn't going to die with us.'

The elder strode back into the mill, and gave the lever a jerk hard down; the circular saw began to hum again.

Little Morgan had browed the big log, and was evidently none the worse for it.

GOOD FUN.

The 4th Westmount (31st Montreal) Troop have been entertained with many high degrees of hospitality in their time, but the evening spent at Patrol Leader Miller's home on the 20th would be difficult to duplicate. Not only was the programme most tastefully arranged, but the manner in which Mrs. Miller and the other ladies present took part in the various games and amusements, makes us feel the need and appreciate their co-operation in our work.

The entire troop with hardly an absentee, was on hand at about eight o'clock. It was not long before games were started and to see which fellow had which tendency each one was given an unsharpened pencil with instructions to sharpen it the best he knew how. It transpired that different styles of points had different meanings: A long point indicated an extravagant nature; a rather medium point showed a steady unimpulsive temperament, while a stub meant a mean grasping disposition. The fact that our popular and generous scoutmaster won this competition goes far to prove the belief.

Parlor 'football' played with a bunch of feathers over a sheet, using only the efforts of a pair of lungs, became so popular that after supper another match had to be arranged. The first contest terminated with the loss of the 'football' in the open fire. The second round was brought to a close, as one of the opposing side tried to swallow the 'ball' feathers and all.

While the above games did not tax the mental capacities of the boys, 'testing the senses,' kept everyone on the alert. Twenty-eight different objects or articles were selected by the hostess. Seven to be tasted, seven to be smelt, seven to be seen, and seven to be felt.

Scout Jack Frost turned out to be the only person in the party with full control of his faculties, correctly naming the whole list. He had two or three pretty close runners up. Scout L. West made a successful attempt at concealing his abilities and carried off the 'booby' prize. Scout Frost's reward for being alert was an extremely handsome fountain pen which was the centre of interest for some minutes after its presentation.

About 9.30, supper was served. Three rousing cheers for Mrs. Miller and the singing of the National Anthem brought the evening to a close.

The 4th Westmount Troop have been entertained quite frequently during the last few months, and after every such occasion their expressions of appreciation have been nothing less than unanimous.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

The patrol leaders of the Central district wish to form a club, and they invite all the P.L.'s of the Central District to meet at Y.M.C.A., Drummond street, on Thursday evening, March 6, to discuss the matter.





KORP AND KELL, OR THE LONE PATROL.



ENGLISH

50,000 Consumptives in London.

Fifty thousand persons in London, according to the county medical officer, are suffering from tuberculosis.

Lady Fellows of R.G.S.

In accordance with the decision of the Royal Geographical Society to admit women as fellows a number of women have been elected.

Died at 111.

'Grannie' Chaplain, who has just died at the reputed age of 111 at Aston Workhouse, Birmingham, was the oldest woman in England.

Libel Damages for Lawyer.

Damages to the amount of £2,200 were awarded at Hampshire Assizes in a libel suit brought by Mr. J. W. Smith, a solicitor, of Andover, against Mr. H. W. Prosser.

Wild Mongoose.

What is believed to be a mongoose has been killed by a party of sportsmen who were rabbiting with three dogs at Brooklands Farm, Bolney, Sussex.

Former Athlete Found Shot.

At one time a well-known athlete, Mr. Leonard R. Wilkinson, J.P., of Lyndhurst, Hampshire, was found shot dead in a shed adjoining his house, with a gun by his side.

Free After Fourteen Years.

Sentenced to death for murder in London in 1898, James Harris, who had his sentence commuted to penal servitude for life, has been released from Parkhurst Prison.

Veteran Chorister's Record.

Mr. F. Holmes, of Lavendon, Bucks, who is seventy-three years old, has sang bass in the local chapel choir for fifty-four years. He has also worked for over forty years on one farm.

Doctor's Wife Imprisoned.

Pleading guilty to stealing furs valued at £36, Mrs. Frederick Betts, wife of a Bournemouth doctor, was sentenced at Hants Assizes on Saturday to six months' hard labor.

Killed by Chemical Burst.

Mr. George William Clarke, a chemist, of St. Albans road, Watford, was mixing some chemicals in his shop when a terrific explosion occurred, fatally injuring him.

Fortune For Swimming.

The estate of £14,169, left by Mr. E. Watson, of Torquay, a former member of the York Board of Guardians, is to be devoted almost entirely to the encouragement of swimming.

Dividend After 77 Years.

Under the bankruptcy which occurred in 1836 of Charles Sutton Dixon, a printer, a dividend was recently ordered in the London Bankruptcy Court.

Oldest Manchester Music Hall.

The Manchester Tivoli Theatre, of Varieties, the oldest music hall in the town, was put up for sale on Wednesday, but, the bidding stopping at £13,600, no sale was effected.

Oldest Postilion.

Mr. Harry Avenell, 81, said to be the oldest postilion in the country, and Mrs. Avenell, 82, have just celebrated their diamond wedding at Farnham (Surrey). Mr. Avenell was a postilion to King Edward.

Fortune for Dover.

George Wilkinson, a drover near Peterborough, is stated to have come into an inheritance of £20,000, and another drover named Rawlings became so excited at the event that he died after congratulating Wilkinson.

Killed by Lighted Lamp.

At Nottingham Assizes, Bertha Boulanger, a French worker, who was convicted of manslaughter of her landlady, Mary Stevenson, widow, aged 64, by throwing a lighted lamp at her, at Ruddington, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the second division.

Admiralty Wants Pier.

The company owning the Dover Promenade Pier and Pavilion, which juts out into the naval harbor, have received an offer to purchase it from the Admiralty. It is proposed to use it as a naval landing stage after its length has been reduced to allow for extra destroyer moorings.

Father Stabs Son Fatally.

Fred Wellburn, twenty-six, a waggon repairer, was found dead at Grimsby, in a house where he lived with his father, whilst the latter was lying near, suffering from wounds in the throat. The young man had been stabbed in the throat and chest.

Lady's Mysterious Death.

A fortnight's adjournment was decided upon at the resumed inquest at Southbourne, Sussex, on Mrs. Dorothea Astbury, wife of a solicitor, who died suddenly on January 16. With two or her children she became suddenly ill, all three developing a rash on the body which could not be accounted for.

Chief Constable From Ranks.

At a meeting of Leicester Watch Committee Superintendent Herbert Allen was appointed Chief Constable of the borough, in succession to Major Hall Dalwood, now Chief Constable of Sheffield. Mr. Allen has served through the ranks of the Leicester force, and has for some years been the head of the detective department.

Mother Accuses Herself.

Charged on her own confession with the murder of her four-months-old child, because, she said, no one would have anything to do with her, a young woman, named Beatrice Phipps, is in custody at Wellingborough.

Death From Starvation.

Evidence given at the inquest held on William Curtis at Gateshead showed that death was due to starvation. Curtis had been a chemist's assistant some years ago, but little was known of him until he called on his brother in a starving condition three days before he died.

A Medical Curiosity.

At an inquest at Halifax Workhouse on the body of an inmate it was stated that death was due to a piece of fat growing in the auricle of the heart and stopping up the valves. 'The thing was so peculiar,' said the doctor who conducted the post-mortem, 'that we kept the piece of fat.'

V. C. Forfeits Annuity.

When George Ravenhill, who won the Victoria Cross at Colenso, was charged with begging at Camberley, Surrey, an officer from his old regiment said that winning the Cross had absolutely spoiled Ravenhill, who had already forfeited the annuity of £10 which accompanied the Cross.

600 Year-Old Building May Be Transplanted.

A wealthy American gentleman has made a liberal offer for the purchase of the famous Tithe Barn at Maidstone, which he is desirous of transporting to his own country. This fine old Kentish ragstone building, which was erected more than six centuries ago, has long been an object of great interest to archaeologists.

Post-Office Outrage.

George West, aged twenty-five, a painter, was sentenced at the Hampshire Assizes to seven years' penal servitude for causing grievous bodily harm to Mary Maton, the sub-postmistress at Bournemouth. West helped himself to biscuits, slept in a chair, and on prosecutrix appearing struck her four or five blows on the head with a hammer.

Broke Premier's Window Twice.

John Liddiard, a young seaman who threw a stone through a window at the Prime Minister's residence after walking aimlessly up and down Downing street for some time, told the Bow-street magistrate that he had no explanation to give. He was fined 10s. or seven days. A week before, it was stated, he was fined for a precisely similar offence.

Cottage Tragedy.

The coroner's jury at an inquest at Crockernwell, Dartmoor, on Mrs. Margaret Smith, who was found dead with a wound at the back of her head, found the evidence insufficient to show how her injuries were caused. A doctor stated that he did not think all the woman's injuries could have been caused by falling downstairs. Her husband, a pedler, had been charged with causing her death.

'Unemployed' Fraud.

The first prosecution under section 101, of the Insurance Act, occurred at Weymouth, when for obtaining unemployment benefit by false pretences Arthur Augustus Mayne, plasterer, of Weymouth, was sent to prison for a month. He had signed papers at the Labor Exchange claiming unemployment benefit on days when he was actually employed as a plasterer.

Memorial to Shakesperian Actors.

The Rev. Stewart Headlam, L.C.C., has been elected chairman of a special committee of the London Shakespeare League to arrange for a memorial to Richard Burbage and other Shakesperean actors who are buried in Shoreditch parish church. It is hoped that the memorial will be a marble tablet in the church and a stone seat in the church garden.

Struggle on Cliff.

'Found drowned' was the verdict at the inquest on William Mountain, a pit sinker, at Dover. Mrs. Rowbotham, wife of a driver in the Army Service Corps, said that on the night previous to discovery of the body a man whom she alleged to be Mountain called at her house and told her to go with him, as her husband had been hurt. He took her toward Shakespere Cliff, and in a lonely spot attacked her and tore practically all her clothes off. A soldier found her in a collapsed condition.

Ironworks to be Re-opened.

News was received at Bolton that the Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine Court had granted sanction to the proposed sale of the Globe Iron Works (Messrs. Musgrave) to a provisional committee on behalf of a new company. The company will be registered within the next few days, and the shops will be filled as work comes in. When in full work previous to liquidation twelve months ago the Globe Iron Works found work for over 1,000 hands.

Twice Married Since He Was 70.

Mr. Richard Northcott, of Brixham, Devon, has just been married for the second time since he attained the age of seventy, and on each occasion his bride was a septuagenarian. At the first marriage there was a crowded congregation, and the old couple were toured through the town in a waggonette. Last year Northcott was left a widower, and his new bride is his deceased wife's sister. Both Mr. and Mrs. Northcott are in receipt of old age pensions.

Bloodhounds' Evidence.

Benjamin Chant, charged at Hampshire Assizes with setting fire to a haystack at Warblington, was acquitted by direction of Commissioner Radcliffe. It was stated in evidence that two bloodhounds taken to the scene of the fire followed a trail which ended at Chant's house. Later, when Chant was placed with five other men, the dogs singled him out. Counsel for the defence said that there was no case, as no one could tell what was in the dog's minds. The Commissioner said the dog's evidence was valuable, but it only proved that the man had been near the rick.

Well Known People Dead.

Sir George Reid, ex-president of the Royal Scottish Academy, has died in Somersetshire. Mr. Charles E. Johnson, R.I., the landscape painter, has died at his residence at Richmond. Mr. John Baddeley, one of the oldest magistrates for the city of Manchester, has died in his 76th year. Mr. William Mortimer, J.P., a well-known architect, antiquarian and sportsman, has died at Lincoln in his seventy-second year. Formerly associated with the Britannia Theatre, Hoxton, London, N.E., George Bigwood, the comedian, has died at Southend, aged 85. Mr. George A. Hutchison, editor of the 'Boy's Own Paper,' and other publications, has died at his residence at Leytonstone, at the age of seventy-one.

Boy Clerk and Actress.

George Brown, a junior clerk, aged seventeen, was sentenced to three months' hard labor at Southampton for embezzling £88 from his employers, Messrs. Wood & Co., coal merchants. Brown became infatuated with an actress at a theatre, said the defending solicitor. A large number of letters from her were found among his possessions, and it appeared that he had been sending her money. In 1900 Brown was awarded a medal by General Baden-Powell for assisting a policeman when attacked by a number of roughs.

Searching a Railwayman.

George Green, a guard on the Great Northern Railway, sued the company and two railway detectives named Garbutt and Staines at Notts Assizes for damages for alleged false imprisonment. Counsel said that Green, who was a member of the Carlton Urban Council, entered the employ of the railway company in 1891, and for the past thirteen years had been guard on the main line. On Dec. 20, having finished his shift, he looked into a produce van to see that it had been cleared. Immediately on leaving, said counsel, he was seized by the detectives, taken to the inspector's office, and searched. Nothing was found in Green's possession, and when he complained of the treatment Staines said, 'You need not bother; you are not the first railwayman to be searched.' A verdict was given for the defendants.

Midnight Poaching Affray.

Michael Cunningham, John Arkle, and Alfred Arkle, miners, were indicted at Newcastle Assizes, for poaching on land in the occupation of the Hon. James Arthur Joicey, at Longhirst, last November, and, further, for having feloniously shot at Robert Fairbairn, head gamekeeper, with intent to murder him or to do him grievous bodily harm. There was a charge against the gamekeeper of having shot at John and Alfred Arkle with intent to do grievous bodily harm. The men pleaded guilty to poaching, but denied the shooting case. It was stated that the case arose out of a midnight poaching affray. The jury, by the judge's direction, returned a verdict of 'Not guilty,' in the charge of shooting with intent. Fairbairn was found 'Not guilty,' and discharged. For the poaching Cunningham and John and Alfred Arkle were sentenced to nine months' imprisonment each.

SCOTTISH

Town Councillor at 91.

Callander claims to have the youngest Provost and the oldest Town Councillor in Scotland. The latter, ex-Bailie Stewart, smith, is aged 91, and is still serving.

Cost of a Lunatic.

There has just died in Larbert Asylum James Coyle, who has been an inmate of that institution for forty-six years. He had been chargeable to Cumbernauld Parish Council, and his upkeep for that period cost the parish £1,300.

Hatpin Danger in Street Cars.

Notices have been posted in the Glasgow tramway cars calling attention to the danger to passengers by large pins projecting from ladies' hats. It is stated that a number of accidents have occurred, and the management accordingly request the attention of ladies to the matter to avoid further risks.

Death of Mr. P. M. Coats.

The death has taken place of Mr. P. M. Coats, a director of the well-known Paisley firm of thread manufacturers. He died at his residence, Woodside, Paisley. He was a son of the late Mr. Archibald Coats, chairman of J. and P. Coats, and was forty-seven years of age. An attack of pneumonia, following a chill, was the cause of death.

Great Blasting Feat.

On the estate of Mr. A. J. Balfour at Trappam Law, East Lothian, thirty thousand tons of rock were dislodged by one great blast. The rock had been mined for nearly one hundred feet, and within a chamber at the inner end were inserted 3,1001 lbs. (about 28 cwt.) of ammonal grain. The shot firing was accomplished by electricity from a safe distance. The whole front of the hill appeared to burst open, with little or no report.

Platelayer's Escape.

A middle-aged platelayer named John Donaghan had a remarkable escape from death at Stirling Station. He was working on the line when he failed to observe the approach of the four o'clock passenger train to Edinburgh. He was knocked down and run over, and when extricated it was found that no limbs had been severed, his injuries consisting of severe cuts and bruises to the head and face and crushing of the ribs. He was removed to the Royal Infirmary.

Every Weak Throat Quickly Strengthened And Bronchitis Cured

Grand Results Follow the Direct Breathing Remedy. Which Cures Without Drugging.

The country is fairly wild over the wonderful recovery that throat sufferers are making every day with Catarrhozone. From ocean to ocean come letters telling of rapid cures—and cures when the complaint was chronic and long standing. It's a brand new principle upon which Catarrhozone works—not a single dose of medicine to take—nothing to upset the stomach or spoil digestin.

You can breathe through the Catarrhozone inhaler medicated air that is full of healing, soothing balsams, full of piney antiseptic essences that resemble the air of the pine woods in the Adirondacks. The piney vapor has a truly marvellous action on weak throats. It brings strength and health to the bronchitic, stops that hacking, irritating cough, prevents hoarseness, and difficult breathing. You can't find anything for weak-throated people on earth more beneficial than Catarrhozone. It means heaven on earth to the man that has had bronchitis, catarrh or throat irritation. You will realize this the first time you use Catarrhozone, which is a scientific preparation specially designed for diseases of the nose, throat and bronchial tubes. Get the large size, it lasts two months, costs $1.00; medium size, 50c.; sample size, 25c. All storekeepers and druggist, or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

Ease That Sore Joint Nerviline Will Do It

The Champion Clog and Pedestal Dancer of Canada Tells How to Keep in Trim.

Few men in his profession are better known than Mr. Thomas Hogan, of 27 Fortification Lane, Montreal, who writes:—"To limber up a stiff joint, to remove every sense of soreness from tired muscles, I can tell you nothing compares with Nerviline. It is really a wonderful liniment, and I use it continually, simply because I find it keeps the muscles and joints supple and entirely free from pain and stiffness. I earnestly recommend Nerviline to every person that requires to use a strong, penetrating, pain-subduing liniment.'

For Rheumatism Nerviline is a wonder; for Sciatica it cures where others fail; for Lumbago, stiffness and cold, nothing surpasses it. Keep Nerviline handy—it's good to take inwardly, destroys internal pains quickly, and is just as good for outward application. Large family size bottle, 50c.; small size, 25c., at all storekeepers and druggists or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

STRONGLY ADVISES "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Because They Cured Him, And They Will Cure You.



MR. ALEX. McCARTER.

Walkerton, Ont., May 9th, 1911.

I have been in Walkerton in business for a good many years, and many of my townsmen know that my health, for long periods, was precarious. My trouble was extreme Nervousness, brought on by Indigestion and Dyspepsia, from which I suffered in the most severe form. It was so bad that I could not sleep before about four in the morning. I noticed one of your published testimonials of how someone had used "Fruit-a-tives" for similar trouble, and asked Mr. Hunter, my druggist, his opinion on the matter, and he advised their use. I immediately procured several boxes, and I am pleased to say that I now enjoy splendid health and could not possibly feel better. I can eat with every degree of satisfaction and sleep without an effort. I strongly advise anyone suffering from like complaints, to commence using "Fruit-a-tives."

ALEX. McCARTER.

50c. a box. 6 for $2.50—trial size, 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Whiskey Selling by the Pole.

Patrick Triel was convicted at Glasgow of shebeening in a house at Roslin-place. The police were watching another house for another purpose, when they observed a long pole, to the end of which money was attached, being lowered from the window of a house two stairs up to the window of a house below. The accused was seen taking off the money and attaching in its place a bottle of whisky. Later the operation was repeated. The magistrate imposed a fine of £50, with the option of three months' imprisonment.

Amusing Court Incident.

An amusing incident occurred in Leith Police Court. A witness was asked if he identified the person accused before the court. Looking everywhere except at the dock, his eye rested on an old man in the public seats, and, pointing to the latter, he replied, 'No, but that is like his assistant!' The old man was not concerned in the case, but, with visions of being seized on a mistaken identification he shot out of the room with great precipitation.

Youthful Wanderers.

At Paisley two boys, John Cooper and Edward Cooper, thirteen and seven years respectively, were charged with having been found wandering. It was stated that they frequented fair grounds in various towns, and within the last year had resided at Newton-Stewart, Castle-Douglas, Maryport, Cockermouth, and many other places. The elder boy was absolutely uneducated and could neither read nor write, while the younger boy had never been at school. They were committed to Paisley Industrial School.

IRISH

Bishop to Retire.

It is understood that the Right Rev. Jas. O'Sullivan, D.D., Bishop of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, who is in his seventy-ninth year, will shortly resign his See owing to advancing age. His Lordship was consecrated at Armagh in May, 1890.

A Big Salmon.

One of the finest specimens of salmon ever caught in the Blackwater has been captured by Mr. Fitz Smith at Kilmurry, near Fermoy. The fish measured 4 ft. from nose to tail and 3 ft. 2 in. around the girth, and scaled exactly 49 lb.

Hanged in His Barn.

A farmer named Patrick Stans, Cavanacaw, near Omagh, was discovered hanging by a rope attached to a beam in the roof of his own barn. The deceased, who was aged about forty-five, was married as recently as last September.

Postman and Athlete.

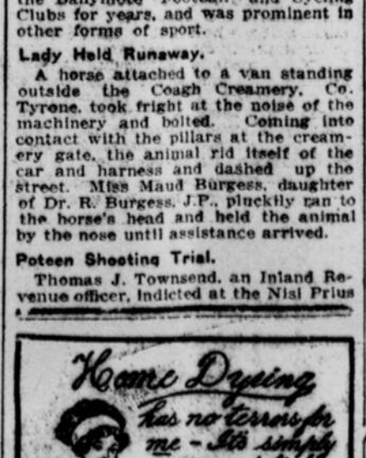
Mr. James Frazer has been presented with a purse of sovereigns by numerous friends on the occasion of his retirement from the position of town postman of Ballymote, after forty years' service. Mr. Frazer captained the Ballymote Football and Cycling Clubs for years, and was prominent in other forms of sport.

Lady Held Runaway.

A horse attached to a van standing outside the Coagh Creamery, Co. Tyrone, took fright at the noise of the machinery and bolted. Coming into contact with the pillars at the creamery gate, the animal rid itself of the car and harness and dashed up the street. Miss Maud Burgess, daughter of Dr. R. Burgess, J.P., pluckily ran to the horse's head and held the animal by the nose until assistance arrived.

Poteen Shooting Trial.

Thomas J. Townsend, an Inland Revenue officer, indicted at the Nisi Prius Court, Dublin, on a charge of shooting Martin Keady at Knockado, Connemara, on March 13 last, was acquitted. The venue of the trial had been changed from co. Galway, where it was alleged on the part of the prisoner that a fair trial could not be obtained. Evidence showed that two officers were out watching poteen makers on the mountains, and were attacked with stones. Townsend drew his revolver and shot Keady in the knee.



Marriage Feast Turned to Wake.

From co. Kerry a remarkable succession of events on Shrove Tuesday is reported as having occurred in a house situate between Tralee and Castle Island. The first event was the marriage of one of the members of the household. While a merry party the same night was in the height of the enjoyment of the wedding feast the guests were shocked to learn of the death in an adjoining room of a two-year-old child who had been ill for some time, but not seriously. The wedding party then resolved itself into a wake, the traces of the festival being removed. While the wake was in progress it was announced that a birth had just taken place in the house, the mother being a near relative of the family.

WELSH

Washed off Cliff by Wave.

A farm servant named Frederick Davies was washed off the cliff by a wave at Gower, South Wales, and drowned.

Bars Plentiful.

At Mold Licensing Sessions Superintendent Yarnell Davies reported that there were ninety-eight licensed houses in the division, or one to every 164 inhabitants.

Ancient Charter Found.

While making a search for certain documents, Dr. Lewis, of the Welsh University, has discovered the charter granted by King Edward I. to Aberystwyth. It was granted to Llanbadarn, the name of the ancient church and parish. In consequence of the direction in the charter that markets should be held on Mondays, Aberystwyth keeps Bank Holidays on Tuesdays.

Exciting Workhouse Fire.

Thrilling scenes were witnessed at a fire at the Bedwellty Union Workhouse, Tredegar, and several of the officials were injured. A number of women jumped into sheets, while others got out by the fire escape.

Miners Reject Centralization.

By a miners' ballot of 41,691 to 22,501 the centralization scheme of the South Wales Miners' Federation, the main feature of which is the abolition of existing districts, has been rejected.

Undertaker Died at Funeral.

There was sudden death at the funeral of the late Mr. William Francis, shipbuilder, at Hakin, Milford Haven, on Monday. The mourners had followed the hearse to Rehoboth Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, where a service was proceeding, when the undertaker, Mr. James Lloyd, who was standing near the door, fell to the floor and expired. Mr. Lloyd was 47 years of age.

Landslide Wrecks Farmstead.

A serious landslide has occurred at Cwmtillery, Monmouthshire, wrecking several buildings. A portion of the hillside, some 160 yards in length, affected by the heavy rains, broke away and slipped down, and some cottages and a farm-house sustained considerable damage. The latter was very badly wrecked, and its inmates had barely time to escape the final collapse, which occurred somewhat suddenly, though there had been premonitory signs of the landslide.

Value of Boy's Lost Leg.

Judge Lloyd Morgan had before him at the Haverfordwest County Court a compensation case in which the owners of the Cleopatra, of Milford, had offered a trimmer, Albert Edward Flynn (aged seventeen), £100 as compensation for the loss of a leg. The Registrar refused to record the agreement because of inadequacy of the amount offered. His Honor upheld the decision of the Registrar, remarking that he did not consider £100 adequate compensation for the loss of a leg in the case of a lad of seventeen.



CLIVE AND THE MUSSELBURG BAILLIES.

A good story is retold in an article contributed by 'Arcades Ambo,' on Loretto School, to the February number of the 'Arena.' Loretto House, after passing through many vicissitudes, built, as it was, upon the land that had once held the shrine of 'Our Lady of Loretto,' an image brought from the East to Scotland in 1543 by Thomas Duchtie, in turn, was tenanted by the Maitlands, the Forbes, the Hopes, and Robert Clive. Robert Clive about this time was seeking election to Parliament for the Midlothian constituency. He was but lately home from India, and in the course of his election campaign invited the provost and baillies of Musselburgh to dinner. After the meal Clive produced some Indian cigars—a very rare form of tobacco at that time, and certainly in that place. The provost took his cigar and forthwith solemnly proceeded to eat it, his lead being bravely followed by the baillies standing round!—Westminster Gazette.'

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



9509-9491.—AN ATTRACTIVE GOWN.

Composed of Ladies' Waist Pattern 9509 and Ladies' Skirt Pattern 9491. Grey charmeuse with trimming of shadow lace and white taffeta silk was used for this model. The waist is cut with a bib shaped panel that outlines a deep yoke formed by the tucker. Frills of lace form a pretty finish for the shorter sleeve. The revers and deep collar are effective style features of this design. The skirt is draped slightly below knee height, and the back is made with a double panel. The waist pattern is cut in five sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The skirt in five sizes, 22, 2', 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 5 1-2 yards of 40 inch material with 1 3-4 yards of 27 inch material for the waist tucker, for a 36 inch size. This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c for each pattern in silver or stamps.

9460.—A 'CHIC' LITTLE FROCK—GIRL'S DRESS, WITH ADDED YOKE.

If preferred, the yoke portions may be omitted. The dress is simple but becoming to the growing girl, and the unique yoke shaping is pleasing. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires four yards of 44-inch material for a 12-year size.



9492.—LADIES' ONE-PIECE APRON.

Here is an apron that is not only simple and practical, but becoming as well. It is fitted to the figure under the arm by a dart, and the skirt portion is ample enough to protect the dress worn underneath. The back portion is extended to form straps that cross at the centre and fasten over the shoulders in front. Gingham, linen, percale or alpaca are suitable for this garment. The pattern is cut in three sizes, small, medium and large. It requires 4 yards of 36 inch material for the medium size.



9507.—GIRL'S DRESS WITH YOKE.

Brown galatea, with trimming in brown and white and pearl buttons for decoration is here shown. Blue cashmere, with lace or net for the yoke, and self material or silk for cuffs and belt, would be equally desirable. The waist is shaped in dep curves below the yoke outline, and gathered to the belt. The skirt is gored, and plaited in front and back in panel effct. The pattern is cut in four sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires four yards of 36 inch material for an 8 year size.



9503.—TWO PRACTICAL IDEAS FOR LINGERIE.
(Ladies One-Piece Corset Cover and One-Piece Drawers.)

Dainty lingerie is always pleasing to a doman, especially if good effect can be gained with little labor. The patterns here submitted are easy to develop and suitable for all lingerie fabrics. The corset cover and drawers are each one-piece, models. Flouncing could be combined with lawn or nainsook, or, cross bar dimity, or batiste with lace edging and insertion. Ribbon run beading would trim and also hold the fulness of the cover. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2 3-8 yards of 36-inch material for the medium size.

'Weekly Witness' Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents.

Name .....

Street and No.....

P.O. .....

Prov. .....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address: Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' Witness Block, Montreal.

PUBLIC TURN AGAINST THE SUFFRAGETTES

Destructive Tactics of Militants Robs the Cause of People's Sympathy.

London, Feb. 27.—A hostile feeling aroused by the tactics of the militant suffragettes is increasing. At Leigh-on-Sea, in Essex, a mob broke up a suffragette sandwich board parade yesterday, injuring two women. At Walsall, in the country of Stafford, a mob wrecked the Women's Social and Political Union shop, which is devoted to the sale of suffragette literature.

At a suffragette meeting at Southampton Miss Kenny and other militant speakers were howled down.

A meeting of the militant suffragettes at Worthington last night was also howled down Mrs. Israel Zangwill, wife of the author, and 'General' Mrs. Flora Drummond, were unable to get a hearing despite the appeal of the mayor of the town to the audience to be 'sportsmen and Englishmen.'

The banners were torn from their stands and trampled under foot and the promoters of the meeting were obliged to seek police protection and refuge in a police station to escape the angry mob.

The suffragettes appear to have planned systematic incendiary attacks on London's sporting grounds. Two suffragettes were arrested last night at the All-England Tennis Grounds at Wimbledon, with bags containing inflammable material. It is supposed that they intended to burn the pavilion.

Two others were surprised under similar circumstances at the Rochampton cricket grounds, but managed to escape. They left behind a note reading: 'This was done because bail was refused Mrs. Pankhurst.'

MRS. PANKHURST'S GRIEVANCE.

Mrs. Pankhurst has sent a message to the Women's Social and Political Union, in which she says that the refusal of bail pending her trial renders it imposible for her to prepare an adequate defence. She adds:

'In these circumstances I repudiate the right of the legal authorities over whose appointment, because I am a woman, I have no control, to try me. I refuse to consent to a legal farce being enacted and I shall begin by refusing to conform to the prison discipline while on remand. I shall take no food from the moment I enter prison. Then she repeats the threat she made after committal:

'If I am still alive when the time for the so-called trial arrives, the judge, counsel and jury of men will have the shameful task of pretending to give a fair trial to a sick and undefended woman.'

ARE LIABLE TO PENAL SERVITUDE.

London, Feb. 27.—'Militant suffragettes connected with the setting on fire of buildings in public parks are liable to penal servitude for life.' This was the announcement made to-day by Mr. Travers Humphreys, the public prosecutor, in asking the magistrate at the Kew Police Court to commit for trial Lillian Lenten and Joyce Locke, who were arrested on February 20 for setting fire to the refreshment pavilion in the Kew Botanical Gardens.

'There are two charges,' said Mr. Humphreys, 'on which I make this application. The first comes under the clauses of the Malicious Damage Act of 1861, which made it a felony punishable by penal servitude for life for any person to set on fire a building belonging to the King or devoted to the public use. The second charge comes under a similar offence for any matter in any such building to be set on fire.'

At the hearing to-day only Joyce Locke appeared, Lillian Lenten having been released owing to ill-health, after carrying out a hunger strike. Mr. Humphreys said the prison authorities had reported that she was certain to die unless she were let out of prison.

In spite of this, the magistrate said that the procedure was an extraordinary one. Prisoners, he continued, sometimes were released from prison, but not from custody. He immediately issued a warrant for her re-arrest.

Joyce Locke, who also had started a hunger strike while detained, was forcibly fed. She pleaded to-day that she was not fit to conduct her defence, but the case was proceeded with, and she was committed for trial at the Assizes. Bail was allowed in the sum of $5,000, on the undertaking of the accused that she would refrain from any agitation or militant acts pending her appearance before the jury.

A woman who was arrested on the All England tennis grounds at Wimbledon last night with bags containing inflammable materials in her possession, and whose intention, it is believed, was to burn down the pavilion, refused to give any information about herself when brought up in the police court to-day. She was remanded for further inquiries. The police testified that they had found five cans of paraffin and other combustibles near the grand stand.

SOUNDS ALARM FOR DEFENCE OF OLD ENGLAND

London, Feb. 28.—A grave warning has been issued by the National Defence Association to the Committee of Imperial Defence, which is now considering the changed aspects of the military needs of this country. It is said that since the ministerial declaration regarding the territorial force, issued in 1907, circumstances have brought about a new situation, not the least important of the factors to be reckoned with being the advance in the science of aerial navigation.

At present the training equipment and numbers of the territorial force are inadequate, and the force is incapable, under present conditions, to carry out the duties allotted to it.

The only way of securing the need and efficiency of the force, the memorandum declares, is by a system of national military education. Moreover the opinion is expressed that the government should investigate the whole military situation at home and overseas, and take the nation fully into its confidence.

TURKEY WILL SURRENDER ADRIANOPLE TO OBTAIN PEACE

Porte, Willing to Abandon the Fortress, Pleads For the Good Offices of Russia, Whence Comes at Once Opposition to a Demand From Bulgaria For War Indemnity.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 27.—Confirmation it is alleged has been received here of the report that the Turkish Government has expressed its willingness to surrender the fortress of Adrianople.

Russia declines to support the demand made by Bulgaria for a war indemnity from Turkey.

Demobilization of the Austrian and Russian forces has been decided upon, according to information from a most reliable source, as a result of the recent exchange of letters between Emperor Francis Joseph and the Russian Emperor.

CORROBORATION FROM SOFIA.

Sofia, Feb. 27.—Turkey has once more signified her readiness to negotiate for peace with Bulgaria—this time on the basis of including the cession of Adrianople.

The Turkish Goovernment has solicited the good offices of Russia, and the Russian Government last evening transmitted to the Bulgarian Government a message it had received from Michel de Giers, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople containing the Turkish proposals for fresh negotiation.

The Bulgarian Council of Ministers met today to discuss the subject.

WOMAN TELLS MILITIA CANADA WON'T HAVE UNIVERSAL TRAINING

Mrs. Cole Makes Brave Incursion Into Soldiers' Congress, Points Way to Popularizing the Militia, and Calls For Minister of Peace--Duke of Connaught Deprecates the Bogey of Militarism.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.— Universal training was the big subject of discussion at the annual militia conference with Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes to-day.

All the military organizations that are assembled here for their annual conventions were represented, and the subject was dealt with by fully a dozen speakers, most of them strongly in favor of universal training, with various modifications.

The subject was introduced by Lieut.-Col. Rathbun, of Deseronto, who said that it was impossible to launch such a scheme in Canada at present, but that education of the public through the press in favor of the system should begin at once if the adverse views of a section of the newspapers could only be altered. The cadet movement was inadequate for recruiting militia forces.

Lieut.-Col. Hall, of Victoria, B.C.; Lieut.-Col. Kemmis, of Calgary; Col. Steele, of Winnipeg; Lieut.-Col. Greg or,of St. Catherines; Lieut.-Col. Loggie, of Hamilton; and other spoke along similar lines.

Lieut.-Col. Gregor urged more extensive work among school boys, and Lieut.-Col. Loggie favored the Minister of Militia's plan—as defined by him yesterday—of fining those who did not serve, thus aiding the militia financially.

THINKS PRESS IS CHEAP—AND NASTY.

Col. Floyd, of Cobourg, attacked the press. Before starting any new movement, he said, it was necessary to go to the newspapers and put up $50 to buy the editor.

Col. Hughes said that Col. Floyd had never been in politics when he talked of $50 going far with the newspapers.

Lieut.-Col. Fisher, Pembroke wanted a commission to investigate universal training. Inspector Hughes of Toronto said that only two fathers there had ever objected to their boys having military instruction.

FIRST WOMAN TO ADDRESS MILITIA.

Mrs. Cole wife of Col. Cole of Montreal the first woman to address a military conference in Canada, declared it was useless to talk of universal training. Canada would not stand for it. But the militia would be popularized, especially with the mothers, and made much stronger.

A strong military country was the best guarantee of peace and the Minister of Militia should be called 'Minister of Peace.'

The Minister of Militia announced that in future every battalion of active militia would be entitled to a cadet battalion and a reserve battalion. Drill halls will be established in every town where there is company headquarters, and will be free for use by the townspeople for other purposes. He declared that no expenditure returned to the pockets of the people quicker than that on the militia, and no expenditure was freer from graft.

DUKE DEPRECATES MILITARISM BOGEY.

The Duke of Connaught and Sir Frederick Borden spoke briefly on the cadet movement, His Royal Highness deprecating the use of the 'militarism bogey' in Canada. He declared there was no danger of it.

The conference continues this afternoon.

A notable feature is the presence of representatives of the churches, universities and women's organizations, including the National Council of Women, Daughters of the Empire, Soldiers' Wives' Association, Equal Suffrage Societies, W.C.T.U. Women's Canadian Historical Society.

URGES CANADA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND TO NAVAL UNIT

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 26.— The Commonwealth authorities in London issued yesterday morning the text of an important statement made recently by Senator Pearce, the Australian Minister of Defence, on the question of imperial naval defence.

The Hon. Mr. Pearce explains that the Australian Government attaches no importance to its being represented on the Imperial Defence Committee, because it is of a purely advisory character. Australia was concerned in questions of policy rather than administration.

He then refers to the decisions arrived at at the last Imperial Conference, when Canada and Australia adopted a fleet unit scheme, and says the Australian agreement is the only one that has been carried out. Therefore it becomes necessary for Canada and New Zealand to either carry out the schemes adopted by the 1909 conference or propose some others to take their places.

He could not say whether there was any truth in the reports that the Admiralty authorities had been parties to the suppression of the Canadian naval scheme and the substitution of contributed Dreadnoughts and an annual subsidy, on the New Zealand plan, in preference to that of the creation of separate colonial naval units.

'We have not been given any hint either by the British Government or the Admiralty that they have changed their minds,' he adds.

'In regard to the wisdom of the agreement with Australia, that agreement, I may say, originated with the Admiralty scheme for a fleet unit and did not originate with the Australian Government of the day or with the representatives at the conference.'

The Defence Minister concludes by saying his Government was of the opinion it would be advantageous to the Empire as a whole if Australia, Canada and New Zealand could see their way to come to an agreement as to the defence of British interests in the Pacific.

'Our policy is known and has the approval of the Admiralty. It can be adjusted to meet any development in Canadian and New Zealand naval policies. We are hopeful the three countries may yet fall into line for the purposes of promoting this unity of action.'

The Vancouver naval conference is being considered by the Imperial authorities.

RECORDED DYING BEATS OF SELF-PIERCED HEART

Philadelphia, Feb. 26—With a stethoscope applied to his ears, Karl W. Schneyder, a manufacturer of surgical instruments, yesterday listened to his heart record its dying beats after he had pierced that organ with a steel lance. Near the body, which was discovered in the rear of his store, the police found a piece of paper on which was written the figures '1, 2, 3,' and ending with '26.' Deputy Coroner McKeever believes this is the record of the pulsations Schneyder had strength to record before his death. He was 48 years old, and had been in poor health.

Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 26.— Mr. James A. Moffatt, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, died this morning after a brief illness. He was born in Parkersburg, W. Va.

DEATH AND DAMAGE WROUGHT BY RAINFALL

Los Angeles, Feb. 26.—One life was lost and much damage wrought by the rainfall of the last two days, the greatest in the history of this section. Street car lines in some sections of the city are out of commission and 60,000 school children were given another holiday because of the flood.

DEATH OF MR. L. F. CARBO.

New York, Feb. 26.—Mr. Luis F. Carbo, former minister of Ecuador to the United States, and long prominent in diplomatic service and governmental affairs of his country, died here yesterday. He was on a visit from Washington, where he continued to live after his retirement as minister three years ago. He was 55 years of age. The body will be taken to Washington for burial there.

ABDUL HAMID EXPOSES THE TURKISH HEART

Memoirs of Detroned Sultan Voice Hatred of Orient Toward Europe.

BITTER VIEWS AND DISTRUST OF BRITAIN

Western Civilization Poison and Balkan Alliance the Spectre of Years.

(London 'Budget.')

At the moment seemingly chosen for him by the fate which is ordering the expulsion of the Turks from European influence, the deposed Sultan, who earned the title 'Abdul the Damned,' has allowed his political memoirs to leak out for the enlightenment of the world.

In them he reveals the heart of the Turk, his hatred of Western civilization, his distrust of Great Britain, and his will, if he could find the way, to overthrow Christianity.

According to Abdul Hamid, the Turk views all the Powers of Europe as pawns in his game. Especially does his heart hate Britain and the British. The ex-Sultan, in the course of his diary kept for some years back to the beginning of the Balkan War, writes:

The English are more to be feared than any other nation. No promise is sacred to them.

The British are doing their best to undermine our authority in Egypt.

The Egyptian Moslems are already poisoned by the English spirit. They believe that European civilization can be amalgamated with their own, but is the fusion of two such radically different conceptions of the universe as the Moslem and the Christian really possible?

Even the Khedive, despite his uprightness, has almost become a Glaour.

The English would like to hand over the Caliphate to him in order to break the influence of Islam, and bring it under their own control, but no true Moslem will ever accept the Khedive as a Commander of the Faithful. The English might just as well nominate Lord Cromer.

My Pasha in Egypt (Mukthar, since famous as the man who almost turned the great Turkish rout), says the material prosperity of the country is reported to have made great strides, and the intellectual development of the population makes daily progress.

But Mukthar is a fool, infected with English poison.

How can he praise the English, who only act from selfishness, simply trying to convert the country into an English province?

What good do we get from all these developments of European civilization? Western civilization is for us a deadly poison, offered us with a hypocritical smile.

SULTAN'S PROPHETIC FEAR.

In a page of his memoirs written far back as 1903, Abdul hints at a fear always at the back of the Turkish mind, that an hour fatal to the Turkish Empire in Europe would arrive if the Balkan States forgot their petty squabbles and became allies:

Our rule in Europe is based on divisions among the Balkan States. How can Russian journalists imagine a Balkan confederation?

An apple-tree, a pear-tree, a plum-tree, an oak-tree, and a pine tree stood together, so that the branches almost touched. The oak-tree rose high above the rest, but the others took light and air from the lower limbs of the giant; so these grew rotten and fell off.

The trees quarrelled about their place in the sun, so that finally Allah heard and answered, 'Why quarrel ye? Ye all have the right to existence. None is better than the others.'

So it is in the Balkans.

The apple-tree is Roumania, the plum-tree, Servia, the pine, Greece, the pear-tree Bulgaria, and the oak-tree is Turkey, wherefrom many rotten branches have fallen, not as I think to Turkey's loss.

On the very day this diary comes to light the Sultan's inspired fear materializes in the final submission of the Turkish Government to the will of the Allies by the cession of Adrianople. Complaining, before all this happened, that the Bulgarians were the tools of the Russians, Abdul made this entry:

England and Russia burrow in our house like rats.

Once France was a trustworthy ratcatcher, but now France fails us.

Allah be praised! We found a substitute in Germany, for we need our honest broker to keep them all in check.

The French are greatly displeased that I prefer the Germans to them. The Emperor himself would have sufficed to cause me to accord all my sympathy to the Germans. He is a man in whom one cannot but have confidence, and cannot but like.

The German in character much resembles the Turk.

GERMANY AS A FRIEND.

Before the end of his reign, Abdul changed his tune concerning Germany, when an ambition to make Germany a tool of the Turks, failed to be realized. But just then, 'England and Russia burrowing in the house,' his lament was that Bismarck, at the time of the Triple Alliance was made, did not include Turkey in it:

If Bismarck had recognized in time that maintenance of a strong Turkey is of vital interest to Germany, it would have been better for both.

It is a pity he refused to include us in the Triplice. That would have been possible then, and even Kaiser Wilhelm should have boldly dared to include us.

Instead of splitting up her surplus force over the whole world, obtaining colonies which can never bear fruit, Germany might deliberately have extended her influence to the Persian Gulf.

As the years of the new century went by, the man 'so much like the Turk' became to the Turk's mind less a friend than a man to be feared. TThrough the Sultan's diary the fear becomes more evident, as 'the poison of civilization' enters his soul and Through the Sultan's diary the fear Abdul throws Germany overboard thus:

'It is really quite time we drove back German influence. We must show this grand seigneur (Baron von Biberstein) that we distrust him and German policy.

My Berlin Ambassador tells me that the Kaiser's plan is to establish a German sphere of influence in Asia Minor.

Certainly I am not opposed to the Germans endeavoring to awaken the economic activity of Anatolia, but German newspapers demand German colonization along the Bagdad railway line.

What are these German journalists thinking of? Do they imagine we will surrender to German colonists the Anatolian District, purchased by our forefathers at such great cost?

Our misfortunes all arise from the fact that we unfortunately failed to keep the foreign elements aloof. In Anatolia we will and must remain alone.

Thank heaven, we still have this last refuge for our people and co-religionists, now hard pressed on all sides.

Professor Stein has just published these entries, as a first instalment of the most remarkable political document since Bismarck's memoirs, in the German journal 'Nord and Sud,' for the perusal of the German people.

NAMES NEW LAND AFTER KING GEORGE.

Melbourne, Feb. 26.—The new land discovered by Dr. Mawson in the South Polar regions will be named King George the Fifth Land. The explorer has sent a message to the king through Lord Denman, asking His Majesty's permission to so name the land.

The territory lies between Victoria Land and Adelie Land.

PREDICTS WAR WILL END IN THREE WEEKS

Meanwhile Turkey Fails to Obtain Support For Retention of Adrianople.

POWERS TURN COLD SHOULDER TO CLAIM.

But Door Left Ajar For Porte's Return With New Peace Proposals.

KIAMIL PASHA IS NOT A DEAD MAN.

Cairo, Feb. 26.—There is no truth in the report that Kiamil Pasha, the former Grand Vizier of Turkey, whose cabinet was forced out by the Young Turks, is dead.

He is alive and well, and was the guest of Lord Kitchener at dinner last evening.

In an interview Kiamil predicted that the Balkan War would be ended in three weeks.

Constantinople, Feb. 26.— The mission to London of Ibrahim Hakki Pasha, on behalf of the Ottoman Government has failed. His object was to persuade the European Powers to support the claim of Turkey to the retention of Adrianople.

He was, however, unable to prevail upon the ambassadors of the Powers to accept the Porte's reply to the European note as a basis for fresh negotiations for peace, and, contrary to rumors, which have been current all over Europe, he had no authority to go beyond the proposals contained in Turkey's response.

The ambassadors replied verbally to Ibrahim Hakki Pasha in the sense indicated, but left the door open for fresh proposals from Turkey, as they did not insist on the compliance of the Porte with the terms of the original notep resented at Constantinople by the representatives of the Powers.

Although some members of the Turkish Cabinet are in favor of peace, the war element shows no tendency to weaken its attitude.

Military operations are still confined to skirmishes at various points along the front, and fighting on a grand scale is improbable for the present, owing to the inclemency of the weather.

A DEEPER HUDSON RIVER.

Urged as Complement to Panama and Canadian Canal Projects.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The project of deepening the Hudson river from New York City to Troy to 37 feet is feasible and presents no unusual engineering features, according to a report submitted to the Albany Society of Civil Engineers by a special committee appointed to investigate the subject. The report says no unusual hazards to sea going vessels will be found in ravigating the Hudson.

The completion of the barge canal, the Panama canal, the Canadian system of canals and other canal projects now contemplated, says the report, means a great revival in handling freight by water transportation and this project should go hand in hand with the Hudson river projects so as to be ready for operation as soon as the other projects are completed.

FISHERMEN OF GREAT LAKES WILL STRIKE.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 27.—Orders for an immediate strike of the members of the Great Lakes Fishermen's Association were sent out from here last night by President John French, of Erie, Pa. A strike vote of the 1,000 members of the union taken last night showed only eleven members opposed to a walk-out.

Fish dealers on Monday refused a compromise wage scale offered by the fishermen ,asking for an increase of from fifteen to twenty-five cents a day, and conceding an eleven hour day.

THE MARCONI CONTRACT.

London, Feb. 26. — The Postmaster-General announces that he does not share the view of the Marconi Company that they have the right to retire from their contract, and holds himself free to enforce all the rights against the company.

MARCH SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers whose address labels are marked **MAR.** are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Nothing I sever lost by renewing a little in advance, as extension invariably dates from the expiry of present subscription. On the other hand, an overdue subscription will mean interruption in the service and vexatious delay in replacing the name on the mailing list. A word to the wise, elsewhere in this issue, or write for particulars.

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

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

FISH — On Feb. 24, 1913, at the Montreal Maternity, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Fish, of 106B St. Famille street.

McCLELLAND — On Feb. 23, 1913, at 80 Mansfield street, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McClelland, a son.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON — KNEEN — On Feb. 27, 1913, at the residence of the bride's father, 110 Mance street, by the Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., Eva Florence, second daughter of Daniel Kneen, to John Anderson, of Amulet, Sask.

BATEMAN — ENNIS — On Feb. 26, 1913, at 9.45 a.m., at the residence of the bride's parents, 260 Division St., Kingston, Ont., by the Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., Maude Alice, only daughter of Silas Ennis to William Russell Bateman, M.D., of Bolton, Ont.

BROWN — ANDERSON — On Feb. 26, at St. Matthias Church, by the Rev. Ed. Bushell, Gladys Maud Anderson, daughter of Alex. Anderson, Westmount, to L. Burton T. Brown, son of Mrs. R. A. Brown, Westmount.

CUNNINGHAM — DOSWELL — In St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., on Feb. 22, 1913, by the Rev. Canon Starr, M.A., Alice Beatrice Doswell, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Doswell, to Charles Cunningham, of London, England.

HAVARD — FOTHERGILL— At the Methodist parsonage, West Shefford, Que., on Feb. 26, 1913, by the Rev. Eric McLaren, Thomas Havard, of Savage's Mills, to Emily Fothergill, of West Shefford.

McCLENAGHAN — SMAILL — At the residence of the bride's mother, on Feb. 20, 1913, by the Rev. W. T. B. Crombie, Mr. Wm. D. McClenaghan, of Bethune, Sask., to Maggie Isabel, daughter of Mrs. A. A. Smaill, of Elgin, Quebec.

ROBINSON — BLAIR — At 47 Elm st., Kingston, Ont., by the Rev. E. Snider, on Saturday, Feb. 22, 1913, James Augustus Robinson, Oshawa, to Miss Jerusha Anna Blair, of Kingston.

STEPHENSON — LOCKE — In Hope Methodist Church, Toronto, on Feb. 20, 1913, by the Rev. John Locke, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. John R. Isaac and the Rev. W. E. S. James, M.A., uncle and brother-in-law of the groom, Dell Kathleen Locke, of Toronto, to the Rev. George I. Stephenson, B.A., of Caistorville, Ont.

DIED.

BARCLAY — At Cowansville, Que., on Monday, Feb. 24, 1913, James Barclay, M.D., son of the Rev. Dr. Barclay.

BLAKELEY — At Duart, Ontario, on Feb. 23, 1913, Mollie Barr, wife of O. H. Blakeley, formerly of the staff of the Ottawa 'Free Press.'

BOA — At the Western Hospital, on Monday, Feb. 24, 1913, Peter Boa, of St. Laurent, aged 68 years.

BUSH — In Montreal, of pneumonia, on March 3, 1913, Sarah Ann Read, beloved wife of John Bush.

CAMPBELL — On Sunday morning, March 2, 1913, Hector Campbell, of Lachine Que., beloved husband of Agnes Reid, in his 57th year, youngest son of the late George Campbell, of Cromarty, Scotland.

CAIRNS — In Toronto Hospital,on Feb. 7, 1913, Margaret Jessie Craik,wife of Peter Cairns, Sudbury, Ont., and fourth daughter of Thomas Craik, of Tullochgorum, Que.

CLEVELAND — At Ogden, Utah, on Feb. 22, 1913, Ada C. Bernard, beloved wife of Walter N. Cleveland ,and sister of Lieut.-Colonel E. S. Bernard, of Richmond, Que.

COLLIER — On Friday morning, Feb. 28, 1913, at 457 Lansdowne avenue, Westmount, Que., Susan Georgina Grace, second daughter of the late George Fetherstonhaugh, of Guelph Ont., and beloved wife of Frederick William Collier, formerly Postmaster-General of British Guiana.

DAULEY — On Feb. 26, 1913, at 325 Wilbrod street, Ottawa, Mary Alma Dauley, aged 1 year and 16 days.

De PENCIER — On Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1913, Dorothy,the beloved daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Chas. De Pencier.

ELLIOTT At Toronto, on Feb. 28, 1913, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. Ernest May, Anna McLean, widow of the late James Elliott, of Montreal, aged 77 years.

FELL — At Roanoke, Virginia., on Feb. 21, 1913, Isa, dearly beloved wife of George Fell.

HOLT — On Feb. 25, 1913, at 14 Garneau street, Quebec, Thomas Holt, aged 84 years.

HUNTING — At Huntingville, Que., on Feb. 24, 1913, Mrs. Lucy Hunting, widow of the late Seth Hunting, jr., aged 89 years and 1 month.

JACOBS — On Feb. 28, 1913, at her late residence, 355 Melville avenue, Westmount, Mrs. Rose Jacobs, in her 85th year, of pneumonia.

JOHNSTONE — At Toronto, on Feb. 24, 1913, Prof. J. F. Johnstone, in his 76th year.

KINGSFORD — On Feb. 24, 1913, at her late residence, 313 Laurier ave., Ottawa, Maria Margaret Lindsay, wife of the late Wm. Kingsford, in her 93rd year.

KRUGER — n Sunday, Feb. 23, 1913, at the Royal Victoria Hospital,Elizabeth Bertha Kruger, aged 18 years and 11 months.

LAUGHTON — At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on March 1, 1913, Alice Kaugh, wife of James Laughton.

LEACOCK — Suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 23, 1913, at her late residence, Lambton Mills, Ont., Anna Sophia Desbarats Holwell, widow of the late Lieut. Richard S. Leacock, H.M. Royal Engineers, and daughter of the late Major W. Antrobus Holwell, H.M. Ordnance Department.

LEITHEAD — At Winnipeg, on Feb. 23, 1913, Letilda Leithead, widow of Jas. Leithead, and sister of Mrs. Samuel Billings, Ottawa.

LEPPER — At her home, 150 High street, London, Ont., on Feb. 18, 1913, Mrs. Sarah Ann Lepper, widow of the late Andrew Lepper, of Her Majesty's Royal Canadian Rifles, in her 92nd year. 'Her end was peace.'

MACKAY — At Sawyerville, Que., on Feb. 14, 1913, Michael Mackay, in his 75th year.

MACKAY — On Friday, Feb. 28, 1913, at 4400 St. Catherine street, Westmount, A. M. Mackay, aged 47 years.

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EGGS FOR SALE — AT WINTER Show, won Bank of Commerce medal on White Wyandottes, all varieties competing; 1st display, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet; 15 eggs, $3. Utility pens, 15, $1.50; 50, $3; 100, $5. BURT WEES, Sarnia, Ont.

EGGS FOR SALE—AT INTERNATIONAL on Silver Wyandottes won 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st pen; 15 eggs, $3. Mrs. B. M. WEES, Sarnia, Ont.

McCORMICK — At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Surtees, 99 Bronson avenue, Ottawa, on Feb. 23, 1913, at the age of 72 years, Jessie Fleming, relict of the late Wm. McCormick.

MOCKRIDGE — On Feb. 25, 1913, at Louisville, Ky., the Rev. C. H. Mockridge, D.D., of Toronto.

MOFFATT — At his late residence, 191 Bishop street, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1913, Michael Edward, in his fifty-second year.

MOLSON — On Friday, Feb. 28, 1913, at No. 36 Linton Apartments, William Markland Molson, in his eighty-first year.

PAYNE — At Granby, Que., on Thursday, Feb. 20, 1913, John J. Payne, aged 44 years and 11 months.

PEARSON — On Feb. 23, 1913, at Vancouver, B.C., Herbert Weston, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Pearson (late of Montreal), in his 29th year.

RIDOUT — At South Durham, Que., on Feb. 28, 1913, of pneumonia, Mrs. G. L. Ridout, in her 69th year.

ROGERS — Suddenly, at Victoria, B.C., on Feb. 23, 1913, in the 75th year of her age, Maria, wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Rogers, of Victoria, B.C.,and eldest daughter of the late Dr. W. H. Burritt, formerly of Smith's Falls, Ont.

SCHURMAN — At 166 Atwater ave., Westmount, on Monday, March 3rd, 1913, Lemuel Craig Schurman, aged 65 years.

TAYLOR — In this city, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1913, J. Johnston Taylor, in his 56th year.

TERRILL — In this city, on Friday, Feb. 28, 1913, Mary Emma, dearly beloved daughter of John Terrill.

TRAQUAIR — On Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1913, Margaret Logan, widow of the late P. J. Traquair, in her 87th year.

IN MEMORIAM.

CAMERON — In loving memory of Mrs. John Cameron, Chelsea, who departed this life on March 3, 1908.
'Gone, but not forgotten.'

FILLS — In loving memory of Victor Fills, a native of Buckinghamshire, England, who died March 2, 1912, at Waldeck, Saskatchewan, Canada.
'Gone, but not forgotten.'

MacEWEN—In loving memeory of my dear son, Wm. R. MacEwen, who departed this life on March 12, 1912.
'I do not know what pain he bore,
I did not see him die;
I only know he passed away
And did not say 'Good-Bye.'
He shall not return to me,but I shall go to him.—Mother.

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