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THE TARIFF PROBLEM SOLVED.

United States and Canada Come to a Peaceful Arrangement

PLEASING RESULT OF GETTING TOGETHER.

Washington, D.C., March 27.—Tariff war with Canada has been averted. That much was announced officially by Secretary Knox at the conclusion of a long conference at the White House, which was attended by Mr. Fielding, the Canadian minister of finance; Mr. George P. Graham, minister of railways for the Dominion; Secretary Knox and Secretary Macveagh, and Mr. Charles M. Pepper, tariff expert of the Bureau of Trade Relations.

Just how the threatened conflict of tariffs has been avoided was not made known, except that it was through the personal intervention of President Taft and his conferences with Mr. Fielding, which began in Albany last week. Such details of the arrangement reached as are to be made public will not be announced until next Wednesday. The Canadian Parliament has taken an Easter recess until that day and the formal announcement in Canada must be made to Parliament. This Government, therefore, withholds its corresponding announcement until the same day.

The statement given out by Secretary Knox said:

'Negotiations between the President and the Canadian representatives which were begun in Albany some days ago, were resumed at Washington to-day and were concluded. They have taken a form which gives assurances that a friendly understanding will be come to immediately. It is expected that the official announcement will be made simultaneously at Washington and at Ottawa on Wednesday the 30th inst.'

This ends the most critical situation as regards the tariff that has arisen since the adoption of the maximum provisions of the Payne-Aldrich law. It is learned that the agreement reached at the conference to-day is practically complete and that only matters of minor details remain to be considered. The two Canadian officials are not expected to have any more conferences either with President Taft or Secretary Knox.

There is great relief and satisfaction in administration circles over the outcome of the negotiations instituted by the President, and the result is regarded as a triumph for his personal diplomacy. It has been recognized acutely here for some time that a tariff war would not only be extremely damaging to the American business interests directly affected, but would be disastrous to the administration politically. There is already such discontent throughout the country over the new tariffs that the leaders of the Republican party are in distress over their prospects at the approaching elections. Ample notice was served on all of them and the administration that the northern border states would not endure peacefully a tariff war with Canada. Every one of those states is now Republican, and the prospects of loss involved in their resentment over such a tariff war were not pleasant for any of the Republican leaders to contemplate.

There is, of course, a great deal of speculation here as to the line on which the agreement was reached. It is inferred in some quarters that the negotiations of a new trade treaty with Canada will be involved, and that suggestion is met at once by the assertion that it is likely to provoke more trouble, since, if such a treaty affects the tariff rates, it will be necessary for the House to approve it as well as the Senate. It is evident, however, that the administration does not anticipate any special difficulty of this character.

It was intimated this afternoon by officials familiar with the course of the negotiations that the result will be only closer and more friendly relations with Canada than have ever prevailed before. Owing to the special powers of the provincial governments in Canada over their own products, the general situation is full of complications and difficulties. It will probably require some time to get everything straightened out satisfactorily, but the expectation now is that the result will be accomplished without any further hitch.

President Taft will now be able to issue his proclamation next Wednesday certifying that there is no undue discrimination against American goods by Canada, and she will then be entitled to continue to receive the minimum Canadian rates. Wednesday is the last day on which the issuance of such a proclamation can prevent the maximum rates from going into effect, as under the terms of the Payne-Aldrich law the maximum rates become effective automatically on March 31 unless the President has issued such a proclamation.

The solution of the Canadian tangle ends the question of tariff wars, as there is now no other country with which there is any difficulty over possible discrimination.

ALL PARTIES SATISFIED.

Washington, March 27.—Under the existing treaty between Canada and France, the latter country receives the conventional rate on about ninety articles. As to many of these, however, the United States has little or no interest, and there is reason to believe that the United States Government has consented to receive the intermediate rate on much less than half that number.

The tariff experts, who have so successfully concluded this work, take particular pride in the fact that for the first time the United States now enjoys the minimum tariff rates of all important nations. Heretofore American goods have generally paid the maximum rates and have had to force their way into foreign markets solely on the basis of their merits or because they could not be produced out side of the United States. The possibility of a temporary breach in relations with Canada, owing to the expiration next Thursday of the period allowed by the Payne-Aldrich Act for the making of such arrangements, was at one time regarded as very close. But it is now said that it will not be necessary to consume time in the Canadian Parliament in giving the arrangement vitality by legislature enactment, for the reason that it can be put into operation at once by an order-in-council, which is likely to be the course followed. Although details of the arrangement are refused at this moment, it is understood that the arrangement will be concluded on as the basis of future negotiations between Canada and the United States for a general trade treaty between the two countries.

Canada has four rates of tariff, which differ materially from one another. The rate which the United States probably will receive is rate number two, the treaty rate, and, within the limitations as to the number of articles involved is the same as that allowed to France under the existing treaty.

Up to this time about one hundred and two nations and their dependencies have been granted American minimum rates, and this leaves only about twelve countries upon which action is still to be taken. These include Canada.

This afternoon the two Canadian Cabinet officers, with the ladies of their party, were the guests of the President on a trip to Washington's home at Mount Vernon, Va., on the President's yacht, Mayflower.

NO ESTABLISHED CANADIAN INDUSTRY AFFECTED.

Ottawa, March 18.—The Hon. W. S. Fielding and the Hon. G. P. Graham, who, according to press despatches from Washington, have succeeded in settling the tariff difference betwen Canada and the United States, are not expected back in the capital till Tuesday night or Wednesday morning. When they arrive they will report without delay to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and their colleagues of the Cabinet Council, and an order-in-council will likely be passed at once, giving effect to the terms of the agreement arrived at in so far as Canada is concerned. This will probably be done in time to permit of a simultaneous announcement being made in both Ottawa and Washington on Wednesday, as has been arranged, according to the Washington despatches. Mr. Fielding's statement will, doubtless, be made to Parliament, which will resume its sittings after the Easter recess on that day.

On several occasions since the negotiations commenced, in response to queries put by members the Minister of Finance promised a detailed statement to the House, and he, no doubt, had these promises in mind when it was agreed at Washington to defer the announcement till Wednesday.

There is little disposition to express opinions or to criticize till the terms of the agreement with the United States have been announced. The capital at the present moment, is as quiet politically as during the dog days of mid-summer. Rooms sixteen and six, the headquarters of the Government and Opposition members respectively, are deserted. Members who, owing to the distance which they reside from the capital, have not been able to go home for the short recess, have hied away to New York, Montreal and other places to get a change of air and scene. As far as the Opposition is concerned it can be safely said, however, that if the agreement with the United States, is not satisfactory to to them it will exercise its right to criticize freely, that being not only the custom, but the duty of the Opposition of a government. Should there be expressions of dissatisfaction, however, it is probable that the party would await the return to the capital of Mr. R. L. Borden and that a caucus would be held before any definite line of action is decided upon.

In the best informed quarters there is a disposition to believe that the concessions which have been agreed to by the representatives of the country are not such as will affect in any appreciable degree any established Canadian enterprise or industry. Of course, there will be a disposition in Washington to make as much as possible out of Canada's concessions in order to make it appear that the American executive has made one of those good bargains which delight the hearts of the natives.

It is probable, however, that Uncle Sam had received just enough to give him a legitimate excuse to crawl through the small hole made in the tariff law; by the modifications agreed to by Canada, with a little more added for a promise on the part of the United States, that reciprocity in natural products will be made a policy of the American Governmnet.

While no definite announcement to this effect has been made it is understood that the modifications to which Canada has agreed will be extended not to the United States or to favored nations only, but to all nations with which Canada does business. In this way Canada has fully guarded the principle which the government has all along maintained, that of complete and absolute independence in trade matters. In a word this means that our tariff on a number of comparatively unimportant articles will be slightly lower to all countries than it has been and we will be assured of the minimum American tariff and a continuance of the present friendly trade relations between this country and the United States.

THE PLEASED TIMES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 27.—The 'Times' says the welcome accorded here to the tariff settlement will be as cordial as it is sincere. It also comments congratularily on the probable arrangement of the boundary waterways question as follows:

'Sir Wilfrid Laurier thus has the pride and pleasure of achieving a complete adjustment of outstanding questions which he endeavored to attain nearly twelve years ago.'

ENGLISH PRESS OPINIONS.

London, March 29.—There is little comment in the papers here on the tariff agreement between Canada and the United States. Two or three papers, by prominent headlines, claim a victory for Canada and the 'Daily Mail' elaborates the claim, editorially, saying, among other things, that Canada owes her triumph, not only to her courage but to th fact t. she is equipped to meet industrial rivals with their own weapons.

On the other hand, the 'Morning Post,' which lately berated the United States for bullying Canada, does not find such comfort. It says that Canada, unsupported by her Imperia' partners, has capitulated to America's fiscal intimidation; and another of the Sibylline books is about to be buried.

EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Cairo, Egypt, March 24.—Col. Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt and their son and daughter arrived from Luxor to-day, and received an enthusiastic welcome. The Roosevelts will remain here one week. They will sail for New York from Southampton, June 10, accommodation being booked on the steamer 'Kaiserin Auguste Victoria.'

LIVES IMPERILLED

Dangerous Adventure of Three Men on the Ice.

The bright sun, aided by the swift river current, has started the thousands of tons of ice which, during the winter, bound the St. Lawrence with its frigid grip, on its annual, springtime march to the sea. And, as usual, during its mighty outward movement, it is playing fantastic freaks. The movement commenced on Thursday night last. Already it has to its credit the near destruction of three men who were crossing to Longueuil, and the marooning of six horses on a wharf. What other tricks it may play before passing out and leaving the river clear it is hard to say.

The experience of the men who were crossing to Longueuil was a thrilling one, an adventure which they will not soon forget. It was about four o'clock on Thursday afternoon when Euchere Lussier, aged about fifty years, Victor Lacroix, alias Babin, and Philias Bourdon, employees of the C.P.R. at the Angus Shops, started to cross the ice bridge to their homes at Longueuil, at a point about opposite Maisonneuve. They had been warned that the ice was not safe, and was likely to break up at any time, but the ice looked firm and solid enough, and they decided to chance it. They were several hundred yards out from shore when they suddenly noticed that the ice beneath their feet was beginning to move. They started to hasten their footsteps, but had only gone a few feet when a dull grinding was heard, and the section on which they were standing broke away. Then with a vicious hissing and cracking, the smooth surface about them began to break up into a heaving, grinding mass. Their plight soon became known to the people on shore, and a crowd soon gathered on both banks of the river. So great was their peril that at any moment it was expected that their unstable craft would be capsized, and they would be engulfed.

Abbe Brodeur, vicar of the parish of the Nativity was hurriedly sent for, and stood on the river bank, ready to administer absolution should escape prove impossible. Fortune favored the men, however; little by little, following the current, the ice floe drifted toward the river bank. Finally it touched the edge, and the men stepped off onto solid earth. Meanwhile, however, word had been carried to Longueuil that three men had been seen on the moving ice, and when Lussier, Lacroix and Bourdon did arrive home at the usual hour, their families were thrown into a terrible state of anxiety. However, six o'clock saw them walking up the streets of Longueuil, where they were met with rejoicing.

HOUSE BURNED

And Dead Body Cremated

St. George, Beauce, March 28.—A body was cremated and a house and all its contents were destroyed by a fire which broke out here yesterday. The house belonged to Jean Du lac, and a wake was being held over the body of his deac on when the fire which was caused by wax tapers igniting the mournings drapings of the death chamber, broke out. Attempts to save the corpse proved futile, and the members of the family who were at dinner at the time barely escaped with their lives. The house and the furniture as well as several hundred dollars which were in a bureau drawer were destroyed.

JUDGE BREWER DEAD.

Mr. Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, died suddenly on Monday night, in Washington, from a stroke of apoplexy.

SETTLERS FROM THE STATES

Bring into the North-West an Average of $1,000 Each.

Ottawa, March 28.—Mr. W. J. White, inspector of Canadian Government Offices in the United States, is very enthusiastic over the number and class of immigrants coming to Canada this year. In the 11 months of the present fiscal year 86,488 immigrants have entered Canada from the neighboring Republic, showing a very satisfactory increase over the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year when the number amounted to 50,650. The increase in number is no less gratifying than is the quality of the people who are coming to take up their homes in the Dominion.

'On one train crossing into Canada, at North Portal, two weeks ago,' said Mr. White 'the new settlers thereon had in cash or cheques a total of $225,000, and in one day which I spent at the St. Paul office the settlers passing through in less than 24 hours represented a capital of a little over $1,000,000.'

Mr. White then went on to explain that for the last few years, statistics gathered from the incoming settlers from United States showed that in round numbers they brought into the country in cash or settlers' effects $1,000 per capita, and that this year every indication pointed to a large increase in the per capita wealth.

Asked why a class of people so well endowed with this world's goods saw fit to break up their old home and seek a new location under a different flag and altered conditions, Mr. White said 'the wheat-growing land of the United States is now practically all in the hands of individual owners, and the farmers with families of sons growing up find it impossible to secure an acreage for them to cultivate when they reach years of maturity, the result being that the price of wheat-growing land in the central and western States is forced up until prices now range from $50 or $75 to $150 or $200 per acre according to quality and location. The American farmer knowing that he can dispose of his property at such advantageous prices and secure in Western Canada virgin soil at prices in the vicinity of $15 per acre, where the cost of cultivation is less and the return greater, is not slow to avail himself of the opportunity. Purchasers for his land in the States are easily found among those, who for some reason desire to increase their holdings, and do not wish to sever their connection with the localities in which their families have grown up.

'I believe,' said Mr. White, 'that during fiscal year commencing on April 1st next movement from the United States will show a very substantial increase, even over very satisfactory figures of last year.'

FIRE IN OAK TIMBER.

Toronto, March 28.—Fire that at first it was feared might destroy the 100 acres of almost solid oak timber belonging to A. E. Ames, the broker, started 100 yards from costly residence this morning. The flames burned a path a mile long and from twenty to thirty feet wide. There was no water in this eastern district available and 2000 firemen beat the blaze into submission with their rubber coats. Mr. Ames is in New ork. Five thousand dollars may cover the actual damage.

NEW IRRIGATION SCHEME.

Mr. J. S. Dennis, assistant 2nd vice-president of the C.P.R., has been appointed superintendent of the new $12,000,000 irrigation scheme which will be carried out in the Bow River district. This represents one of the largest irrigation enterprises which has been undertaken, and will add greatly to the prestige of Calgary, near which city the work will be carried out.

BURNED ALIVE

Enquiry Opened into the Death of a New York Stenographer.

New York, March 28.—Spurred on by the discovery that Ruth Wheeler, the girl stenographer victim of the sensational murder uncovered last Saturday, was smothered and stuffed, while unconscious, into the fireplace of Albert Wolter's apartments and there burned to death, the authorities to-day continued with added zeal the task of trying to develop the real motive for the crime.

The coroner's physician, O'Hanlon, is authority for the statement that Ruth Wheeler was burned alive. After the autopsy on the body he declared that the discovery of a remnant of a square of linen over the right nostril of the girl and traces of soot in the nostril and lungs convinced him that she was still living when, after being strangled by the cord about her neck, her body was set on fire by the murderer.

Hours of questioning of the closest sort have failed to shake young Wolter in his declaration that he had never seen the Wheeler girl and knew nothing of the way in which she met her fate. In his cell in the Tombs, where he is lodged on a charge of murder, he remains insistent in protestations of innocence, but steadfastly declines to explain the entry of Ruth Wheeler's name in his memorandum book or to account to the satisfaction of the police, for his movements on the day when it is learned Miss Wheeler visited his rooms in answer to an advertisement for a stenographer and was not again seen alive outside of the East 75th street house in which Wolter lived.

Information obtained from Katie Miller or Muellar, Wolter's companion, who was arrested yesterday, was mostly of a negative character. A fresh trail in Wolte's case, however, was struck by the authorities in a story told them by a young woman who confessed to having known Wolter well. Her tale of the many young girls, who she said, had been associated with the prisoner, set the authorities to looking up the numerous girls whose names and addresses were found in Wolter's memorandum book to see if any of them are missing. The investigation is expected to reveal whether or not Wolter had any active connection with 'white slave' operations.

Since the latter part of January over fifty girls, between the ages of 15 and 17 years, have been reported missing to the police. All but 15 have been accounted for.



AN ICE MOUNTAIN.

The power of the 'ice-shove,' as it is called is sometimes amazing, and is responsible for some most unusual caprices. This mountain of ice may be seen at the St. Lambert end of the Victoria Bridge.



PILES OF ICE ALONG THE SHORE AT ST. LAMBERT.

This is a photograph of what may be seen almost anywhere along the shore of the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal while the ice is going out. The current throws the ice floes up along the bank in great heaps.

PROHIBITION IN BEAUCE.

St. Joseph de Beauce, March 28.—Judge Pelletier on Saturday afternoon dismissed the injunction taken by G. H. Counter against the Council of Lake Megantic to prevent voting on the prohibition by-law to-morrow.

Injunction was taken on the ground that 29 out of 39 who signed the petition calling for the by-law were unqualified, as they had not paid their water tax. The judge ruled that the Council had not passed the by-law making water fees a municipal tax, and therefore the fact of their ot having paid it did not affect their qualification. The fact that their names appeared on the regular voters' list was sufficient qualification. This was the last attempt on the part of the liquor party to prevent prohibition.

A DAUGHTER

To the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden.

Stockholm, March 28.—Crown Princess Gustave Adolph, formerly Princess Margaret of Connaught, gave birth to a daughter to-day. The other children of the Crown Prince and Princess are Prince Gustave Adolph born in 1906, and Prince Sigvard, a year younger.

DISASTER IN HUNGARY

Two Hundred and Fifty People Killed and Many Injured.

Mateszalka, Hungary, March 28.—Two hundred and fifty people were killed and many others injured in the village of Oekoerite, when fire broke out in a hotel where a ball was being held.

A coach house connected with the hotel had been fitted up as a ball-room, and last night was crowded with several hundred guests when the fire started. It was first noticed when a womans' dress was seen to be ablaze and a moment later the gowns of several other women were in flames.

A panic followed, and in a mad rush to the exits many persons fell and were trodden to death by others.

To make matters worse the roof fell in before the hall could be cleared away and many injured ones and those, who because of the crush at the doors had been prevented from making their escape, were buried with the dead in the ruins.

LEG CUT OFF

Terrible Accident to a Collingwood Woman.

Toronto, March 28.—Mrs. James MacDonald, of Collingwood, had one of her legs cut off and was otherwise seriously injured at Davenport station this morning by a train. Mrs. MacDonald, who had been visiting friends in the city over the Easter holidays, and had gone to the station to take the morning train for home, was crossing the track when she was struck. Her condition is serious.

OBITUARY.

MRS. JOHN A. McDIARMID.

(From a correspondent.)

One of the most highly respected residents of the township of Finch, Stormont County, Ont., died on the 19th instant, in the person of Catherine McNaughton, widow of the late John A. McDiarmid. She was the eldest daughter of the late Angus McNaughton, of Lewittville, P.Q. Her husband died 25 years ago, and left her with a small family of tender age, and the management of a large farm. She gave her daughters a good education in the Public, High and Normal schools.

Her funeral was very large, many sympathising friends from a distance being present. She was in indifferent health for the past few years and bore her illness with Christian resignation. Her remains were laid in the Avonmore burial ground on Monday. The religious services were conducted at her home by her pastor, the Rev. Mr. McPhee, of the Avonmore Presbyterian Church, assisted by the Rev. Donald Stewart, of Finch. The pall-bearers were her nephews, Dr. W. B. McDiarmid, D. H. McDiarmid, John McDiarmid, Archibald McDiarmid, Howard McDiarmid and H. A. McDiarmid. She is survived by her three daughters, Bella, Mary and Janet. She was a regular reader of the 'Witness' at her parental home and in her own until a few days before her death.

GEORGE LOWE.

Ottawa, March 27.— George Lowe, acting comptroller of Dominion currency, passed away suddenly, at his home, at 170 Waverley street, at noon. He was apparently in the best of health and was in his office in the Department of Finance on Wednesday. This morning he arose and after breakfast sat down in a chair and proceeded to read a newspaper. In a few minutes the paper was seen to fall, and, on going to him life was found to be extinct. He was born at Banff, Scotland, on Christmas Day, 1841, and was the son of the late George Lowe, senior, of Carleton Place, Ont. He came to Canada with the family in 1858, and began his active career in the employ of the old Brockville & Ottawa Railway Company, of which he was secretary-treasurer for several years. He served as a volunteer in the Fenian raids. He first entered the Finance Department of the Civil Service in 1876, and was later appointed to the position he held previous to his death. In 1865 he was united in marriage to Miss Flora C. MacQueen, daughter of Captain F. MacQueen, of Brockville. Besides his widow he leaves one daughter, Miss Elsie at home. Mr. A. B. Lowe, of St. Louis, Montana, president of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, is a brother.

KENNETH GRANT

Winnipeg, March 27.—Kenneth Grant, aged 69 years, a retired barrack master of the Imperial Government, in India, died at Prince Albert, Sask., on Saturday. Grant had attained a wide reputation as a sanitary inspector. For eighteen years he had charge of sanitation in India, also the hutting of all troops and the inspection of military shops. His important work was the stamping out of the cholera, his success in this being the means of his winning much fame in Europe, where he was regarded as the best sanitary authority in the country. He went to Prince Albert from Portsmouth, England six months ago, and his suggestions on sanitation have been carried out with good results.

COLIN GENGE, M.P.P.

Edmonton, Alta., March 27.— Colin Genge, member of the Legislature for MacLeod, died on Saturday, in the hospital. Genge had been operated on about six weeks ago at Lethbridge Hospital, and was believed to have sufficiently recovered. He started for the Capital, but on the train suffered a relapse, which terminated fatally.

Representing the Liberal interest, Genge defeated E. P. McNeill by a narrow majority at the last election. He was 56 years old, and was one of the old-timers of MacLeod.

JOHN AKERS, K.C.

Toronto, March 27.—Mr. John Akers, K.C., for 38 years a practising barrister in Toronto, died to-day at his home, 447 Jarvis street, after a lingering illness. He was born in Windon Wells, England, coming here in 1865.

PROF. H. A. TORY, OF HARVARD.

Boston, Mass., March 28.—Professor Henry Augustus Tory, brother of President H. M. Tory, of the University of Alberta, assistant professor in the chemistry department at Harvard University, died suddenly of heart failure on Friday afternoon, at his home in Cambridge.

Prof. Tory was also a brother of Mr. James Tory, of the Sun Life in this city.

A HIDEOUS CRIME

How a Young Girl Was Lured to Her Death.

New York, March 27.—The body of Ruth Wheeler, the girl graduate who was lured from her widowed mother's last Thursday by a decoy offer of employment, was found late this afternoon, huddled in a gunnysack, on a fire-escape outside the apartment of Albert Wolter, the man charged with her abduction. She had been strangled with a short end of rope hacked with a knife, burned beyond recognition, and thrust carelessly out of doors like so much rubbish.

Identification was possible only by shreds of clothing and fragments of jewellery, but there was abundant evidence of how the murder had been done. Around the neck were the charred fibres of manilla rope, burnt into the flesh. The apartment reeked with kerosene. There were oil stains in front of the newly-painted fireboard that hid an open grate.

The girl's clothing and hair had been saturated with kerosene, the fireboard had been removed, and the body thrust up the chimney, standing. When the match was touched to her she burned like a torch.

Probably the murderer had hoped for an opportunity to remove the body under cover of night, but when the girl's disappearance raised such an uproar and he began to suspect he was shadowed, he had packed up and fled.

This afternoon a neighbor living on the same floor of an adjoining house had noticed the lumpy bundle outside his window, and, thinking it refuse, had poked it off the fire escape into the back yard with a broom handle. The bundle moved obstinately and fell with a crush. His curiosity aroused, the neighbor hurried down stairs for the janitor to investigate. When the two men cut the strings that bound the sacking there rolled out before them the full horror of an atrocious murder. Both fled for the police.

Ruth Wheeler was 15 years old, the youngest of three sisters trained by their mother, a dressmaker, to self-support. Both the elder sisters are stenographers and Ruth had just graduated from a business college. An employment agency for graduates is conducted by the college, and Ruth called there often to look for a situation. On Thursday morning she left home on her usual errand and never returned.

The girl had been carefully brought up. She was never on the streets at night, and her failure to come home for twenty-four hours without explanation meant more than a caprice. The next morning her sisters, Pearl and Adelaide, in serious concern, went to the college and learned that the following post-card had been turned over to her:

'Dear Madam,—Please call in reference to position of stenographer at residence of the secretary.

'A. WOLTER.'

'122 East 105th street.'

Investigation at the address given soon showed that Wolter, whom his landlady described as a sickly, white-faced youth of about twenty, with flashy clothes and elaborately curled hair, had left the apartment where he lived with his wife earlier in the same day. He received many calls from young girls, said the landlady, and she had particularly noticed that the one who called yesterday was fresh of face and better dressed than the ordinary run of them.

With Wolter flown the detectives waited for his wife. When she appeared they trailed her to a corner where she met a man answering Wolter's description. He was immediately arrested, taken back to the rooms he had vacated and searched. At first he denied writing post cards to the schools, but when detectives turned up addresses from business schools addressed to him at various house numbers, he admitted the correspondence, but could not explain it. Before a magistrate he had nothing to say, but to others he admitted that the woman with whom he was living is not his wife. He met her shortly after coming to this country from Germany two years ago, he said; they fell in love and set up housekeeping. Last summer he and she had worked at Irvington-on-the-Hudson at a boarding house. They came to the city last month, and since then the woman had supported him by working in a laundry. She has not been arrested.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Wireless despatches from Cape Race report the Newfoundland seal catch an unusually good one. The 'Florizel' has a record catch of 45,000, valued at $100,000. Other ships with the 'Florizel' have catches of from 10,000 to 40,000 of the valuable animals aboard, and they are the largest seals taken for several years, the message stated. Eight vessels out of the fleet of twenty have to date reported catches totalling 201,000 seals, the value of which amounts to over $500 000.

A monument to Horace Wells was unveiled on Saturday with fitting ceremony in the Place des Etats Unis, Paris. Horace Wells was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1815, and was a pioneer in the use of nitrous oxide gas to prevent pain in dental operations. He committed suicide in New York in 1848.

The 'Reich,' St. Petersburg, prints a story concerning a proposed treaty between the United States and China, which WuTing Fang, retiring minister at Washington, will endeavor to arrange. The treaty, according to the 'Reich,' will provide that the United States shall help China with her fleet in the event of China being attacked.

Marcel Dupin, who is alleged to be a dangerous anarchist, was arrested in Cherbourg yesterday when embarking on the steamship 'George Washington' for New York.

Twenty-five hundred switchmen affiliated with the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and employed in what is known as the Chicago switching district received on Saturday an increase in pay of one cent an hour, in addition to the two-cent increase granted them a short time ago by the Illinois State Board of Arbitration. The increase was granted to place them on the same pay basis as the members of the Switchmen's Union of North America.

Three hundred molders and coremakers in the employ of the Smith's Falls Malleable Castings Co. are on strike for an increase of fifteen per cent in pay for piece work, an agreement for one year, and for certain changes in the shop rules.

The New Brunswick Legislature was prorogued on Saturday afternoon by Lieutenant-Governor Tweedie.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

The New Immigration Law—Montreal Harbor Expenditure.

Ottawa, March 22.—In the Commons on Monday Mr. Haughton Lennox, South Simcoe, asked the Finance Minister if the invitation of President Taft, which was accepted by the Government, was for a Sunday conference at Albany.

Mr. Fielding.—'At the invitation of the President of the United States I visited Albany and had the honor and the pleasure of meeting that gentleman on both Saturday and Sunday. We discussed matters which, I trust, will work for the peace, order and good government of these two nations. There could be no better work.'

Mr. A. C. Boyce, West Algoma, asked the Premier if there had been any correspondence looking to the modification of the Rush-Bagot treaty so as to permit of training ships or armed cruisers going up the Great Lakes.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.—'I understand that an invitation has come from the United States with a view to having this Rush-Bagot treaty revised, but nothing more than that has been done so far as I know.'

When the House went into committee on private bills, the deputy speaker called the St. Lawrence Power Transmission Company Bill. Mr. Pardee, the promoter of the bill, said 'Stand'' and the possibility of another all-night sitting of the House was avoided.

Before Mr. James Conmee's bill to incorporate the Rainy River Radial Railway Company passed through committee and was given its third reading, the Hon. George P. Graham said he was against giving to railway companies the right to expropriate water powers. A predominant feature of all the railway bills was the endeavor to acquire water powers and the right to expropriate. He thought it was time to call a halt.

Mr. J. G. Turriff, Assiniboia, supported the minister in this.

Mr. Turcotte's bill to incorporate the Northern Quebec Colonization Railway Company, and Mr. Girard's bill to incorporate the James Bay and Eastern Railway Company were allowed to stand.

Mr. J. E. Armstrong, East Lambton, drew the attention of the minister to some cases in which foreign immigrants on their way through Canada to the United States had been rejected at Ontario towns, such as Sarnia and Windsor. He said that in these instances Canada had been forced to accept these immigrants, who were not considered fit for admission into the United States, and they could doubtless have been refused by Canadian officers at ocean ports of entry. Mr. Oliver promised to investigate the cases. He said that immigrants bound for the United States by way of Canada were examined by United States officials at Canadian seaports. It might be necessary to readjust the arrangement whereby immigrants to the United States were allowed to pass through Canada.

Amendments were moved by Mr. Clarence Jameson, Digby, to prevent the immigration of persons who had two attacks of insanity, persons convicted of felony or any crime involving moral turpitude, polygamists or anarchists, or persons desiring the overthrow of the government of Great Britain, Canada, or any other country of the Empire. Mr. Oliver said these would complicate the administration of the law.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION.

Ottawa, March 23.—When the House met yesterday Mr. Victor Geoffrion, chairman, presented a report of the proceedings of the special committee which is conducting an inquiry into the Lumsden charges.

Mr. Haughton Lennox moved that consideration of the report be taken up on March 31, after the Easter recess. This was agreed to.

The House then went into committee on the Hon. Mr. Oliver's bill to amend the Immigration Act, twenty-four clauses of which were passed on Monday.

Mr. Clarence Jameson, of Digby, suggested that tuberculosis be added to the list of diseases sufferers from which are denied entry into Canada.

Mr. Oliver said that while the department fully recognized the necessity of excluding tubercular patients it had been thought best not to mention the disease by name.

Dr. Paquet suggested that immigrants should be examined as to their moral fitness before being allowed to leave for Canada.

Mr. Oliver said that while it might be possible to get information as to the morals of an intending emigrant in European countries, where the records of all individuals are kept, it would not be possible to do so in Great Britain, at least, not without unnecessarily hampering the emigration of desirable people to this country.

The records of the past two years, he said, made it quite apparent that the departmental regulations are very effective in getting rid of the morally unfit.

Mr. Uriah Wilson having expressed the opinion that Canada was getting little good from the system of paying a bonus for agricultural classes the minister said that the homestead entries were proof that Canada is getting a larger share of emigrants from the agricultural districts of Great Britain. The figures show a large increase in recent years in the number of people of British birth who have entered for homesteads.

A complaint having been made that the majority of the new arrivals eventually drift into the city, Mr. Oliver said that in the West the British born are more inclined to stay on the farm than the Canadians.

Mr. Martin Burrell was inclined to favor assisted immigration. There were, he said, many good men in British cities who would be glad to come to Canada if they could afford to pay the passage money.

Mr. Oliver did not hold out any hope, however, that the Government would consent to go in for a policy of assisted immigration. What Canada requires, he said, is men who have independence enough to find their own way to this country.

Mr. Robert Bickerdike described some of the pathetic scenes which occur when families are separated on the docks on this side by immigration officers. It would be much better, he thought, for undesirable members of a family to be picked out before departure from the other side.

Mr. Oliver said that everything possible was being done to minimize this difficulty. It would be quite impracticable to place inspectors abroad.

Mr. Jameson took exception to the clause of the bill which provides that tourists should have a certain amount of money in their possession. If tourists were in danger of being held up it would decrease the traffic. There might be a repetition on the Canadian side of the unpleasant experiences which Canadians frequently have on the American border.

Mr. Oliver argued that it was fair to expect a tourist to have as much money on him as an immigrant. He pointed to the lack of complaints on the Canadian border as an evidence that Canada does her business in a better way than the United States.

All the clauses of the bill were passed and it was given a third reading before the House adjourned at midnight.

MONTREAL HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Ottawa, March 24.—The resolution providing for a loan of six million dollars to the Montreal Harbor Commission was passed by the Commons yesterday and the bill based thereon given first and second readings. Had the bill been ready for distribution it would probably have been proceeded with in committee stage. It was agreed by Mr. Fielding, at the request of Mr. John Haggart, to produce for the information of the House, before the bill was given a third reading, all available plans for the improvement of the Montreal harbor, as well as the arrangement existing between the government and the commission.

In introducing the resolution, the Hon. W. S. Fielding explained that in the beginning of the development of the Montreal harbor it was the custom of the commissioners to issue their own debentures, but in recent years the government had rendered valuable assistance by lending its credit, which enabled the commissioners to raise money at a lower rate of interest.

On the first government loan to the commissioners a rate of 3 1-2 percent was charged; then the conditions of the money market improved, and the rate was lowered to 3 percent, and now money has become dearer and the higher rate will be charged.

Mr. Fielding went on to explain that the money advanced to the commission by the last loan was about exhausted, and, as the works were not complete it was necessary to make another loan. The money would be used to carry out the plans of the commissioners for a period of three years. These plans include an extension of the general system of harbor improvements and terminal facilities, which even as they exist to-day have won high praise from competent authorities. Of the six million dollars, $100,000 will be used to meet maturing debentures, and the remainder for the extension of the plans, including the construction of an elevator, wharf construction, deepening the harbor near the wharves, deepening St. Mary's current, the construction of sheds, the extension of the system of railway works in connection with the harbor, improvements in the methods of unloading ships and other improvements of a general character.

In every case of improvements being made, Mr. Fielding said, the plans would have to be submitted to the Government for approval.

In conclusion, Mr. Fielding had a word of praise for the present commission, whose work, he said, had met with public approval to a high degree. He felt certain that the work to be done in the future would meet with the hearty approval of the whole country.

Mr. Haggart suggested the desirability of building a large dock below the city with railways and warehouses on either side. He thought the present proposals were in the line of tinkering up the old harbor scheme. What was wanted was a bigger scheme. Mr. Haggart wanted to know what depth of water was being provided for in the harbor. A depth of 35 feet was proposed for the St. Peter Lake channel, and it was essential that a similar depth should be provided in the harbor.

Mr. Fielding explained that the actual work was in the hands of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and that while he could not say definitely he was quite sure that provision was being made for the same depth in the harbor as in the channel. Touching on the other remarks of Mr. Haggart the minister said he had no right to complain as to the plans of the commission. They were large and generous and provided for a big outlay of money. It was quite probable that when this money was spent it would be necessary to provide more. The six millions would be spent in carrying out the large plans of the commissioners which was no tinkering scheme. If the money is well expended and the interest is regularly paid the Government at the end of another three years would probably have no objection to making further advances.

Mr. J. E. Armstrong having displayed some curiosity as to the amount already expended by the Government on the Montreal harbor, Mr. Fielding informed him that debentures had been issued to the value of $13,142,800, of which $11,972,000 is covered by Government loans and $1,972,000 is held by the public. To these figures another six millions would, by this legislation, be added.

Mr. Barker, of Hamilton, asked if the statements of expenditures, etc., of the Harbor Commission were audited by the Government officials.

Mr. Fielding said that this had not been done in the past. He thought there was something in the suggestion that they might be submitted to the Auditor-General. He would discuss the matter with the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The bill was then given first and second readings and stands for the committee stage.

TILT ON THE TARIFF.

Mr. E. N. Lewis, West Huron, asked if the Government did not consider that it was due to the business community of this country to give some indication as to whether they were to expect a tariff war or not.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding: 'I am afraid that with every desire on my part to inform the House of what they naturally desire to know in this matter, I am not in a position to give any statement to my honorable friend. He will no doubt understand that in negotiations of the character which it is known are now in progress, it would be impolitic in the highest degree to make any statement until a conclusion has been reached. At the conclusion of the conference, which I had the honor to hold with the President of the United States at Albany, a brief statement was given out in these words: 'The president and the Canadian Minister of Finance have been in conference, and while no conclusion has been reached, the matter remains as one of friendly negotiation.' That was the condition at that moment, and that is the condition to-day. I am very hopeful that an early arrangement will be reached, but I do not think any good purpose would be served by our making any statement to-day.'

Mr. Lewis stated that the Opposition was behind the Minister of Finance and the Prime Minister on this question irrespective of party.

R. S. Lake, Q'Appelle: 'Are you speaking for the whole party?'

Mr. Lewis: 'No, not for all the party.'

The member for West Huron was continuing his speech, when the speaker interrupted to say that Mr. Lewis could not enter into a discussion.

Mr. Lewis: 'I want to say to the minister that I am with him.'

The Hon. H. R. Emmerson: 'He'll feel better now' (laughter).

Mr. Haughton Lennox, South Simcoe, said that before Mr. Lewis had propounded his question he had sent a memorandum to Mr. Fielding on a question he had proposed to ask him, and which he did not think would involve the disclosure of any state secrets. The question was: 'Having regard to the fact that Parliament is now in session, will the Finance Minister assure the House that he will not agree to admit the United States to participation in the intermediate tariff or otherwise substantially to alter the tariff conditions between Canada and the United States without first submitting the proposals to Parliament?'

Mr. Fielding replied that it would not involve the disclosure of any secrets, but it would involve a policy which he thought would embarrass the freedom of negotiation, which all desired that the Government should have. He would ask both sides of the House to assume that the Government was thoroughly seized of the importance of the whole question, and was dealing with it in the manner conceived to be consistent with the best interests of Canada. 'I may say,' concluded Mr. Fielding, 'that if there are to be any guns in the matter we will be exceedingly glad to have the member for West Huron along with us behind the guns. But if we can avoid the use of guns at all that will be much better.'

Dr. Sproule, East Grey, inquired as to the probable duration of the session.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that any additional programme of business would be of a light character. There would be some supplementary estimates for the coming year, resolutions about dry docks and possibly some other matters which at present he was not at liberty to disclose. On the whole there was nothing to prevent a very early prorogation.

THE IRRIGATION ACT.

The Hon. Frank Oliver introduced a bill to amend the Irrigation Act. He said the bill was to give power to expropriate reservoir sites. It also would enable the government to dispense with the filing of elaborate plans for minor schemes, drainage at present being assumed to be the responsibility of the provinces.

The Hon. John Haggart remarked that the nice point arose as to whether the Federal Government had any right at all to legislate regarding irrigation.

WATER POWERS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. Oliver introduced another bill to confirm and declare the rights of the Crown with respect to water and water power and relating to the diversion, acquisition and use of water in the railway belt of British Columbia. He said that the proprietary rights to water granted by the provincial government were in a state of uncertainty. The bill declared that the right to the water was vested in the Dominion, and made provision for carrying forward the rights granted by the provincial government until a decision was given by the Privy Council. Development meanwhile, would not be held up.

BATTLEFIELDS EXPROPRIATION.

The Hon. A. B. Aylesworth introduced a bill to amend the Act respecting the national battlefields at Quebec. He explained that it was to provide a more efficient means of expropriation by allowing the terms of the Expropriation Act to be exercised.

Dr. Sproule asked if it was meant to expropriate the Ross Rifle Factory.

Mr. Aylesworth said that was a matter for the Commission.

MR. F. D. MONK

Feeling Among Ottawa Conservatives that His 'Usefulness is Gone.'

Ottawa, March 23.—The Conservative convention called for next June has not been postponed, but there is a possibility that it may be. Since Mr. F. D. Monk joined forces with Mr. Henri Bourassa there has been little sympathy between him and the Conservative party. However, some of the French-Canadian Conservatives in the House who have been following Mr. Monk are recanting, it being taken for granted that Mr. Bourassa's influence in Quebec has waned enough to enable the forecast that the Nationalist party in that province has seen its brightest days. An announcement that Mr. Armand Lavergne has been received back into the Liberal fold is possible within a short time, and this breaking of the forces of Mr. Bourassa is sure to impair still further Mr. Monk's influence with the Quebec Conservatives.

Ever since Mr. Borden became leader of the Conservative party Mr. Monk has been a disturbing element, but the general feeling among Conservatives is that he has come to the end of his tether, and that a new French Conservative party will arise on the ashes of the old.

This new party, of which it is said Mr. D. O. Lesperance, of Quebec, may be the leader, will probably be completed in time to be represented at the June convention, but if it is desired that a month or two longer is required it is possible that the convention will be postponed until the organization is completed.

LOST EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS

Through a Hole in the Pocket of a Fur Coat.

Guelph Ont., March 22.—William McCallister, a well-known and well-to-do farmer of Fergus, lost a wad of $8,000, which, so far, the Guelph police have been unable to find for him. He was in the city on Friday afternoon with the money in the inside pocket of his fur coat. He thinks he dropped the package somewhere between the railway station and the Priory Hotel through a hole in his pocket. The money was nearly all in fifty and hundred dollar Traders' and Imperial bank bills.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE

Vigorous Speech by Mr. Godfroy Langlois on Education

Quebec, March 21.—'It is not with a few great men that we build up this province. It is on a more enlightened people a better educated a more economical and a more sober class of laborers, that the future of this province depends.' Thus spoke Mr. Godfrey Langlois in the Legislature last night while taking part in the debate on the Lieutenant-Governor's speech.

Much had been expected of this speech of Mr. Langlois, and as a result the galleries were crowded with spectators when the House met last night.

At the afternoon sitting there was nothing exceptional in the debate, which was resumed by Mr. Sauve, of Two Mountains, who confined his remarks to an attack on the Hon. Mr. Taschereau for a speech which he had delivered in Toronto last autumn.

While in Toronto last autumn, Mr. Sauve said, the Hon. Mr. Taschereau had made himself champion of military imperialism, and by so doing he had betrayed all the traditions of his party and the traditions of his colleagues of the House. He issued a challenge to the Minister of Public Works daring him to repeat the same statements in the House, and to attempt to have them supported by the members. And he said that in treating such a theme the Minister of Public Works was dealing with matters which did not concern his province and which were still under consideration at Ottawa.

Mr. Sauve then went on to blame the Government, saying that sufficient interest was not taken in agriculture or in education.

Mr. Francoeur, of Lotbiniere, followed, and spoke in support of the Governor's speech. He criticised the Opposition for the inconsistent stands which the members took, and referred to them humorously as marks of punctuation. Mr. Bourassa, the Nationalist chief, he characterized as the 'question mark.' Mr. Tellier, leader of the Opposition, as the 'period,' and Mr. Jean Prevost, he said, was the 'mark of suspension.'

Mr. Francoeur then reviewed what the Government had done to assist agriculture in this province, and also quoted statistics to show that the solicitude which has been manifested to battle against the ravages of tuberculosis is warranted and not to be given the most unimportant place amongst the necessary legislation.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Langlois, who took the floor after recess, said that the Lieutenant-Governor's speech was not better or worse this year that it was before.

Speaking of education, he said that it did not suffice to augment premiums and increase the salaries of school inspectors, but that several millions of dollars should be spent, yearly, on education. The stand which he was taking, he said, did not mean that he was renouncing the Liberal party, but it might serve to show that a member might be Liberal without going into ecstasy over the speech.

His remarks, he said, might not reach the expectations of the member for St. Hyacinthe, who seemed to be very sympathetic towards him of late. But, then, the member for St. Hyacinthe was known as the bull dog of the Opposition, and it was little wonder that the remarks might lack the fire which he would expect.

Speaking, no doubt, for the member for St. Hyacinthe, Mr. Langlois declared: 'I am a Liberal, and I intend to remain a Liberal.' He did not wish to say anything disagreeable with regard to the speech which had been delivered by the young member for Kamouraska, but he could not help remarking that he entered the House and made his debut preaching a sermon on education which had been preached by the member for Joliette (Mr. Tellier), in 1890.

He had been accused of being in favor of sectarian education, and he said that if it meant the campaign which he had waged in favor of uniformity of school books, in favor of compulsory education, and in favor of increased subsidies to education, then he was in favor of sectarianism.

Warming up to his subject, the speaker declared:

'If we were to devote to public instruction one-tenth of the energy which we give to politics, we would change the face of this country in ten years.'

Mr. Langlois then referred to certain politicians who, he said, boasted of the superiority of the Province of Quebec. He was as patriotic as any of those, he said, and he would say that when these men boasted of the superiority of this province they did not tell the truth and they misled the public opinion. The Province of Quebec, he said, was behind Ontario, and it would avail more to speak the truth than to make St. Jean Baptiste Day speeches.

It was not to the work of higher education that the Government should direct its energies, the speaker continued, but it was the amelioration of primary teaching that was necessary at the present time. It was not with a few great men that the Province of Quebec would be built up, but more enlightened people, better educated, more economical and more sober laborers on whom the future of this province depended.

He would remain a Liberal, Mr. Langlois said, whether the party wanted it or not, and he said that neither side should question his motives since he was as sincere in advocating his principles as either side of the House.

Quebec, March 23.—At the opening of the sitting Mr. Bourassa, rising to reply to the speech delivered by Mr. Godfroy Langlois last night, said that although he had taken nearly twenty-four hours to look up records, he had failed to find a single record to show that he had ever delivered a speech in favor of the creation of a Minister of Public Instruction.

The debate on the Lieutenant-Governor's speech was resumed by Mr. C. Blouin, of Levis, who, after some very facetious remarks on the composition of the Opposition, declared that if anything they were weaker in their protestations than ever.

There was nothing very bad, he said, in the visit of the Prime Minister and his colleagues to Toronto. The great trouble was that the people of Ontario did not understand Quebec well enough, and as a result they misjudged the people of this province. Mr. Blouin praised the leader of the Opposition for the dignity which he said he ever demonstrated in debate, and declared that it would be better for himself, as well as for the advancement of the old Conservative party, if he had never tolerated the alliance with the Nationalists, and left them to fight their own ambitious cause. He was, as he had ever been, the friend of Mr. Prevost, and he knew with what ardor he used to defend the Liberal party, but as he knew the member for Terrebonne, he also felt that he would eventually return and again take up the standard of Liberal tradition.

Mr. Pennington, who was returned for the county of Megantic at the last provincial election, delivered his maiden speech and was loudly applauded from the Opposition benches. He showed himself decidedly in favor of the government's project of establishing a School of Forestry in this province, and declared that it would help wonderfully to preserve our forest wealth. Speaking of the Governor's speech, Mr. Pennington said that no mention was made in it relative to the government's pulp wood policy, and as far as he understood it, American owners of mills in this province who exported pulp wood would have to close their doors on the 1st of September next, and he asked would it not be rather embarrassing to Canadian banks that had capital invested in these industries.

After Mr. Pennington had finished his speech it looked as if the Lieutenant-Governor's speech would be carried, but just as the Speaker was reading the motion, Mr. Jean Prevost took the floor and began his speech.

The member for Terrebonne launched forth into a bitter denunciation of the government's policy of colonization and the administration of the Crown Lands, such as he was wont to deliver during the session last year. He spoke for two hours before the House rose at six o'clock, and again at the evening sitting.

Among other things he blamed the government for having voted nearly a million of dollars for the erection of the Montreal jail, without the knowledge of the House.

He also condemned the government for according such a freedom to one Chryston Langelier, a forest ranger at Cap Rouge, and declared that those on the right of the chamber had betrayed the true Liberal principles which he had ever respected and which he was now advocating. He did not regret the stand which he was taking, and did his work during the session with the knowledge of accomplishing his duty.

Referring to the condition of agriculture, Mr. Prevost said that while the government was spending millions for the erection of monumental prisons and other palatial buildings throughout the province there were not even stables to accommodate the horses of farmers at the Bonsecours Market in Montreal, and that the farmers had to go several miles to put up their horses, and their produce was often stolen during their absence.

IMMIGRANTS ENTERING CANADA

Must Have Each $25 in Cash

Ottawa, March 22.—An order-in-council has been passed providing that any immigrant, male or female, entering Canada, including also persons coming from across the border between March 1 and October 30, must have in his or her possession at the time of arrival at least $25 in cash, in addition to a ticket, or such sum of money as will purchase transportation to said immigrant's destination in Canada. It is also provided that if an immigrant is the head of a family and is accompanied by the members of such family he, or she, must have a further sum of money equivalent to $25 for each member of the family of eighteen years or upwards, and $12.50 for each member of the said family between five and fifteen years of age, in addition to tickets or a sum of money equivalent to the cost of transport to their place of destination in Canada. Between November 1 and the last day of February it is required that each immigrant must have in cash double the amounts mentioned above. It is further provided that immigration agents may exempt any immigrant from the operation of the foregoing regulations if it is shown to his satisfaction that they are going to assured employment at farm work, or as domestic servants and have the means of reaching the place of such employment.

STRATHCONA SCHOLARSHIP.

Entitles Mr. Arthur Egg to Three Years' Musical Tuition in London.

Mr. Arthur Egg, the young organist of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, has won the Strathcona musical scholarship, one of the most prized musical scholarships in the city. It



MR. ARTHUR EGG.

entitles the holder to a three years' course in the Royal College of Music in London, with an allowance for expenses. It is open for competition by Montreal students in all branches of music.

Mr. Egg is only eighteen years of age, but is one of the most promising of the city's young musicians. The present scholarship was won in the face of keen competition, the examinations being held by Professor Couture, and Messrs. G. W. Cornish and Max Bohrer. This is not the only success Mr. Egg has to his credit, however. Three years ago he won the Casavant scholarship, which gave him three years' study at McGill. He has been studying for six years mostly under Mr. Percival J. Illesley. Mr Egg is a son of Mr. William Egg, 862 Tupper street. He will leave in three weeks for London.

C. P. R. CONTRACTS LET.

Most of the C. P. R.'s contracts for this year's construction work have been let, and work will proceed immediately. The greater part of the work in the far west will be undertaken by Foley, Welch & Stewart. Near Winnipeg most of the contracts will go to J. D. McArthur. In Alberta the Kipp extension will be built by Foley, Welch & Stewart. This line has already been completed to the Little Bow River. It is now proposed to extend it from Carmangay to a point south-east of Calgary. Next year the line will be extended until a junction is effected with the McLeod-Calgary branch.

The extension of the Langdon branch will also be built by Foley, Welch & Stewart. This extension leaves the Langdon branch at Irracana and runs in a south-easterly direction. This will afford accommodation for those settling in this irrigation belt. The Weyburn extension will be built by the J. D. McArthur Company.

INTERESTING INSURANCE CASE.

Hamilton, Ont., March 22.—The High Court action of Mrs. Annie Roderick against the Knights of the Maccabees for $2,000 insurance for the supposed death of her husband was settled this morning. Roderick has not been seen for sixteen years, and Mrs. Roderick asked that he be declared dead so that she could collect the insurance. The court made an order to that effect, and Roderick is now officially dead, although he may be in the land of the living somewhere. Mrs. Roderick received $1,300 of the $2,000 for which she sued.

SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL

Accused of Murdering Her Sister.

Massilon, Ohio, March 21.—Catherine Manz, sixteen years old, is accused of poisoning her sister, Elizabeth, three years her senior, with strychnine, and the motive imputed is jealousy of her sister's wardrobe.

The body of the elder sister was found in the kitchen of the Manz home on Friday night, and simultaneously it was discovered that Catherine had fled, taking with her the best of her sister's clothes.

To-day the girl was arrested in Akron, where she had applied for work under the name of Ethel Morgan. Brought to jail here, she faced her accusers calmly, and told them, unemotionally, that her sister was dead before she left the house.

For the past year she has been receiving mail at the general delivery. With the exception of one or two hysterical paroxysms of tears, the girl has maintained since her arrest an attitude of indifference.

At a preliminary hearing she pleaded not guilty.

In her confused first story to the chief of police and the coorner, the child prisoner declared that she had purchased a drachm of strychnine for a man, who later presented her with two capsules to give her sister. She has firmly declined to tell who this man is, and the police are inclined to believe that he is but a figment of her imagination. It is known, however, that she had close acquaintances among young men of the town, and that her love of clothes and her extravagance led her into many escapades. Her male friends will be called upon to tell what they know of her, and of her relations with her sister.

A MYSTERY SOLVED

Body of B. F. Rapley Found in Napanee River.

The mystery about the disappearance last fall of B. F. Rapley, a traveller for the firm of Brophy, Parsons & Rodden, Ltd., corner of Victoria square and Craig street, has been partly solved by the finding of his body in the Napanee river, about two and a half miles below the town of Napanee on Wednesday. A despatch states that the body has been positively identified by the initials on a ring the man wore, by his cuff buttons, and the card case and order book found in his pockets. The body was badly decomposed.

Rapley left Montreal in October last and was last heard of on the 19th of the month, when his disappearance from the Campbell House was reported. His mother lived in Belleville. It is not known that he had any friends here. He was 24 years old.

OSTEOPATH TREATMENT

Is Not Medical, Says Judge Morson.

Toronto, March 23.—Judge Morson to-day quashed a police court conviction of Robert J. Henderson, an osteopath, for practicing medicine without registering. Judge Morson denounced the Ontario Medical Council detectives for falsely alleging they were ill to the doctor, and found that rubbing—the osteopath treatment—is not medical treatment.

NO TOLLS DUE

Milkman Unsuccessfully Sued by the Turnpike Trust.

The Court of Appeal reversed the judgment of the Superior Court on Wednesday, in the case of the Montreal Turnpike Trust against Hope.

Hope is a milkman from Bordeaux, who was accustomed to drive into Montreal by means of a private road which enabled him to avoid using the turnpike road and toll-gate until he was within the limits of the city of Montreal. Within the limits of the city and close to where the private road debouches into the highway, the Turnpike Trust maintains another toll-gate, at which Hope refused to pay tolls, claiming that he had not used the highway outside of the city limits and that within the city limits the Trust cannot levy tolls.

The action was to recover $12.20 alleged to be due for unpaid tolls.

The tolls had been removed from that part of the road where the toll-gate in question is located in virtue of an agreement between the Turnpike Trust and the City of Montreal, and in maintaining the action the Superior Court held that the agreement applied only to citizens of Montreal.

In unanimously reversing that judgment and dismissing the action Wednesday, the Court of Appeal held that as Hope did not use any part of the Turnpike Trustees' road, he could not be called upon to pay them any toll.

BABY'S BODY IN A TRUNK

Provincial Police Investigate Rumor From Nominingue.

Nominingue, March 22..—Detective Lapointe, of the Provincial Police, arrived here from Montreal, yesterday, to investigate the case of a new-born child found in a trunk, near the railway station, on Sunday evening. When the trunk was found and broken open, the babe was still alive, but died shortly afterwards. The whole affair is most mysterious.

TARIFF REFORM.

Grave Danger to Imperial Unity.

London, March 23.—Speaking to-day at a free trade demonstration, Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said he dreaded tariff reform in Imperial politics as much as home politics. It meant more duties within the Empire, and if duties were imposed which raised prices there would be an overwhelming demand that the Colonial Office here should have its say in colonial tariffs. That, Sir Edward said, would be the greatest danger they could have to Imperial unity.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARIES.

Toronto, March 22.—The total revenue of the Presbyterian Home Mission amounted, according to reports received at the annual meeting of the committee, which commenced this morning, to $208,000, which is about $51,000 in excess of last year's income. The committee decided unanimously to increase the salaries of all missionaries. The remuneration of the student missionaries is to be increased for the coming year by $1 per week, and that of approved married catechists is to be $700 and a house.

A BRAKEMAN KILLED.

Lennoxville, Que., March 26.—While coupling cars here this morning a Canadian Pacific Railway brakeman named Martel belonging to Montreal, was crushed to death.

BRADLEY IS FREE

End of His Trial for the Death of Bullman.

St. Catharines, Ont., March 23.—After being locked up for a little over three hours, the jury to-night returned a verdict acquitting William Bradley of the charge of murdering George Bullman, at Merriton on New Year's Day. Bradley was accordingly discharged.

Bullman died from a fractured skull alleged by the Crown to have been inflicted by William Bradley kicking him in the head during a fight that followed a quarrel between the two men while returning to Merriton on a street car after the Martin road race. The evidence to-day was strongly in favor of the prisoner. Several witnesses gave evidence as to Bradley's previous good character. W. H. Wilson, reeve of Merriton, said he thought from what he saw, that Bullman had been killed by falling from the car. Dr. Sheehan took away the effectiveness of the Crown's medical testimony by stating that there would have been an abrasion on Bullman's scalp had he been kicked on the head. He thought the injury to Bullman's skull might have been caused by the head coming in contact with something on the pavement or even with a flat surface. Dr. W. J. Macdonald agreed with Dr. Sheehan. This ended the evidence. Judge Falconbridge summing up was slightly in favor of a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

OUTRAGE IN COBALT

Chinaman Bound and Robbed in Broad Daylight.

Cobalt, Ont., March 22.—In close proximity to a crowd on Cobalt square hold-up men yesterday seized a Chinaman named Lee Sung, hurried him into a back lane, gagged him and took $105 and a gold watch and chain from him. Then they left him in a stable and got clear away. Hundreds of men were on the street only a few yards away. Lee Sung, with his arms still bound, proceeded to a compatriot's place of business and told his tale.

TAR DISTILLING

Plant to be Erected at Steelton, Ont.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., March 24.—The solicitor for the Lake Superior Corporation yesterday accepted the proposition of the town of Steelton in regard to the location on land of the company of the Dominion Tar Distilling Company. The assessment of the new concern will be annually $2,000 for the next ten years. The water supply and other minor concessions are in the arrangement. The plant at the outset will employ about 30 men.

THE OLD TALE

The Child Was A one and Burned to Death.

Tilbury, Ont., March 23.—Herbert Jubinville, the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Jubinville, Tilbury East, was burned to death this morning. The child was in his buggy, about four feet from the kitchen stove, and was playing with a ruler, having a string attached. It is supposed the string caught fire from the stove and then ignited the clothing and a quilt in the buggy. When the mother returned to the house after an absence of a few minutes at the barn the baby was dead, every stitch of clothing being burned from the body.

THE RUSSIAN DOUMA.

Some Rigorous Proceedings.

St. Petersburg, March 21.—Vladmir Purishkevich, vice-president of the Union of True Russians, who is threatened with a duel because of recent uncomplimentary references to a woman member of the Students' Council of St. Petersburg University, provoked another scene in the Douma to-day during a speech on the morals of the university.

Vice-President Volkonsky was forced to exclude successively six reactionary deputies, including Prof. Milukoff, leader of the Constitutional Democrats, before order was restored.

At a caucus to-night the Octobrists elected Alexander J. Kuemkoff, of Moscow, who was formerly leader of the Octobrist party, as their candidate for the presidency of the Douma, from which M. Khomyakolde resigned on Thursday. The Nationalists and Progressives are expected to rally to M. Guchkoff's support. An effort will be made to strengthen the Douma's position, and M. Guchkoff, who has a strong personality, is expected, if elected, to utilize in full the privileges conferred upon the president of the Douma of frequent audiences with the Emperor.

HOMESTEADS FOR ALL.

Alberta has Seven Hundred Thousand Acres for Willing Workers.

Winnipeg, March 21.—Thirty townships, comprising seven hundred thousand acres in northern Alberta, will be thrown open for homesteading on March 27. It is in the prairie district of the Peace River country. According to a report from the Alberta immigration office there is no better land in the west, the prairie counties being well supplied with water, coal and wood. The land will be opened for homesteads, but pre-emption will not be allowed. At the present time access to the country is not easy. The heart of the new territory is four hundred miles north of Edmonton. The C. N. R. is expected to be laid as far as Athabasca Landing in the fall, and the rest of the journey can then be made by water. Interest is centred largely in the Enthwistle district at present.

RAISING OF U. S. 'MAINE.'

Washington, D.C., March 23.—The raising of the United States battleship 'Maine' from Havana harbor is provided for in a bill passed by the House to-day. Under this measure the wreck can be exhumed to determine the manner of its destruction. The remains of the sailors dead that may be found will be interred in Arlington Cemetery.

A FIENDISH ACT.

Brantford, Ont., March 22.—Grace Church (Anglican) was found this morning to be filled with natural gas, and investigation showed the gas main had been broken, apparently with intent, just where it enters the cellar. It is believed this was done with the object of blowing up the building. A man whom the caretaker found in the basement yesterday afternoon, hiding behind the furnace, is being sought for by the police.

STOLE LETTERS.

Toronto, March 23.—Peter J. Truss, a post-office employee who was arrested on Sunday, charged with the theft of 380 letters belonging to the T. Eaton Company, was found guilty by a jury in the sessions this afternoon, and Judge Denton sentenced him to three years in Kingston penitentiary, the minimum sentence allowed by law.

Spring Medicine

Is

Needed Now, and the Best is Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which purifies, enriches and revitalizes the blood as no other does. 40,366 testimonials of cures, in two years. Get it today. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS

Government Expected to Soon Announce its Agreement.

Ottawa, March 24.—It is expected that there will be an announcement within a few days that the government has decided to ratify the Waterways Treaty, which has been in a state of suspense for a year. The treaty was negotiated primarily for the conservation of Niagara Falls, but included all international streams. In the United States Senate an amendment was made declaring that in the case of the St. Mary's River at the 'Soo' the existing rights of riparian owners in both countries should not be interfered with. Canada declined to accept this rider. The United States has met the objection of Canada by buying up all the land on the American side of the river and becoming itself the riparian owner. Assurances have been given which are satisfactory to Canada that the rights at this point will be always preserved. The treaty provides for the establishment of a permanent international commission of six with jurisdiction over international waters. It assigns to the United States 20,000 cubic feet per second of the waters of Niagara, and to Canada 36,000 f eet. In the west the waters of the Milk and St. Mary's rivers, between Saskatchewan and Montana, are to belong for power and irrigation purposes half to each country. There can be diversion of the waters of an international stream in either country until the plan has been sanctioned by the international commission.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL STRIKE

Returns Tabled in the House of Commons.

Ottawa, March 24.—The Hon. Mackenzie King on Wednesday tabled a big return dealing with the coal strikes in Nova Scotia, at Springhill, Sydney, and Inverness. The report shows that the most recent correspondence in reference to the strikes took place in January, when Mr. Duggan, in a letter, said that the output was normal. He likewise asserted that the strikers were endeavoring to intimidate the workers.

The report contains some correspondence which passed between the Hon. Mr. King and Mr. T. L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, in which the last named vigorously defends the strikers. The department still declines to intervene, on the ground that there would be no stability if appeals from the findings of the boards of conciliation were encouraged. The return contains the report of the finding of the board of conciliation as well as the special report on the situation which was prepared by Mr. F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labor.

TYPHOID IN SHERBROOKE

Second Case in Connection With Immigrant Train.

Sherbrooke, March 24.—The second case of typhoid in connection with an immigrant train which passed through here on Saturday, developed last night, and the little daughter of Mr. Charles Westgate is now suffering from fever in the Protestant Hospital. It will be remembered that David Laurie was taken off this train here suffering with fever and died a few hours later. The father of the child stated that water furnished them on board the 'Empress of Ireland' was bad. He will be held here for some time, and intends taking action against the C. P. R. for expenses while here.

A TORRID WAVE

Manitoba Has a Hot Time.

Glenboro, Man., March 23.—At 12 o'clock to-day the thermometers in town registered 105 degrees of heat.

Winnipeg, March 23.—It was reported from the Government observatory at St. John's College at 2 o'clock today that the temperature was 70 in the shade, and had been ranging from 90 to 100 in the sun during the day.

Winnipeg, March 23.—The people of Western Canada are greatly surprised at the present weather. To-day was like a day in July, hot and dry. Rivers are breaking up all over the country, nearly a month earlier than last year. Farmers are harrowing, ploughing and seeding, yet the land is so dry seed would not remain long in the ground if high winds should come. Old-timers are suspicious of conditions, and are holding back in the hopes of a change for cooler and wet weather. A year ago to-day there was a big snowstorm here.

CRESTON CASUALTY.

Railway Employees Careless the Verdict.

Nelson, B.C., March 23.—A coroner's jury at Creston, investigating the accident by which Ford and Campbell, two trainmen, lost their lives on the C.P.R. at McNeillie Siding, last Saturday, find that the derailment of the train was due to sand, mud and gravel spilled on the rails and 'carelessly left there by the company's employees, through their negligence,' and also that this 'section of the road being known to be particularly dangerous, sufficient watchmen were not employed to keep the track in safe condition.'

The jury twice examined the scene of the wreck, going from Creston by special train. On the first occasion, while returning, the train ran into a mud slide and was detained while the track was cleared. Donald Carson, the engineer, who was injured at the time of the accident in which Ford and Campbell were killed, has since died in the Cranbrook Hospital.

TO BEAUTIFY MONTREAL

Delegation From the City Waited Upon Sir Lomer Gouin.

Quebec, March 23—A delegation from Montreal waited on Sir Lomer Gouin this morning relative to the Metropolitan Parks Commission with the object of beautifying the city and district of Montreal. The Premier listened to the explanations given by the delegates, who explained that they were not asking the government to create a metropolitan parks commission, but merely asked for the appointment of a commission to study the project. The amount requested for the project is ten thousand dollars, and the petition contains the assurance that the city of Montreal will do its share.

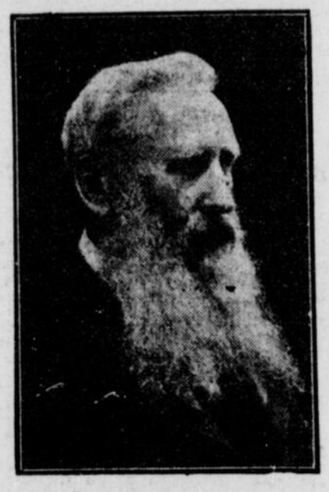
Although Sir Lomer seemed in favor of the project, he said he could give no definite assurance before he had consulted his colleagues in the legislature, and he advised the delegates to communicate with suburban towns adjoining Montreal to learn their views in the matter, when they might again communicate with the legislature.

LAYS DOWN THE PEN

Mr. Carroll Ryan, the Veteran Newspaper Writer, Succumbs to Pneumonia.

On the eve of Good Friday, Mr. Carroll Ryan, the veteran journalist and soldier, laid down the pen and answered the roll call after a ten days' siege of pleuro-pneumonia. For almost a week he had lain in the Homoeopathic Hospital, where every attention possible was given him; but, with the weight of seventy-one years of strenuous life against him and the infirmities that had gradually been creeping over his once stalwart frame he could not withstand the attack, and at six o'clock on Thursday evening he passed away.

Mr. Ryan was a well-known figure on the streets of Montreal, both on account of his patriarchal appearance and the genial manner in which he always greeted his numerous acquaintances. He was a widely read man, and kept abreast of the news of the world's doings, so that it was always a pleasure to converse with him on any subject of public interest, his grasp of which was usually comprehensive. His removal severs another link between the men and things of to-day, and the strenuous times of his early manhood, when he made his influence felt alike on the field of battle



THE LATE MR. CARROLL RYAN.

and in the field of literature. In youth he was a man of fine physical appearance and hardy, rugged constitution, which, perhaps, led him into daring adventures which, however, he came through safely, and in after life he was able to turn his varied experiences to good account in his journalistic career. His editorials appearing in all the papers with which he was connected were read with much interest and profit, as they contained considerable information in addition to the influence they were intended to exert in the right direction. He was a writer of poetry as well as of prose, and published two or three volumes of verse that were widely circulated and appreciated.

In 1870 Mr. Ryan married Miss Mary A. McIvor, of Ottawa. Since her death, four years ago, he has lived at 55 Beaver Hall Hill, practically retired, though writing occasionally articles for the papers with which he kept up a connection. He is survived by three sons, Messrs. Percy C. Ryan, advocate, of this city; Alonzo Ryan, artist, and Adrian V. Ryan, of Cobalt; and one daughter, Miss Ruth Ryan.

Mr. Ryan took a deep interest in Masonic matters. He was for years a member of Antiquity Lodge, A.F. & A.M., and also of Mount Horeb Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons, in both of which he held high offices. In 1907 he was elected grand superintendent for the Montreal district, and filled the office in spite of his years with much satisfaction to the brethren.

Amongst Mr. Ryan's best known published works are: 'Songs of a Wanderer,' Oscar, and other poems,' and 'Poems, songs and ballads,' which appeared in 1900. He was a writer for the 'Witness' for a period of thirty-five years, his connection with this paper commencing with Ottawa parliamentary correspondence, and up to the time of his last illness he was a contributor to the editorial columns. He was also for a time editor of the 'Jewish Times,' and also acted in that capacity for the 'True Witness.'

The late Carroll Ryan was born in Toronto on February 3rd, 1839. He was the youngest son of Thomas Ryan, of Odrone, Ireland, who came to Canada in 1818. When the Crimean War broke out there were many German, Polish and Hungarian refugees in this country and the United States, most of them inspired with intense hatred of Russia, who offered to raise a regiment for service in the Crimea. The offer was accepted, and Colonel Bowles, a distinguished officer, who had seen active service in India, was appointed to the command of the corps, which was named the 3rd Jagers, British-German Legion. Most of the 500 men who composed the regiment were, like the officers, revolutionary refugees, and a more desperate body of men could scarcely have been collected together. Besides Col. Bowles the only other British officer was Lieutenant Daly, of Toronto. From Quebec, where they assembled, they were drafted to Spithead, Portsmouth, Eng. Among the Montrealers who went with them were Leon Gosselin, son of the late Judge Gosselin, and Johnny Warwick, a famous pugilist of those days.

Carroll Ryan at Toronto joined them with Count Pilsudski, who was given a captaincy. Mr. Ryan was transferred to the Turkish contingent, and proceeded to Scutari, where he joined the command of Lieut.-Col. Lovelace, of Montreal. It was not until 1857 that the contingent was disbanded and Mr. Ryan returned to Canada.

He published his first book at Hamilton in September, 1857, and had his first newspaper experience about that time on the Hamilton 'Times.' Subsequently he served with the 100th Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment at Gibraltar and Malta. Returning in 1866, he left the service to assume the editorship of the 'Volunteer Review,' at Ottawa. For twenty-five years, beginning with the first Federal Parliament in 1867, he was a member of the Press Gallery of the House of Commons. In 1882 he was elected president of the Gallery. In 1880 he became editor of the Ottawa 'Free Press.' He was acting A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Selby Smyth, retiring with the rank of captain in 1878. Since 1889 he has resided with his family in Montreal.

During the years he spent in the Capital, Mr. Ryan was captain of No. 7 Battery of the Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery. Having been detailed by Lieut.-Col. James Egleson, then commanding the brigade, he built the battery and placed in position the guns, which still stand on Nepean Point, overhanging the Ottawa river.

In the general election of 1882 the late Mr. Ryan, who was a staunch Liberal, took an active part on the platform, addressing public meetings every night for several weeks. After the election was over the Liberals of Ottawa held a public meeting, at which he was presented with a gold watch and chain for services to the party in the campaign.

Following is the opening poem in Mr. Ryan's book, 'Poems, songs and ballads':

MY SONG.

To understand the song I sing
You must know grief like mine,
And out of love's immortal spring
Drink life's divinest wine.
Ah, you must love, and lose, and learn
What these alone can tell,
When thoughts of flame transcendent burn,
Like bolts, when angels fell.

O, you must know what 'tis to stand
Alone 'mid boundless night,
To search in darkness for a hand
To guide your way aright,
Yet find it not; to hear no sound
No promise in the gloom—
A spirit in a void profound—
The universe a tomb.

If, having swooned upon the shore
Of time, and tasted death,
You wander back to life once more
And feel returning breath,
While memory recalls the strain,
Triumphant, sweet and strong,
That came with death, that ended pain,
You'll understand my song.

A large number of citizens paid their last respects to the remains of the late Mr. Carroll Ryan, the veteran journalist, on Saturday afternoon, by attending the funeral, which took place from the Masonic Temple, Dorchester street, to the Mount Royal Cemetery. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Barnes, pastor emeritus of the Church of the Messiah, and the brethren of Lodge of Antiquity No. 1, A.F. & A.M., and of Mount Horeb Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, were prominent among those present in the quarters of Royal Victoria Lodge, where the last rites were performed. The floral tributes were very handsome. In compliance with the wishes of the deceased the remains were cremated.

The chief mourners present were tow of the sons of the deceased, Messrs. Percy C. Ryan, advocate, and Alonza Ryan, artist, and Miss Ruth Ryan, the daughter. A prominent figure and a truly sorrowing friend was the Rev. George Mahfouz, of the Greek Orthodox Chuch, who had known the late Mr. Ryan intimately for a considerable time.

THE SOCKEYE SALMON

United States Law Hastening its Extermination in British Columbia Waters.

Victoria, B.C., March 24.—That it is useless for Canada to protect her sockeye salmon by the enactment and enforcement of fisheries regulations so long as the American laws are botn inadequate to the situation and unenforced, is the opinion of Mr. John Pease Babcock, the Deputy Commissioner, the expert of the British Columbia Department of Fisheries, expressed in his annual report issued yesterday. Mr. Babcock holds that if the American laws for the protection of salmon are to continue the veriest farce, it would be just as well for Canada to wipe all her enforced and practical legislation from the statute book and permit her own citizens to get all they can in the big fisheries grab game before the salmon are exterminated.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY

Englishman in Dundas Gets Seven Years.

Hamilton, Ont., March 24.—William Gilbert Nash was sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary for seven years this morning on a charge of bigamy. Nash pleaded guilty before the magistrate to marrying two wives. His first wife was Margaret Windsor, whom he married in England in 1902, and deserted three months later. Nash came to Canada, and in November last year married Clara Brown, of Dundas. Recently wife No. 2 found in her husband's clothes a letter from wife No. 1 asging for support, and an investigation by Provincial Detective Millar brought out the fact that Nash was married twice.

WIRELESS ON THE LAKES.

Windsor, Ont., March 24.—The wireless telegraph is expected to play an important part in lake marine service this season. A large number of boats are being equipped with machines, and with numerous shore stations, and but few points on the Great Lakes will be out of the zone of communication. One wireless company has planned to install a big tower and station on Isle Royale, one of the principal danger points in Lake Superior, and with the station to be erected by the Canadian Government at Port Arthur, the largest lake in the chain will be thoroughly covered.

FATAL RIOTING.

Pashawar, British India March 23.—Serious rioting occurred here on Monday through the holding of the Hindoo and Mohammedan religious festivals at the same time. The conflicts were renewed on Tuesday, and much looting was indulged in. Altogether seven persons were killed and 38 injured. Troops now occupy the city.

COMING BACK.

Boston, Mass., March 25.—A considerable movement of French-Canadians employed in New England industrial centres to Canada during the next few months is indicated by the reports of transportation agencies and by despatches from Ottawa and Montreal. The Canadian Government officers, who have colonization agents at work among former Canadians in New England, state that the bulk of the repatriation movement is directed towards the new provinces in the Northwest, where free lands and other special inducements are offered to responsible settlers.

WELDON WEAVER STILL ALIVE.

Woodstock, Ont., March 22.—For the past several weeks the friends in Blandford of Weldon Weaver, a young farmer, who went West several months ago, have been mourning him as dead. He was supposed to have been killed by an electric shock. A letter received from him in Vancouver yesterday states that a man named Leo. Weaver was killed there, but he himself is alive and well.

ELK LAKE FIRE.

Elk Lake, Ont., March 23.—After a most searching inquiry on the part of Coroner Johnston and a jury, an open verdict was returned in he case of the big fire of Tuesday last. It was shown that the fire originated at a point between the stores of Chemandy Brothers and the Elk Lake Supply Company. No evidence, however, was obtainable how the fire started. A large number of witnesses were examined, the inquiry occupying nearly twenty-four hours.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., March 23.—Sheriff McCann, of Bangor, Me., who has been in the 'Soo' for several days, yesterday arrested an Italian, Guiseppi Steffani, on a charge of murder committed in Brockville, Me., two years ago. McCann was assisted by a provincial constable named Flannigan, and Chief of Police Downey.

JEWS GOING FARMING.

Party of 45 Leave Montreal for the North-West.

On Thursday night there left Montreal for the North-West, forty-five Jews, including men women and children, who are going out to take up farming.

To some this may seem strange, though why is hard to say, except that the Jew is so commonly associated with life in the cities, and his activities with the marts of trade, that it seems never to have entered into the minds of people to consider him as an agriculturist. Yet, guided by those who take an interest in his welfare in this country, and who know his capabilities, the Jew's attention has been, and is being turned to agriculture as a field for his endeavor, his business acumen, and unquestioned ability and adaptability, and, as has been the case with most things he has attempted, he has made good.

The little party which travelled is composed of Russian and Roumanian Jews, recently arrived in this country. They are destined for the Trochu Valley district, north-east of Calgary where homesteads are awaiting them. They have all been farmers in the country from which they came, although the farming there is of an antiquated variety; and they all have a certain amount of money—sufficient to give themselves a start. They are going under the auspices of the Jewish Colonization Society; and that they may be able to save as much as possible of their little capital so as to have something with which to start life in the new district, that society, in addition to arranging for their homesteads, has advanced them their transportation, amounting in all to about $800. They have all given their notes for the amount thus loaned, and will pay back when they can. Both the men and women of the party are strong and capable looking, and if the success of their fellows who have gone to the west and taken up farms is any criterion, they are destined to become an important asset to the community to which they are going to live.

The Canadian branch of the Jewish Colonization Society is making an active effort to divert all future Jewish immigration from the cities in Canada to the country. Those who have come and settled in the cities are not being made the subject of any particular missionary work in this regard, although assistance is being rendered to all who wish to better their condition by going on the land. The society, however, is doing an excellent work in inducing new arrivals to pass on, and take up the government homesteads which are still to be had in great number in the North-West.

Mr. M. B. Davis, of the Imperial Tobacco Company is the president of the Canadian branch; Mr. Lyon Cohen is the treasurer; Mr. S. W. Jacobs, K.C., is the honorary secretary, and Mr. Max Heppner is the superintendent. The latter gentleman, Mr. Heppner, is perhaps the most active of the officers, as he has under his personal supervision all the colonies of Jews at present existing in Canada —that is, the farming colonies. It is his duty to visit periodically the colonies, and report to the society their progress, with any recommendations he may see fit to make as to better means of handling the placing, and assistance of the immigrants. Mr. Heppner is something of a photographer, and in a three months' trip late last fall, when he visited all the colonies, he was able to get very interesting views of what he saw, some of which are published herewith.

To a 'Witness' reporter Mr. Heppner gave some facts regarding the Jew as an agriculturist, and what he is doing in that line in Canada at the present time, which to many will be a revelation. The most interesting and outstanding of the general facts is the following: That the Jewish farmers of the West last fall harvested 350,000 bushels of grain. Of this, 190,000 bushels were harvested in one community in which there are only 165 farmers. This is a remarkable showing when it is considered that the majority of the Jewish farmers have only been on the land a year or so, and none of them have been farming more than five or six years.

The report which Mr. Heppner made to the society following his trip of last fall, contained the following statement: 'The extensive tour which I made during the past three months has proven that the Jew is participating with success in Canada's agricultural life, and that the threshing machine on the Western plain is being fed by the products of Jewish toil. Thousands of acres of Canadian soil are under cultivation by Jewish people.'

To what an extent this is true is shown by the following table, which gives the names of the various colonies, the number of farms in them, the number of people, and the number of acres under cultivation:

Province of Manitoba: Bender, 36 farms, 102 people, 5,760 acres under cultivation; Springfield, near Winnipeg, 80 farms, 400 people, 1,200 acres; scattered farmers (individual), 15 farms, 50 people, 2,400 acres.

Province of Saskatchewan: Wapella, 13 farms, 51 people, 3,760 acres; Oxbow 11 farms, 63 people, 4,213 acres; Hirsch, 34 farms, 265 people, 8,800 acres; New Herman, 34 farms, 58 people, 6,240 acres; North Qu'Appelle (Lipton), 166 farms, 530 people, 28,166 acres; South of Morse, 7 farms, 20 people 2,240 acres; Edenbridge, 25 farms, 74 people, 4,000 acres; individual farmers, 25 farms, 125 people, 4,800 acres.

Alberta: Trochu Valley, 100 farms, 259 people, 19,680 acres; individual, 25 farms, 125 people 4,000 acres.

This is not all, however. A number of Jewish immigrants have been settled in Ontario and Quebec. The figures are: Quebec, 30 farms, 450 people, 9,500 acres. Ontario, 50 farms, 275 people, 5,000 acres.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, these farmers are principally engaged in grain raising. Near Winnipeg, and in Ontario and Quebec they are principally engaged in dairying and truck raising.

The association, besides assisting the immigrants to settle, helps them by loaning money to those who need it, and are found to be deserving of assistance. They give assistance of this kind up to $2,000 and $3,000. They charge a small interest, where the farmer is able to pay it, but this interest is often rebated when the principal is repaid, and sometimes, in fact, nothing is said about interest whatever.

The restriction placed on the lending of money thus, that is, as to who shall be considered deserving, is significant. It specifies that 'only those who have been on the land at least a year and have invested $500. In addition to proving that they are desirous of continuing as farmers,' can be loaned money.

Mr. Heppner says that from now on the society will be continuously engaged in sending these people out to farms in one or the other of the communities. To facilitate matters, it is proposed to open an immigration information office at Winnipeg for Jewish people newly arrived.

A man prominent in the Jewish community of the city made the statement on Thursday that the recent developments in Russia are likely to result in a greatly increased immigration of Jews to Canada. Reports from Russia state that the Jews are being driven out of the country in hundreds.

'This,' said the gentleman in question, 'accompanied by the fact that the Russian Government has just removed the heavy passport charges which were levied on Jewish emigrants, will undoubtedly result in a considerable movement, much of which will be in the direction of Canada.'



INTERIOR OF A JEWISH FARMHOUSE.

This shows the home of Jacob Gordon, at Bender Hamlet, Manitoba, 56 miles north of Winnipeg. Mr. Gordon arrived in the West six years ago with nothing. He now owns his house and farm and is prosperous.



THRESHING WHEAT ON A JEWISH FARM.

This shows a threshing scene on th e farm of Mr. Cohen, north of Lipton. The field shown in the picture produc ed 41 bushels to the acre of No. 1 hard. Mr. Cohen has been farming since 190 2.

IMPROVING PRINCE RUPERT.

Extension of Road Along the Shore Well Under Way.

Mr. W. C. Mehan, the general superintendent of the mountain division of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, since his arrival at Prince Rupert has planned many changes and improvements in the docks and warehouses that will greatly facilitate the handling of freight at that point.

Work on the three and a half mile extension of the road along the shore to the eastern end of the townsite, where the Provincial Government reserves are situated, is well under way. The first section from the G. T. P. wharf to beyond McBride street is almost completed and Mr. Sol Cameron, the contractor, has engineers at work on the ground at the foot of McBride street, where the new government wharf is to be erected.

It was claimed that the heavy blasting necessary to build the grade in this vicinity would seriously interfere with the concrete piles of the wharf and the building of the wharf was delayed on this account, but Mr. Cameron, who has just arrived from Victoria, says the work will be commenced at once and the structure rushed to completion. Merchants and business men are impatiently waiting for this work to be completed, as the accommodation on the G. T. P. wharf is taxed to its utmost, and so crowded that teams have to wait their turn before being able to load.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

The Premier's Plan for Limiting the Lords' Power Over Money Bills.

London, March 21. — Mr. Asquith gave notice in the House of Commons to-night of three resolutions bearing on the House of Lords.

The first declares that it is expedient that the House of Lords be disabled by law from rejecting or amending a money bill, but that any such limitation shall not be taken to diminish or qualify the existing rights of the House of Commons.

The second declares that it is expedient that the powers of the House of Lords over bills other than money bills be restricted by law so that any such bill which has passed the House of Commons in their successive sessions and has been rejected by the House of Lords in each of these sessions, shall become a law without consent of the House of Lords, on royal assent being declared, provided that at least two years have elapsed between the first introduction of the bill in the Commons and the date it passed the Commons for the third reading.

London, March 24.—John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, says emphatically notwithstanding his interview with Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whom he visited at the latter's own request, that his position is absolutely unchanged.

The Liberals, nevertheless, have confidence that the negotiations, which are still on, will end in Mr. Redmond supporting the Government, or that, any way, he will allow the 1909 budget to pass the House of Commons without opposition.

One ministerial newspaper quotes a member of the Government as saying that the passage of the Budget is practically assured.

SNUB FOR MR. MARTIN.

London, March 21.—To-night, in the House of Commons, on the Consolidation Bill, Mr. Joseph Martin drew attention to the recent action of Earl Grey in taking an active and decided part in Canadian politics. Mr. Martin was satisfied that Earl Grey was not misreported, as he had been informed, and quoted the 'Times'' reports of Earl Grey's speeches on the naval question at Regina and on which there had been a heated discussion in three camps in Canada. This was the first instance of a governor-general expressing an opinion on a debated question. The Speaker here reminded Mr. Martin that no money was taken in the bill for the salary of the governor-general. Mr. Martin said he was trying to point out that the Colonial Secretary had not done his duty by allowing such conduct on the part of a governor-general. The salary for the Colonial Secretary was included in the bill. This speech had led to much discussion in the Canadian press. The people of Canada, of course, had not control over the governor-general.

The Speaker, again interposing, said Mr. Martin as a member had a great deal to say about the governor-general, but little about the Colonial Secretary. He was using the latter as a shield to attack the governor-general, which he was not entitled to do by the forms of the House. (Hear, hear.) If he meant to attack the Colonial Secretary, let him do so.

Mr. Martin said he did attack the Colonial Secretary in part on the jurisdiction of the Colonial Secretary. There were precedents for government action. There was the Canadian precedent for the recall of a governor-general.

Colonel Seely said that although the hon. member represented St. Pancras, he did not represent the people of Canada. The speech referred to was not fully reported, but, knowing the feeling in Canada and the popularity of the governor-general, he could confidently say that Earl Grey had said nothing to forfeit in any degree whatever the confidence of the Canadian people. (Hear, hear.)

This closes the incident.

REFORMING THE PEERS

Hereditary Principle Ought Not to Prevail.

London, March 21. — Lord Rosebery's reform resolutions came up in the House of Lords tonight. The two first were agreed to without division. These declare that a second chamber is not merely an integral part of the British Constitution, but is necessary to the wellbeing of the State and the balance of Parliament, and that a second chamber can best be obtained by reforming and reconstituting the House of Lords.

London, March 22.—The House of Lords to-day, by the vote of 175 to 17, passed the third and last of the resolutions introduced by Lord Rosebery in furtherance of his programme for the reformation of the Upper Chamber.

The resolution declared that a necessary preliminary to the reform and reconstruction of the Chamber, as provided in the first and second resolutions, already agreed to, was the acceptance of the principle that the possession of a peerage in itself should no longer afford the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords.

BOSTON CANADIAN CLUB

Mr. R. L. Borden Speaks on Canada and the Empire.

Boston, Mass., March 23.—That the task which confronted Washington and Hamilton in the construction days following 1784 was not unlike that which now confronts the statesmen of the British Empire was the declaration made to-night by Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative party of Canada, and member of Parliament for Halifax. Mr. Borden was speaking before the Boston Canadian Club. He reminded his hearers that the British Empire, as at present constituted, is of very recent development. It was not until after 1840 that real development began in its constitutional relations. Mr. Borden advocated an adequate celebration in a few years of a century of peace between Great Britain and the United States. He declared that 'Canada is inseparably united to the great Empire which owes a proud allegiance to King Edward the peacemaker, but is also in many ways closely associated with 'this glorious Republic.'

In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Borden, a number of state officials, presidents of several Canadian clubs of Canada and prominent former British citizens, were guests of the club, as also Governor Weeks, of Connecticut, and Governor Quimby, of New Hampshire. Dr. Neil McPhatter, president of the Canadian Club of New York, welcomed Mr. Borden in behalf of the Canadian clubs of the United States, and Lieut.-Gov. Frothingham, of Massachusetts, also expressed his pleasure that Mr. Borden had been able to visit the city.

DEAF MUTE WALKED ON THE TRACK.

Sawyerville, Que., March 24.—H. Defausse, a deaf mute, was struck by a Maine Central Railway train near here yesterday, and had his leg cut off and one arm broken. He was walking on the track.

WORSE THAN RUSSIA

New York Rogues' Gallery System Stigmatized.

New York, March 21.—Mayor Gaynor took his first step toward reforming the Rogues' Gallery. His activities as Judge Gaynor, previous to election, in the case of George Duff, the Brooklyn boy who he declared was a victim of police prosecution, and whose picture he had removed from the gallery, brought him prominently before the public at the time, but after he assumed office other matters have hitherto taken precedence. To-day, however, the subject was brought forcibly back to the mayor's attention.

'It is incredible that such things can exist in a free country,' he burst out when informed that an innocent man had been arrested, held over night without permission to communicate with his family, and then lined up the next morning at headquarters with the day's grist of crooks, to be photographed and measured. 'We no longer hear of such things in Russia,' he continued, 'a country of which we speak in terms of reproach; but this has gone on so long here that the American people don't seem to care anything about it any more.'

The man arrested, photographed and subsequently discharged in police court because there was no evidence against him, is a parishioner of Holy Trinity Church. He was charged with extortion.

The Rev. James V. Challers, rector of the church, appeared in his behalf to-day before the mayor. After the hearing the mayor announced that he intended to take up reforms in the Rogues' Gallery forthwith.

New York, March 23. — Commissioner Baker, of the New York police, announced that in compliance with Mayor Gaynor's letter he has ordered that hereafter no prisoner be measured or photographed for the Rogues' Gallery unless he has been tried and convicted, or has pleaded guilty to the commission of a crime.

DRINK'S DOINGS

Fearful Fight in a Railway Train.

Wilmington, Delaware, March 23.—Three men were killed on a northbound Baltimore & Ohio Railway train this afternon in a fight which began at Newark, Del., and ended in a desperate battle between the police, aided by the firemen and citizens, and a murderer at the Delaware Avenue station here, following the arrival of the train at 5.17 o'clock. Several were wounded.

The dead are: O. E. Welman, aged 40 years, of Philadelphia, conductor of the train; Samuel Williams, aged 50 years, colored, Pullman porter, whose home is said to have been in Jersey City; J. H. Bethea, aged 40 years, of Dillon, S.C.

The injured are: John O. Wiley, aged 40 years, a park guard, of Wilmington, Del., shot in the hand and leg; Mathew Haley, a citizen of Wilmington, shot in the leg.

Others were grazed by flying bullets.

The tragedy was the result of an altercation between Bethea, who was a passenger, and Williams, porter on the Pullman. The car was bound from Washington to Jersey City. Bethea, who had been drinking heavily, shot the porter through the heart, killing him instantly. When Conductor Wellman saw the porter and ran up, Bethea fired a second shot into the colored man's body. Then, without a word he shot Wellman through the heart.

Before the passengers could interfere, the murderer barricaded himself in the toilet room of the Pullman car, and threatened to kill the first person who approached. Meanwhile, the train reached Wilmington. When it came into the station, a hurry call was sent to the police station. A squad of patrolmen, headed by Police Captains Kane and Evans, and reinforced by park guards and a posse of citizens and trainmen, ran to the scene.

The police called Bethea to surrender. As an answer he opened the door of the toilet room a short distance and opened fire from an automatic revolver. Police Chief Black, who also rushed to the station, dodged behind an express package on the train floor just in time to escape several bullets. Bethea is believed to have had at least a hundred rounds of ammunition, for he succeeded in holding the posse at bay, and also held up the train from 5.17 until 6.35. During this time many shots were fired on both sides, until finally all the windows of the car were riddled. Travel over the Baltimore & Ohio Railway was also tied up.

When the battle had lasted about an hour the police realized that they would be unable to drive the man from cover. A call was sent to a local fire company nearby. The firemen responded with their engines. Attaching a high pressure hose to a fire plug the firemen, barricaded behind trucks and boards, played a stream upon the windows of the toilet room.

The desperado fired a number of shots at the firemen, but they were not injured. Subsequently Bethea, drenched with water, staggered to the platform, and the police once more called upon him to surrender. His reply was several shots. Several of the policemen had armed themselves with shotguns, and just as Bethea fired the last shot, Police Captain Evans fired a load of shot into his face.

Notwithstanding this injury he kept on firing. Patrolman Boughman opened fire with a revolver and struck Bethea in the right arm. The desperado tried to fire again, but Sergeant Kelleher opened fire, and also managed to spring upon Bethea. When the police took hold of him he fell dead in the arms of a patrolman.

Wiley, the park guard, and Haley are not seriously injured. They were both struck by stray bullets fired by Bethea.

A tragic incident of the affair was that when Williams, the porter, was shot, he fell into a seat in the car. All through the battle the dead porter sat with the appearance of one looking from the window.

Bethea was well-dressed. While it was believed by some of the passengers, who fled when the train reached Wilmington, that the desperado was insane, other passengers said he appeared to be sane, except that he had been drinking.

THE MURDERER.

Dillon, S.C., March 23.—John Henry Bethea, who to-day killed two men on a Baltimore & Ohio train and was afterwards himself killed, was a well-to-do contractor of this place, and a member of a prominent South Carolina family. He left here on Monday for Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, where he had planned to have an operation performed in the hope of being cured of a disease which had troubled him for a long time. When he left here he seemed perfectly rational. It is thought by those who knew him here that brooding over his physical trouble caused him to become unbalanced mentally. Bethea was about 40 years old and was unmarried. He is survived by one brother, a merchant, at Little Rock, S.C.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Mr. W. K. McNaught, M. P. P., speaking at a meeting of the North Toronto Conservative Association, said he thought there was a need of a second provincial chamber. 'On account of the one-house system,' he said, 'no bills are properly attended to. The one-house has not time to digest the bills placed before it. Then some of the bills are so badly gotten up that they need a lot of reading through to get at the actual purport.'

All the Cobalt ore-stealing cases have been traversed from the present sessions to the sessions opening in Toronto on May 14.

According to a despatch from New York, Toronto University has been asked to submit the names of students qualified to take positions on the aforestation staff of an American railway. Already several Toronto men have received appointments of this nature and their work has been of such a highly satisfactory character that more from the same source are eagerly sought.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church opened in London, Ont., Wednesday, and was attended by nearly three hundred delegates. The treasurer reported receipts of $23,612, and disbursements of $22,360, leaving a balance on hand of $1271. The estimates drafted for the ensuing year amount to $24,318. The life membership secretary, Miss Margaret Gardiner, showed that during the year seventy-five new life members had been added since the first of April, 1909. The secretary of the 'Pioneer' reported that the receipts had been $2,245, and the disbursements $2,205, leaving a balance on hand of $39.

The dead body of Ellen Sheehan, who escaped from the Mimico Asylum on December 14, 1909, has been found in a small piece of bush land on the lake front. Dr. Bell made an examination of the body, but found no marks of possible foul play. Apparently the woman had been wandering for some time and died of starvation and exposure. She had been an inmate of the asylum for the last 17 years.

A Beamsville despatch states that a fruit land boom is now on in the vineland section of the Niagara peninsula. The soil is the genuine peach-growing kind, and the section is better adapted for growing this fruit than perhaps anywhere else in the peninsula. The advent of the Dunnville, Wellandport, and Beamsville electric railway to St. Catharines and the building of the new G.T.R. station there have completely taken speculators by storm. All the way from $500 to $1,000 an acre is being paid for land that seven years ago would not bring over $200.

About two months ago Hugh Doyle, a stenciller at Booth's Mills, Ottawa, wrote on the end of a roll of paper: 'If any pretty young lady, wishing to marry, sees this, kindly communicate with Mr. Hugh Doyle, Booth's Mills, Ottawa, Canada.' The paper was sold to the 'Star,' London, Eng., the editor of which printed the message. The consequence has been that Doyle has received over 50 replies, many of course not being of a serious nature.

At London, Judge Elliott, giving decision in the appeal case of F. S. Onn, fish dealer, has ruled that a cottontail rabbit is not a hare. Game Warden J. Turner laid the information under the Ontario Game Laws, and Police Magistrate Love convicted Onn of violating the laws, fining him $1. In commenting on the case, Judge Elliott said that had he been presiding at the first hearing of the case he would have dismissed the charge.

David Mitchell, of Hamilton, has died from the effects of burns received when his apartments were badly damaged by fire. When the firemen arrived they found Mitchell lying on a mattress, which was ablaze. He was hurried to the hospital, where he died a few hours later.

In his annual report, the provincial Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines states that 78,000 acres of agricultural land were sold for $128,154. Speaking of the efforts to attract settlers to Northern Ontario, the report says: 'The region lying north of Lake Temiskaming has continued to attract the largest number of settlers. The land is known to be good. It has been demonstrated beyond question that grains and roots of all varieties can be successfully grown there. The country is being opened up by the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, and colonization roads are being built in various directions. Labor has been in demand and good wages paid. During the year a number of townships were opened for settlement along the Transcontinental and many settlers have gone in. The additional surveys made recently afford additional evidence that the statements concerning the agricultural possibilities of that great territory were, if anything, too moderate. The recent gold discoveries at Porcupine have given an added interest to that region, and as soon as the spring opens there will be a great influx of population. The Department has endeavored to make certain that only land capable of cultivation is being taken up and that settlers prosecute their improvements in compliance with the law and regulations. Lands are inspected upon application being made, and if they are not suitable for agriculture they are not sold. Careful and systematic inspection of sold and located lands is made in order to see that parties are in residence and prosecuting their settlement duties in a satisfactory manner. If they fail to do so they are immediately warned to go into actual residence within a certain period and failure to do this entails forfeiture of their claim.

Athol George Robertson, Milton W. Delhorbe, and Joseph W. Gurofsky, all interested in the Canadian Eatables, Limited, have been committed for trial at Toronto, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud in connection with the company. The allegation is that the men obtained money by publishing a prospectus of the company which contained false statements. The company was alleged to be owners of land in Manitoulin, whereas the evidence was that there was merely an option on the property.

The discovery of a box of pills in a cupboard on Tuesday was responsible for the death of Edith, the five-year-old child of James Scholes, of Windsor. The child took half the box, and died from convulsions in half an hour. The mother was in hospital, and could not be told of her daughter's death.

An out-of-the-way case has been decided at Hamilton, when Mrs. Sarah Fowell got a verdict against the Grafton Clothing Company for $800 for the loss of an eye. The company gave away small rifles with clothes. A boy who obtained one of the rifles was firing it off on the street and one of the bullets pierced Mrs. Fowell's eye. She sued the company on the ground of negligence in placing a weapon in the hands of a minor.

A fatal accident happened to William Galloway, a farmer on Madoc township. He was riding in a sleigh when the conveyance struck a pitch hole. The jar threw Galloway out on his head, his neck being broken in the fall.

Alexander St. Jacques, of Gracefield, owes his life to his Scotch collie. St. Jacques was driving home from town with a team of horses. When in the centre of the Gatineau river the ice broke, and team, sleigh and all went into the river. The swift current dragged the horses and sleigh beneath the ice. St. Jacques was just going under when his big Scotch collie leaped into the icy waters, and, catching his master by the collar, kept him above water until his cries for help attracted men on the shore, and the dog and man were rescued by the aid of ropes and planks. The team was drowned.

An identification bureau for criminals will shortly be established by the Dominion Government in connection with the Dominion police branch of the Department of Justice. The finger print system is to be adopted.

A decidedly mean trick was played by Samuel H. Buck, who was sentenced to six months, on Wednesday, at Toronto, for attempting to defraud the post office of $200, which he claimed had been extracted from a registered letter being transmitted through the mails to a brother in the Old Country. Buck confessed that he had not put the money in the letter. He said he had taken this means of leading his brother, to whom he owed the $200, to believe he wanted to pay the money back and that the investigating of the matter would give him sufficient time to get the money.

An accident occurred a few miles northwest of Teeswater, on Tuesday, by which three women lost their lives. Mrs. James Semple, her two daughters, and Mrs. Elliott, who was visiting Mrs. Semple, from England, were boating on the river running through Mr. Semple's farm, when the boat overturned, and Mrs. Semple, Miss C. Semple and Mrs. Elliot were drowned.

QUEBEC.

At the monthly meeting of the City Council held at Sherbrooke, a petition was read from the clergy asking that the city order all places where intoxicating liquor can be had to close down at seven o'clock on Saturdays and remain closed until Monday morning. The matter was referred to the Police Committee.

The City of Hull, which has long fought for a mail delivery, was Wednesday notified by the government that it would be impossible to establish free mail delivery there until the street names are revised and houses properly numbered.

Thrilling scenes were witnessed at a fire in the sporting goods store of Mr. Ed. Hogan, situated at the corner of St. John and St. Augustin street, Quebec. A woman living on the top story, detecting the fire and unable to fight her way through the dense smoke, got out of the window on the roof in scanty attire, and, hanging from a ventilator, was about to jump, but on the advice of a constable and his encouraging words she remained suspended from the lofty height until the firemen arrived and she was taken down by the ladder. Had she jumped she would either have killed herself or sustained very serious injuries.

Mr. Pugsley and Mr. Lemieux have the Council of the Quebec Board of accepted an invitation to dinner by Trade.

Flora Chivari, a young woman, arrested at Pearl Lake on a charge of causing the death of her child, and committed for trial at the next term of the Criminal Court, asked for a speedy trial at Quebec on Wednesday and when this was granted pleaded guilty. She was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A by-law to borrow $122,000 for the purpose of improving the light plant, and other purposes, at Coaticook, has been carried by 154 to 40.

A deputation of the provincial Trades and Labor Council on Wednesday, presented a petition to the Premier, asking for changes in the laws in the interests of the workingmen. The petition asks for the abolition of the property qualification in municipal elections, for the protection of workmen's salaries in connection with the insolvency law, for more thorough sanitary inspection in factories and workshops, and for amendments regarding the employment of children, and the reduction of hours. The Premier promised that the matter would receive the careful attention of the Government.

In the report of the Quebec Council of Public Health, it is pointed out that many of the schools, colleges, and convents lack proper ventilation. Better hygienic conditions are required in the rural towns and villages. It is certain, declares the report, that as towns increase in population the need of better sanitary measures is felt. It is, therefore, recommended that each village or town should prepare a plan for its streets and provide for a sufficient number of public parks. Hygienic houses is a matter which is receiving attention in other countries, and such a matter should not be left in the hands of speculators. It is evident, the report, declares, that the regulations of the provincial board cannot be expected to reach every individual, and, therefore, local committees are suggested for the providing of whatever safeguards are thought advisable. It is remarked that density of population should not be permitted to attain the height it has reached in the larger towns, and in that regard certain reforms are suggested.

There are, in the province of Quebec, according to a directory issued by the Department of Agriculture, and brought up to January 1 last, 575 butter factories, 1,316 cheese factories, 679 combined butter and cheese factories, and 56 station, where the milk is gathered and the cream separated for use in the butter factories, and sometimes of late for export. The dairy industry, therefore, keeps 2,626 establishments employed during the milk season. Beauce, so far as numbers are concerned, leads among the counties with 16 butter, 169 cheese, and 27 combined factories, and one skimming station.

WESTERN CANADA.

All newsboys in Manitoba are to be required to report to the superintendent of neglected children at the Attorney-General's office, Winnipeg, for a license, giving them the right to sell papers on the streets. If he finds that they have not had sufficient education, he can refuse the badge and order them to attend school. If any boy thus found is caught selling papers he is liable to be apprehended under the amendment to the Children's Protection Act as passed by the Legislature during the recent session. There will be no charge for the badge, which will have on it the words, 'Licensed Newsboy, Manitoba,' and number.

The plans of the Midland Railway for an entrance into Winnipeg have been rejected, on the ground that while Mr. J. J. Hill promised a magnificent passenger station it was now only intended to erect freight sheds.

Mr. Roblin, the Premier of Manitoba, his friends say, is not likely, owing to the serious condition of his health, again to take up his legislative duties. His mantle, they say, will fall upon the Hon. Robert Rogers, who led the government during the past session. Should such a change occur, it is said that Mr. George Steele, M. P.P., for Glenboro, will be taken into the cabinet with the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture.

The Alberta Legislature has adjourned until May 26. The insurgents insisted on this, in order that the Royal Commission may investigate the great waterways railway deal.

Mr. R. Rogers, the acting premier of Manitoba, has been presented with a silver tea service by the Conservative members of the legislature. This is by way of consolation for the very bitter attack made on Mr. Rogers by the Liberals, who have not spared efforts to discredit the Minister of Public Works.

Alexander Scott, foreman in the plant of the Manitoba Cold Storage Company, Winnipeg, has been mangled to death in the meshes of an immense fly wheel attached to an ammonia compressor while at work. He was not seen to fall into the pit in which the wheel works, but it is supposed he slipped on the edge.

A correspondent at Edmonton, Alta., states that several hundred farmers, between Edmonton and Vegreville, on the Canadian Northern Railway, have agreed to supply the required number of hogs stipulated by the Department of Agriculture to the provincial co-operative pork-packing plant. This is the result of the canvas of this district, which has just been completed. The government has stipulated that fifty thousand hogs per annum must be guaranteed before they will undertake the establishment of the plant, toward which fifty thousand dollars has already been voted.

The Manitoba Government has appointed Mr. A. M. Campbell, of Stonefarmer, of Neepawa, and Mr. R. A. C. Manning, lawyer, as a commission to inquire into the live stock conditions of this province. The commission has been appointed to make an exhaustive inquiry as a result of the recent revelations relating to the live stock industry in this province. The question of union stock yards will also be taken up by the commission, as will also be the matter of a public abattoir.

An agreement appears to have been made by the Grain Growers' Association with the Manitoba Government concerning the appointment of the commissioners who are to have charge of the elevators to be purchased by the province. This was the point of dispute between the cabinet and the association, but as the result of a conference there seems to be a willingness to work together.

By twenty-one votes to two the Council of Manitoba University has accepted an offer of Mr. F. Heubach, of a hundred and sixty acres for university purposes. The council has also expressed an opinion that the government scheme for the reorganization of the university fails to meet the urgent educational needs of the province, and that any reorganization should be on the basis of provincial support and provincial control.

According to a Victoria, B.C., despatch, Chief Joe Capilano, the recognized head of all the Indians of the Canadian Pacific coast, has died of tuberculosis of the throat and lungs. He had a smattering of education and had impressed his personality so strongly upon his people that they looked to him as their head. Last October he charged the Indians of the Upper Skeena four thousand dollars for his counsel, as a result of which they raised a rebellion after the freezing up of the rivers was supposed to keep the police from getting up there, though it did not do so and the rebellion failed. He also headed a delegation of Siwash chiefs who visited the King at Buckingham Palace, and argued their rights as to hunting and fishing.

Reports of the following fatalities reached Winnipeg on Wednesday:—Frank Shovroe, who fell off a train at North Battleford; Samuel Bovitch, a farmer, of White Mouth, who received a gun charge in the body by accident; Alex. Fairlie, a farmer, of Pipestone, who dropped dead, and John McNally, a new settler from Ontario, who fell off a train near McCauley, Sask.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

A special meeting of the Sydney City Council was held Tuesday, called at the request of a prominent employer of labor, for the purpose of reconsidering the resolution now before the legislature favoring 'an act regulating the rate of wages to be paid by corporations.' The speaker was Mr. W. Crowe, K.C., on behalf of the Dominion Steel & Coal Company, and other large corporations of the city. After his address the council resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and returned in about an hour with the following additions to the bill: 'That the Dominion Government fair wage schedule be applicable to all employers of labor throughout the Province of Nova Scotia That this act shall not apply to apprentices or minors or perhaps incapacitated by age, or any other physical disability, from performing a full day's labor. That this act shall come into force on July 1, 1910.'

Richard Garvin, a farmer of Tignish, P.E.I., has been killed by falling from a sleigh which passed over his head. He was coming home from the mill with a load of grist at the time.

A cable has been received in Sackville stating that Herbert W. Read, who has turned up in Buenos Ayres, is coming home.

As the result of the prick of a darning needle in the thumb, Mrs. R. Little, of Rexton, N.B., died on Wednesday of blood poisoning.

An explosion has occurred at the open hearth furnaces of the Dominion Iron & Steel plant, Sydney, N.S. Three men were seriously burned by flying molten metal and severely injured. Superintendent MacKley, of the blast furnaces department, who was passing through the mill at the time of the explosion, was the most badly injured. All the victims will recover. The explosion was caused by pouring cold water on slag.

In the budget speech Premier Hazard, of P.E.I. estimated the ordinary expenditure at $379,000; capital, $29,000; estimated revenue, $369,000. Deducting $15,000 to the credit of the sinking fund, the probable increase of debt at the end of the year would be $24,000. This shows that, allowing for deduction on account of sinking fund, the ordinary revenue would slightly exceed the ordinary expenditures. He hoped to have the revenue considerably increased by a readjustment of valuation of farm lands. He made it plain that the revenue is insufficient to meet the expenditure, and if the people desire to have the country advance, they must contribute more. He will consider granting an increase in teachers' salaries after the valuation of the adjustment is made and the possibility of increase of revenue is determined.

An order restraining members of the United Mine Workers of America from interfering in any way with employees of the Dominion Coal Company in the Cape Breton colliery districts has been granted by Mr. Justice Laurence, on the application of counsel representing the Coal Company. The order is to restrain the men from picketing.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The temperance workers of Montreal are of the opinion that the time is ripe for the development of the temperance crusade along broader lines, and the organization of the forces somewhat according to the avocation of those interested in the great cause. Both the Anti-Alcoholic League and the Dominion Alliance are laying plans for important advances in different ways, and the brigading of men according to their calling is one of the methods under contemplation. The members of the council of the Anti-Alcoholic League, accordingly, are organizing a grand public demonstration to be held in the Monument National on Sunday, April 17. The gathering will be specially for members of the liberal professions, and prominent temperance speakers will deliver addresses.

A gas main on Chavillier street, opposite Nos. 406 and 408, was broken by the frost, and the gas escaped into the two houses, while the inmates were all asleep. The family of Mr. H. Bouchard resided at No. 406, and that of F. Thibault, at No. 408, above them. But for the fact that little Antonio Bouchard, seven-and-a-half years old, awoke with a smothering sensation and began to scream that he was dying, both families might have been asphyxiated, which would have meant the death of a dozen persons. The alarm was given and all were rescued, though several members of both families were unconscious when found. They were removed to the homes of friends and neighbors, and on being taken out into the pure air soon revived.

The United States immigration authorities state that there is every indication that the influx of immigration into Canada and the United States will be greater this year than ever before. The inquiries that have been received at the agencies of shipping companies all over Europe, and the inquiries that the immigration office has been receiving indicates that the flood of immigration has not ceased, but is to continue in a greater tide than ever. So certain are the indications that the United States Government is making preparations to meet the expected rush, and office staffs are about to be augmented both in the United States and Canada. Last summer the staff at Quebec consisted of only nine men while this summer there will be from twelve to fifteen men. The Dominion immigration sheds are also being enlarged.

Chief Campeau promises a more efficient body of police who are to undergo a course of training that should end in more alertness and effectiveness on the part of the officers. If all goes well Montreal should have a Sherlock Holmes on every corner. 'I want every man on the force to be a sleuth,' is the way the Chief has put it.

The ice palace, which the Committee failed to remove from Fletcher's Field, had become a source of danger. It was gradually falling to pieces, and its destruction has been completed by the fire brigade, who directed a couple of streams on what was left of the structure.

At a meeting of the Catholic School Commission on Tuesday it was decided to abolish the fee of twenty-five cents a month, now charged to pupils attending the schools under the commission's control, and to have the schools free in the future.

Another car fatality occurred on Tuesday, resulting in the death of Napoleon Leroux, 11 years old. He attempted to run across the road in front of a car and although the motorman tried to stop the car, it struck the boy and threw him under the wheels. He was instantly killed.

The electors in the municipality of the parish of Longueuil, have voted unanimously a by-law providing for the abolition of all hotel licenses in the locality.

A motorman named J. Achin has died as the result of injuries received while at work. To save time Achin crawled out of the window in the front of the car as is usually done, to put up the sign. In doing so he somehow with his foot struck the controller and started the car in motion. Before he had time either to crawl on to the roof of the car entirely or to get inside again, he was crushed between the front of his car and the rear of a St. Denis car which stood a few feet in front.

A committee has been appointed to investigate the charge brought against Assistant City Clerk Bauset in connection with the expenses of a trip to Paris, authorised by the Council.

An effort to turn the management of the Montreal police department over to an independent commission has been defeated. The notification to the delegation of aldermen who will go before the Legislature that they must pay their own expenses is another indication of the passing of the old regime.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

Herr von Waldthausen, former German minister at Buenos Ayres, has placed $50,000 at the disposal of the Kaiser for the extension of German culture and philanthropy in Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay. Von Waldthausen ranks as the richest man in the German diplomatic service. The Kaiser is about to pay a special compliment to Argentina by deputing the famous German strategist, General von der Goltz, creator of the modern Turkish army, to represent him at the celebration of the centenary of Argentina's independence at Buenos Ayres this summer.

In Chicago simultaneously with the return of indictments on Tuesday against the National Packing Company and its subsidiary companies, charging violation of the anti-trust law, United States District-Attorney Sims also filed a bill in equity for dissolution of the alleged trust. The bill names not only the National Packing Company, but the Armour, Swift and Morris companies and the individuals who dominate and control these concerns. It is admittedly the opinion of the Department of Justice, and the Grand Jury, which, at Judge Landis's direction has been investigating the meat industry for the last two months, that if the National Packing Company is broken up the alleged evils of this combination will be remedied.

President Taft spent a busy day in New York on Tuesday. He addressed an assemblage of editors at luncheon at the residence of Henry Clews, the New York banker; he discussed the Far Eastern situation with Mr. Fairbanks, the former Vice-President; conferred with county political leaders briefly; attended the Press Club reception in the afternoon, spoke at two banquets in the evening, and had an automobile ride from Mr. Clews's house to the lower part of the city at a speed that he is anxious not to repeat. 'How we escaped killing the public or killing ourselves by colliding with movable and immovable objects,' he says, 'is a mystery which I never hope to solve.'

Enrico Caruso, the Italian tenor, went from New York to Brooklyn Tuesday under a heavy guard to give testimony before the grand jury investigating the case of two Sicilians suspected of sending him threatening letters. He wore a brown check sack suit, pink shirt, a red four-in-hand tie, an olive-colored alpine hat, and carried a heavy gold-headed cane. The two Sicilians are at large on $5,000 bail each, awaiting the result of the grand jury's investigation.

The United States Naval Appropriation Bill, carrying $129,037,602, was reported to the House by the Naval Committee on Tuesday. This amount is about two million dollars less than the department's estimates. The bill provides for two first-class battleships, one repair ship, two fleet colliers and five submarines.

Before a committee of the Senate at Washington on Tuesday, General Michael Ryan, president of the Cincinnati Abattoir Company, admitted that the recent boycott hurt his company. He said that the volume of his company's business was about five million dollars a year, and that he was satisfied with a profit of one percent. During the week that the boycott was in progress his company lost several thousand dollars. Mr. Ryan attributed the high cost of meat to the growing prosperity of the country, saying that more people are eating meat than in former years.

The Federal Arbitration Committee of the United States has filed its decision in the dispute of switchmen on a number of railways running out of Chicago which involved the question of wages. The Board recommends an increase in wages of three cents an hour to switchmen and of five dollars a month to switch tenders and tower men. These increases are justified, the Board says, because of the increased cost of living.

Mr. Gifford Pinchot, whom President Taft recently caused to be deposed from the position of chief forester of the United States, is going to meet Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, probably at Naples.

John Else and John W. Duggan, of the firm of Else & Duggan, stockbrokers, in Buffalo, on Tuesday, pleaded not guilty to indictments secured by District Attorney Dudley, charging violation of the Hughes's anti-bucket shop law. The indictments are the first secured in the county under the new law.

Yin Tchang, the Chinese minister at Berlin, who is about to return to Pekin to become Minister of War, purposes introducing universal military service in China. 'If,' he says, 'we make all the available men join the military, we have such an enormous population, some four hundred million, that we shall overshadow all other armed nations. The details of the plan have not yet been worked out, but we propose to make our young men soldiers not only through drill, but by education. They must learn what a shame it is for the most ancient, and in population the greatest nation on earth, to be so weak. I shall have excellent assistants in the War Office, who have studied European military systems, and who will be of the greatest help.'

Following the recent petition to Congress against the two-battleship plan, which was signed by a large number of clergymen of Massachusetts, a second petition has been forwarded to Washington, signed by more than two thousand citizens of Boston and vicinity. The petition is from the American Peace Society, and remonstrates against a further increase of the United States navy, and urges the national government to try to bring about a general limitation of armaments by international agreement.

In the New York Senate's investigation of Senator Conger's bribery charges against Senator Olds, Senator Conger's case was, late Wednesday afternoon, left in the hands of the jury of forty-nine senators, after a two days' speech by Conger's attorney, Mr. James W. Osborne. In the speech Senator Conger was characterized as 'A hero, a martyr, a political and social suicide for the good of his country.' The Senate is expected to vote on the question of sustaining these charges to-day.

Thirty-five indictments are expected shortly in New York against heads of the poultry trust, charging them with uniting to fix prices and extort unfair rates from the public. The indicted men are said to include shippers, receivers and sellers.

To prevent a strike and possible rioting among the employees of the International Paper Company, of Franklin, N.H., the City Council Wednesday summoned before it John H. Malin, president of the International Sulphite, Pulp & Paper Mill Workers, and requested him to leave town. Mr. Malin said this action would not hasten his departure, and the City Council ordered the city marshal to keep Malin under surveillance and take whatever action the marshal deemed necessary.

The total shortage in the funds of the City National Bank of Cambridge, Mass., is expected to reach about $250,000. The estimated shortage at the time of closing the bank because of the defalcation of the bookkeeper, Geo. W. Coleman, was $144,000.

The hazing bill which provides that expulsion will no longer be the only penalty for hazing in the military and naval academies of the country, was passed in the United States Senate Wednesday.

Patrick Doud, a sampler in the laboratory of a chemical works in Cleveland, was blown to pieces Wednesday while stirring an unknown compound which is believed to be a new explosive.

High winds and dry weather caused fires in Nebraska towns, and on the prairies on Wednesday, entailing losses of more than two hundred thousand dollars.

BOUDREAUDT VS. VAN FELSON

The Jury Acquits the Latter.

Quebec, March 21.—Although Judge Lemieux's charge in the Boudreault-Van Felson case was somewhat favorable to the plaintiff to-day, the jury returned to court at 4 o'clock and rendered a unanimous verdict in favor of Mr. Van Felson. Mr. Stewart, on behalf of the department, moved for judgment, but Judge Lemieux replied that he would take the case under advisement, as the costs were very heavy.

Judge Lemieux in reviewing the evidence referred particularly to the various occasions on which Mr. Van Felson had stated he had paid the sum of $3,000 to Mr. Boudreault. Referring to Van Felson's connections with the matter, the judge asked if it was likely that the manager of a bank which was about to close its doors, and whose head office had sent instructions not to make any further advances to clients, would unhesitatingly make an advance of $3,000 to a customer having an overdrawn account of $20,000. The court was not expert in banking, His Lordship said, but he had always believed that a cheque would leave a trace behind it.

Speaking of the evidence given by Mr. Lawrence, the judge said that it was a corroboration of that given by Mr. Van Felson, but it was for the jury to say to what extent. On the other hand, His Lordship said the attendance book, which had been brought from Ottawa showed that on the 2nd and 3rd of June, 1905, the date on which it was agreed the money had been paid him, Mr. Boudreault was in Ottawa.

Speaking of the testimony given by Mr. Holliday, the judge said he had sworn positively that he had not signed any cheques to be paid to Boudreault. In his closing remarks His Lordship said that he felt sure that the jury would give a good verdict, and one which he hoped from the bottom of his heart would not only be a credit to themselves but to the district of Quebec, a verdict, he said, which would be in answer to those who pretend that the jury system is more of an impediment than an aid to the administration of justice, and also to those who say that jurymen are easily influenced by outside opinions. The jury was then locked up, and at 4 o'clock they returned to the court with the following verdict:

'We find in favor of the defendant.'

Mr. Boudreault has decided to appeal.

STREET RAILWAY BY-LAW.

Sherbrooke, Que., March 21.—The Street Railway extension by-law was passed to-day by the rate-payers of this city by a vote of 936 to 85. The by-law provides for extending the franchise of the new street railway company for a period of forty years. The city is to have the right of purchase at the expiration of twenty years. The company is given the right to sell power developed in the city to the extent of 1,000 horse power to concerns not served by the city. It binds the company not to compete with the city in the sale of power.

In return for these concessions the new company pledges itself to spend five hundred thousand dollars in extending and bettering the present system. The company agrees to double its present mileage, which is about seven miles. About a five-minute service is provided for. The head office of the new company will be in Montreal, but all papers and writs can be executed here.

The by-law provides that all work must be completed within twenty-nine months after its passing. The vote was not large, only proprietors being entitled to vote. It is understood that bonds will immediately be issued and operations begun.

C. B. Hibbard, of Montreal, has represented the company in the deal with the city.

LAND OWNERSHIP IN JAPAN.

Tokio, March 23.—The land ownership bill was to-day passed by the House of Peers. This bill permits the ownership of land in Japan by such foreigners only as come from a country that extends similar privileges to Japanese residents.

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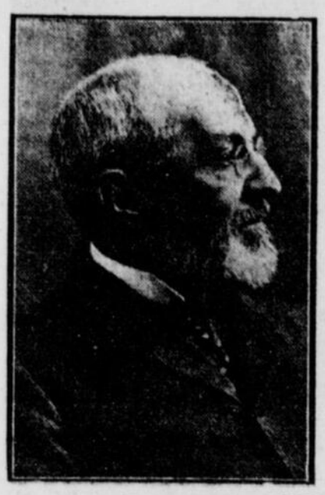
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CHANCELLOR NAMED

The Bishop Appoints Dr. L. H. Davidson to Succeed the Late Mr. S. Bethune.

Dr. L. H. Davidson, K.C., D.C.L., vice-chancellor of the Diocese of Montreal, was offered the office of chancellor in succession to the late Mr. Strachan Bethune, K.C., by Bishop Farthing on Tuesday. Dr. Davidson dis-



DR. L. H. DAVIDSON.

charged the duties of the higher office during Mr. Bethune's illness.

Dr. Davidson is the fifth son of the late Rev. John C. Davidson, for a number of years rector of Cowansville and Sweetsburg. He was born in Toronto in 1842, and was educated at St. Johns and Cowansville high schools, Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and McGill University. He graduated as a B.A. in 1863, and secured his B.C.L., and was called to the bar a year later. He was made D.C.L. in 1887. Following the practice of his profession in Montreal, he has attained a foremost position at the bar.

In chuch work Dr. Davidson is recognized as one of the most active lay members of the Church of England, and has held many important offices under the General and Provincial synods.

NAVY ON THE LAKES

United States Department Thinks the Only Obstacles are 'Physical' Ones.

Washington, March 22.—The Navy Department has reported to the House that it knows no reason why all types of vessels cannot be built on the great lakes. The report is in the nature of a reply to a resolution asking for the navy's view on that point and Secretary Meyer's opinion is based on the assumption that the only obstacles—term used in the resolution—are physical ones, and that a sufficiently deep waterway from the seaboard can eventually be constructed.

Secretary Meyer says that if the 'obstacles' refer to treaty obligations the information indicates that more than a dozen shipyards on the great lakes have plants and organizations sufficient to enable them to build the hulls and machinery and to launch naval vessels of the maximum size capable of being taken through the St. Lawrence canals.

The breadth of recent battleships is such as would prevent any but second class vessels of limited draught from entering any of the drydocks listed on the great lakes.

'The sizes and types of vessels that could be built complete and launched on the lakes,' says Mr. Meyer, 'would be limited only by the size of the building slips, depth of water in harbors at such shipyards, and by the needs of the naval service.'

LOST RELATIVES.

Information as to the following inquiries from the Old Country may be sent to the Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal:

Baggot (Miriam), nee Knowles, was last heard of at Grand Encampment, America, 1886. Brother Alfred asks.

Crompton (Samuel), a member of the Y.M.C.A., wrote from the General Hospital, Winnipeg, 1900. Sister Mary Ann asks.

Festing (John Ventris), left Nottinghamshire, 1882-883, and was last heard of at Bristol Ferry, Rhode Island, three or four years later. Uncle by marriage asks.

Thomas (Charles), was last heard of at Young street, Victoria, British Columbia, 10 years ago. Mother asks.

Henderson (Alexander)—Wanted to know the whereabouts of Alexander Henderson, who left Scotland for Canada in April, 1906, last heard of in October, 1908, in a homestead, Battleford, Saskatchewan. Any information regarding him will be gratefully received by his uncle, William Ramsay, Fearns, Forestmill, Clackmannanshire.

Brass (John)—Any information regarding John Brass, who left Stirling about 5 years ago for Winnipeg, Canada, last heard of in Ladysmith, British Columbia, about 18 months ago, will be gratefully received by his mother, Mrs. Brass, 27 Princes street, Stirling.

Clark or Hanna (Robert)—Any information regarding Robert Clark or Hanna, left Dysart, Fifeshire, 3 years ago, and last heard of at Fernie Coal Creek Mines, British Columbia, will be gratefully received by his brother, Robert Clark, No. 4 The Braes, Dysart, Fifeshire.

M'Keur (John)—Any information regarding John M'Keur, who left Penicuik for Canada or United States 15 years ago, will be gladly received by his sister, Mrs. Gillespie, 9 Victoria street, Rutherglen.

Mrs. Evelyn Blondell, Inglewood Forest, Trinity Bay, Nfld., inquires for brother, Herman Reid, who left home nineteen years ago. Last heard of in the United States.

CANCER OF INDIFFERENCE

English-Speaking Voters Too Little Interested in Quebec Politics, Says Mr. Bourassa.

A leader in the 'Devoir,' signed by Mr. Henri Bourassa, declares that one of the weakest points in Quebec provincial politics is the indifference and abstention of the English-speaking minority. In every democratic country, he says, and especially in a young country composed of different ethnical elements, every social group should furnish their own share of efforts in the organization and good working of public affairs, otherwise, the legislation and government are not a true expression of the nation's views, and serious disturbances must follow sooner or later. Thus it is that in federal politics the part of supernumeraries and slaves played by the Quebec ministerial members has brought on as a logical consequence explosions of excessive jingoism from the enthusiasts who surround Mr. Borden, forcing him to consummate the ruin of the federal Conservative party.

Such a situation at Ottawa, Mr. Bourassa claims, is due to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and when he disappears it will produce a terrible confusion, and a real anarchy of parties, entailing bitter race conflicts.

The situation in Quebec is not so serious, nor calculated to bring on such disastrous consequences. However, it is extremely regrettable that the part taken by the English element in our legislature is becoming weaker and weaker, and the number and personal value of the English members has considerably diminished.

Mr. Bourassa asks the cause of such a state of things. The first cause he finds in the fact of the English element's general ignorance of the French language. He asserts that in the city of London, the proportion of educated people understanding French is greater than here in the city of Montreal. This ignorance of the language of four-fifths of the population of the province is, in Mr. Bourassa's opinion, the cause of many misunderstandings, and is to be regretted.

He finds another cause in the confidence of the minority, founded on experience, that their rights and privileges will never be attacked by the French and Catholic majority. Although such tacit confidence is a compliment to the majority, it would produce more beneficial results in the sister provinces if the English-speaking citizens took a larger share of responsibility in the administration of public affairs.

Mr. Bourassa finds a third reason in the general tendency which prevails in America to look after one's own personal material interests.

The member for St. Hyacinthe then adds: 'Finally, in a much less degree, there exists among a certain number, a marked repugnance to take part in the government of a province where the Catholic and French spirit dominates. That feeling is merely a survival of the old Puritan exclusiveness—the proud conviction of the chosen people of God, who do not want to have anything in common with the sons of Belial. That school shelters itself under the mantle of charity of good old John Dougall, of the 'Witness,' and finds a more free expression in the columns of the Huntingdon 'Gleaner.'

Mr. Bourassa then goes on to say that, whatever may be the causes, the present situation must be regretted, not only for the sake of the province, but for the country as a whole. The real thoughts, he declares, of the English-speaking Protestant minority are either not expressed at all or are badly expressed in discussions affecting the political and social questions of the highest importance, the result being that often the consequences are disastrous for commerce and industry.

He then proceeds to say that all this indifference makes this province the home and paradise of political schemers and financiers. He admits, however, that the English-speaking people awoke at the last municipal elections and aided the French-Canadians to rid the city of a dishonest and dishonorable regime, and he wants them to follow up the same policy at Quebec.

The article concludes with the following remarks: 'Canada will progress more—and its progress will be more durable and profitable for all the citizens—if each of the provinces gets its normal development. It is time that the business men of Montreal should realize this and see in the Quebec Legislature something else than a factory of private charters. Why should not the electoral divisions that send an English-speaking member to Ottawa and a French-speaking man to Quebec reverse this order of things? Surely, even in the eyes of Mr. Dougall or of Dr. Edwards, some eight additional French-Canadians in the House of Commons would not endanger British institutions and the Protestant succession. A few more English-speaking members in the Legislative Assembly would benefit everybody.'

A VERY SHORT SESSION.

Prorogation of the Newfoundland Legislature.

St. John's, Nfld., March 22.—The shortest session on record of the Newfoundland Legislature closed to-day with another record established in the volume of business done. In eight weeks the lawmakers passed 40 bills, including measures for railway extension, development of the coal lands and of the petroleum refining and copper smelting and wood manufacturing industries. In his speech the Governor announced that during the recess the ministry would undertake the revision of the tariff.

ISLAND SUNK.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 23.—A schooner which has arrived here from Cayman reports that the biggest island of the group, known as Morant Cay, situated about thirty miles southeast of Jamaica, has sunk under the sea to a depth of four fathoms. The Cay was inhabited by booby egg gatherers who made their home there, but they were away at the time of the subsidence. It is believed that the sinking of the island was due to an earthquake, although no shock has been felt here recently.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of March 19 there appears a letter from a correspondent on the above. I have carefully gone over the letter in question, and cannot think its contents do justice to the present commissioners, especially to the president, Major G. W. Stephens. Although not an employee of the commisisoners, I am in such a position that I can pretty well tell how many hours per day the president spends at the harbor office and the wharves.

Your correspondent evidently assumes that Major Stephens, on his occasional trips to Europe, is there entirely for his own pleasure. Well, sir, let us go back a few years and look the facts in the face. Long before it was ever thought that the president would be in his present position, he made an extensive and exhaustive examination into the shipping facilities of most of the important ports of Europe and the United States. The result of his experience and general information was given to the public of the Dominion in pamphlet form, so that they might be in a position to demand from the Federal Government a change in the administration of the harbor of Montreal. This work was undertaken from first to last without the government being asked to spend a cent, the cost of the same being assumed by the present president and his father, the late Mr. G. W. Stephens. One would think from reading your correspondent's letter that the president is scarcely ever in his office. I suppose he will not believe this fact: that when in the city the president spends on an average from five to seven hours a day there, and on many occasions works late into the night, studying and working out problems of harbor improvements. I would also call your correspondent's attention to a paper read before the Political Economy Club of Montreal on May 14, 1904. Any one reading this paper in pamphlet form must know that it required some amount of labor, study and time, outside of the president's daily routine to have prepared so many interesting facts to place before the business men of Montreal. Again, there are constant journeys to Ottawa, consulting ministers, also receiving deputations, applications, and many other minor matters which, to be courteous to all, takes time, patience and equable temper, etc. Are all these matters to be left out of consideration by your correspondent in passing judgment? I think not, and that is my reason for putting before your readers the above facts, which, in my estimation, should take the sting out of his criticism. Did any one ever see a member of the old commission driving at 9 a.m. from one end of the wharves to the other, seeing that everything was in order? I have not only seen this, but have known him to make a periodical visit at night, and on Sundays, to see that the regulations of the new board were being carried out faithfully.

As to the president being in Europe: Well, Mr. Hays, of the G. T. R.; Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, of the C. P. R., and many other heads of large corporations go to Europe occasionally, not always for their own pleasure, but in the interests of the people who are connected with the same corporations over which they preside. Does any one ever question their right to do this? Up to date I have not heard any grumbling, and I assume that the corporations over which they have control are perfectly satisfied. I would ask your correspondent one question: Has he ever suffered in any way by the lack of proper administration by the present Harbor Commissioners? If so why does he not state the case plainly, instead of by innuendo? I think if we read between the lines we may find that his sneer at Mr. Geoffrion being a grocer, and his half-hearted statement of Mr. Ballantyne being overworked, shows plainly that the writer was not an impartial critic of the president. I neither know Mr. Geoffrion nor Mr. Ballantyne, but I suppose the former was appointed as a commissioner on the ground that he represented one of the largest mercantile interests in the city, and had already been tested in public matters before his appointment. Mr. Ballantyne, I believe, was appointed on the ground of his wide business knowledge and integrity, and I think from what I have heard from general statements, that if he had reason to squeal he would not ask an outsider to do it for him. Well, Mr. Editor, let any impartial man visit the wharves by night or day, and he will testify to the wonderful improvements, regulations and cleanliness of the same. In conclusion, I do not see that the fact of a man being connected in other business interests should prevent him from doing his duty to any and every one with which he may be interested, and I am quite satisfied in my own mind that the general community of Montreal are well satisfied that the present Harbor Commissioners, aided by Mr. Currie, are not neglecting their duties, but are doing their very best to carry out the wishes of the government who appointed them.

FAIR PLAY.

CHURCH UNION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As bearing upon this subject I ask the favor of a little space to present a few important figures taken from official sources. The population of Canada shows the following increase during the past sixty years:

Census of		Ratio of Increase.
1851	2,312,919.	
1861	3,090,561	336 per 1,000
1871	3,689,257	194 " "
1881	4,324,810	172 " "
1891	4,833,239	118 " "
1901	5,371,315	111 " "

The three denominations now negotiating for union appear thus:

	Cong.	Meth.	Pres.
Census of 1851.	14,313	258,157	310,542
per 1,000 of population ..	6.2	111.5	134.3
" of 1861.	17,757	441,021	472,496
per 1,000 of population ..	5.7	142.7	152.9
" of 1871.	21,841	567,091	545,005
per 1,000 of population ..	6.3	153.7	147.7
" of 1881.	26,900	742,981	676,165
per 1,000 of population ..	6.2	171.8	156.3
" of 1891.	28,157	847,765	755,326
per 1,000 of population ..	5.8	175.4	156.3
" of 1901.	28,293	916,886	842,442
per 1,000 of population ..	5.26	170.7	156.85

It will be observed: (1) That Congregationalism, while it shows marked absolute increase, also shows a decline in its relation to the whole population of the country; (2) That Methodism shows an absolute increase of nearly fourfold in sixty years, and in its proportionate ratio most rapidly increased up to 1881, when the movement for organic union of four Methodist bodies was under way; since 1881 the ratio has shown for ten years a much reduced increase, and since 1891, when the effect of organic union had come to be normal, there has been a positive decline in the ratio; (3) That Presbyterianism has had steady absolute increase during sixty years, and has also had a satisfactory gain in its proportional ratio to the whole population.

As the Methodist denomination has had experience of organic union, I cite some figures which may assist in estimating its effects upon the growth of the church:

Membership in		Increase since	
1878. ..	96,802	1874,	21,178 (22 p.c.)
1882. ..	99,098	1878,	2,296 (2.3 p.c.)
1883. ..	169,803;	(four bodies united).	
1886. ..	194,479	1883,	27,676 (16.3 p.c.)
1890. ..	233,868	1886,	39,389 (20 p.c.)
1894. ..	260,953	1890,	27,085 (11.6 p.c.)
1898. ..	280,537	1894,	19,584 (7.5 p.c.)
1902. ..	291,895	1898,	11,358 (4.1 p.c.)
1906. ..	317,717	1902,	25,822 (8.8 p.c.)
1909. ..	334,637	1906,	16,920 (5.3 p.c.)

Note.—As an organic union of the Wesleyan and New Connexion churches was consummated in 1874, the increase reported in 1878 probably includes the whole membership of the latter church. (2) In the first years after the union of 1883 an evangelistic wave gave a marked impetus to the membership. (3) From 1890 we have the normal working of the united church with a decreasing ratio of increase. (4) During the last fifteen years the striking development of the work in the Northwest, where the Methodist union was no factor of any account, is accountable for the following share of the increase in membership: 1895-1898, one-sixth of the whole; 1899-1902, eleven-twentieths; 1903-1906, two-fifths; 1907-1909, two-thirds.

If figures afford any indication as to the permanent value of organic union, the showing tabulated above would seem to say that very little of abiding good may be looked for from such an expedient. Apparently, the special churches with their particular messages and methods, can accomplish as much or more in evangelizing the world as the churches merged into one could be expected to do. But without controversy, unity of spirit and harmony in work we must have as soon as possible, even though organic union be shown to be undesirable.

WALTER M. PATTON.
Wesleyan Theological College.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As I perused Prof. Patton's criticism of the Basis of Union, in the report of his very interesting address on the 'Federation of the churches,' ('Witness,' 19th instant), I could not help saying to myself: 'It is strange how differently the same thing may be interpreted by different people.

Dr. Patton looks at the basis of union, and to him it 'does not occupy itself chiefly with the common aim (of the churches) and with a method of making this effective to a greater degree, than now prevails in the churches.' I look at the same basis of union and I find that the sub-committee on administration specially concerns itself with this very thing. It deals first of all with home and foreign missions, temperance and moral reform work, Sunday-schools, and young people's societies; then with publishing interests, colleges, and benevolent funds, all the arrangements concerning which are admittedly for the furtherance of the common aim. Then I look at the avowed purpose of 'organic union or its equivalent,' as set forth in the resolution of the Methodist Conference, which led to the appointment of union committees by the several churches and I find that purpose to be the advancement in a greater degree of the common aim; and so to me the characteristic of the entire effort of the joint committee, not merely in regard to the subject of administration, but in regard to doctrine, polity, ministry, administration and law, appears as the setting forth of a method for making effective to a greater degree than now prevails in the churches their common aim.

Dr. Patton looks at the basis of union and he sees that it is chiefly concerned with existing differences in an endeavor to reconcile them. I look at the same basis of union and I find that the very first sentence of it reads: 'We, the representatives of the Presbyterian, the Methodist and the Congregational branches of the Church of Christ in Canada, do hereby set forth the substance of the Christian faith as commonly held among us.' This is not the language of men who consciously concerned themselves with reconciling differences as between the creeds of the churches they represent. I admit that there are parts of the doctrinal basis which have the appearance of effort to reconcile differences; as between Methodists and Presbyterians for instance. If the official standards of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches were the counterpart of the present actual beliefs of those churches, there could be no alternative; in those parts there was compromise between the Methodist and Presbyterian representatives. But if—I speak as a Presbyterian—the traditional Calvinism of the Confession of Faith has been modified by the acceptance in whole, of one, and in part of other of the 'five points' which differentiated traditional Calvinism and traditional Arminianism, of which fact the Declaratory Acts of the U. P. and Free Churches of Scotland, and the decision of the Privy Council in the civil action of the 'Wee Frees' are the evidences; then may not what seems in some of the cases to be a compromise between the Methodist and Presbyterian members of committee be simply the sincere effort of the Presbyterian to state his present belief. And may not the other cases be similarly accounted for, if the general impression be correct, that the actual present belief of the Methodist is not measured perfectly by his official creed.

Turning from doctrine to polity I find the proposed action based on these facts: 'that while the officers and courts of the negotiating churches bear different names there is a substantial degree of similarity in the duties and functions of these officers and courts; that engaged in the same work, with the same object in view, and earnestly endeavoring to meet the conditions confronting the churches in Canada, the negotiating churches have been steadily approximating more nearly to each other, both in their forms of church government and methods of administration; and that there are distinctive elements in each which would add to the efficiency of a united church.' To me this does not suggest differences to be reconciled nor does their proposed action indicate effort to effect reconciliations.

With regard to the subject of the ministry there is effort 'to preserve the essence of both the settled pastorate and the itinerancy.' Anyone at all conversant with the uneasiness over the present system of settlement of ministers in the Presbyterian Church and with the efforts put forth from time to time in the Methodist Church to lengthen the pastoral term, will not find fault with the desire of the committee to form a plan which shall unite the best elements of both systems, especially since the purpose of such union looks to the securing of greater efficiency in the common aim.

I have dealt with only the first of Dr. Patton's criticisms of the basis of union. It is sufficient to show, however, how differences of standpoint affect the view.

JAMES FRASER.

Cushing, Que.

APOSTATE CHRISTENDOM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—For a good many years I have held a growing conviction that the present religious dispensation is drawing to a close. According to my understanding of the Scriptures, the Gentile dispensation is but temporary, as the Hebrew dispensation was but temporary. The signs of the times undoubtedly indicate that vast revolutions are approaching in the social, political and religious orders. A survey of the present condition of Christendom shows three facts remarkable in their conjunction: first, a very general decay of faith in the truth of the Bible; second, the rapidly waning power and prestige of the Church; third, a great swelling of spiritual and physical evil in the Christian nations.

I have reached an age when my memory of religious phenomena covers a period of about half a century, and when I compare the present state of the Church with that of fifty years ago, I stand in awe at the contrast, and at what it portends to the world. When I was a young man the burden of the preaching in all the churches was the overshadowing fact of innate sin and the need of a Saviour. The message was delivered with power, because the preachers themselves heard the voice of God speaking to them in every part of the Scriptures. The real condition of human nature was divinely revealed to them. To be a Christian in these days meant the carrying of a cross, a daily striving against sin, the bearing of a testimony. There was a marked distinction between the Church and the world. I will not attempt to describe the characteristics of present-day preaching, nor the walk and conversation of present-day Christians. Amidst the general declension, however, God has preserved, as he always does, the little remnant in every church. But generally it may be said that it is increasingly difficult for a sin-sick soul to find relief in a city full of churches.

When Dr. Torrey visited my city a few years ago I went twice to hear him. Immediately I recognized the old-time spirit and the old-time power. His remarkable success in turning sinners to repentance seemed to me to arise from his belief in all that is written in the Old and the New Testament. That old time spirit and that old-time power is departing from the Church. Only in some of the minor sects do I discover it in a measure, like the Salvation Army, the Holiness Movement, the Seventh Day Adventists, the Plymouth Brethren, but even among them the religious atmosphere is not that of a former time.

The present dispensation is one of grace. Paul, the great apostle of the Gentiles, writes to them by divine inspiration: 'For by grace are ye saved through faith, and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God, not of works, lest any man should boast.' I observe that some of your correspondents argue that the way for the Church to recover her waning power is to preach less theology and pay more attention to social service. Let me remind them that it would not be a spiritual power that she would recover. Unbelievers can preach and practice social service as well as believers: they can preach and practice good citizenship, commercial honesty, public and private virtue. But unbelievers cannot preach repentance from sin, and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. Only believers in the Gospel can do that, and they are not led by the Spirit when they neglect that primary duty and stray into other paths. The Gentile Church was commissioned to preach faith and repentance for the renewal of the soul that it may obtain a better resurrection. Such a faith always produces fruit in works, a desire to do right. There is no other reason for the existence of the Gentile Church, and when she fails to fulfil that mission she becomes a cumberer of the ground. An unfailing sign of apostacy in an individual or a church is a blindness to sin.

The predicted falling away begins with doubt in the miracles of the Old Testament. It afterwards extends to the miracles of the New Testament, and finally denies the very foundations of our religion, the virgin birth of Jesus and his bodily resurrection. Jesus has plainly warned us that those who do not believe Moses will not believe him. So indivisible is the spiritual framework of the Bible, and such is the constitution of the human mind, that unbelief in any part of God's word will necessarily extend to all. It is like the leaven hid in three measures of meal, that finally leavens the whole lump. Then the apostacy is complete. An apostate Christendom! What does it mean? It means an other visitation from God, a visitation like and yet unlike that with which he ushered in the Jewish dispensation, that with which he ushered in the Christian dispensation..

Jesus says that a house divided against itself cannot stand. Christendom, with its hundreds of clashing sects, is a house divided against itself. It cannot stand, and already it is visibly tottering.

If God has begun to withdraw his spirit from Christendom (because Christendom first began to withdraw from him), it is with a wise and beneficent purpose to all mankind, for be assured that he will establish something better in its place. When he withdrew his spirit from Judaism, did he not establish something better in its place? The golden age is before us, but ere we reach it we must pass through a Gethsemane of trial and suffering and unexampled distresses, that everything that is written in the scriptures may be fulfilled, that Israel may be gathered and the power of Satan may be broken. The evolutionary movement of humanity has always been through suffering, and we have yet to pass through the deepest valley of the Via Crucis.

ISRAELITE.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I was glad to see the government in England sustained. One old gentleman told me that at the time of the Russian war they had to use a spade to cut the barley bread out of the oven. Another threshed all day in the barn with a flail, fed on bread and grease from pork spread sparingly on it. But God blessed him, so he felt like cutting the ears of grain in two sometimes. But I could find out last winter that tariff reform sounded rather fascinating to some of the farmers. Sugar, I believe, at the time of the Russian war was tenpence per pound. Here are a few remarks I heard forty years ago: A large farmer said a workman when he got old was, like an old horse, better dead than alive. A rich squire said: 'I do not think we rich people will have to live in the same heaven as the poor'

A clergyman's wife, after we had listened to a lamp meeting orator and went to school, said: 'How could you listen to those schismatics?' I was talking last winter to an old lady in her comfortable home in England, provided by her sons, who, when her husband died, had to clean swedes for sixpence a day till she took very ill. After getting over the illness, the farmer told her to go cleaning swedes. She refused, but he said, 'I will make you.' But she defied him to do so, and walked six miles, night and morning, to town to clean offices for her living, and on Sundays to chapel, for six years, till her family could support her. No doubt Mr. Chamberlain is a good protectionist, as he protected his own business by buying up all the small screw manufacturers, and the price of screws went up at once. But I believe it was Mr. Howard Vincent, M.P., who brought his protective tariff resolution into parliament regularly for many years, but did not get much support. Sir Wilfrid Lawson once, when speaking in parliament about the brewers and clergy in unity, paraphrased this psalm:

He digged a pit, he digged it deep,
He digged it for his brother,
But for his sin he tumbled in
The pit he digged for tother.

W. A. H.

'WOULD WE LIKE TO BECOME A GERMAN COLONY?'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—We read very much of Germany's aim to deliver a blow at Britain, but what practical result comes from all this? Undoubtedly German science, scholarship and system are fine and good things, and it is well for us all to learn to imitate them, but what a sad thing it would be for us politically to be a German colony! We now have such fine and really enviable peace and prosperity and freedom. We do not fully estimate them at their actual worth, as we would if we were transferred into the chill and iron stillness of a German colony. And if England's power were broken, we wouldn't stand an hour (figuratively speaking) before the German navy and the German army, not to speak of German air monsters.

Now all the Germans think that the twentieth century will see a German world. So it would, if England went down, and the world of England's colonies dropped one by one under Germany. For the United States couldn't then have very much weight against German power, for without a doubt it is the vision of Great Britain back of the United States that has kept Germany from breaking the Monroe doctrine to found a South American German empire.

But Germany does not want to attack England! No, but she wishes simply to protect her own interests, and for many years she has wished to have overseas dominions for adequate expansion and for her surplus emigration to populate, and, rightly or wrongly, England always has stood (and now stands), or had seemed to stand, in her way.

And then again, since Britain has historically got many of her colonies from other countries, as Holland and France, Germany might possibly imagine that that would be a good way for her, and so at one stroke have a German world.

And one quick well-calculated unerring blow across the short North Sea would do it all. For heretofore, Britain's strength has been in recovering through her staying power from her first blundering weakness. But that would be impossible in the case of Germany as an antagonist, with her immense and systematized land, sea and air forces.

Britain must be in a position to harass their progress from the first moment they leave Germany. Also she must avoid all clashing with German projects for legitimate expansion, till Germany's immense military expenses wear out the powers and patience of her people.

Also Canada should be in a position to aid swiftly, with sea and air forces, the first indomitable repulse which Britain must unquestionably stubbornly make or else go under. Canada's action once saved the Empire, in the time of the beginning of the Boer war. She might do so again, and ought to.

M. R. ROWSE.

MARRIAGE LAW OF QUEBEC.

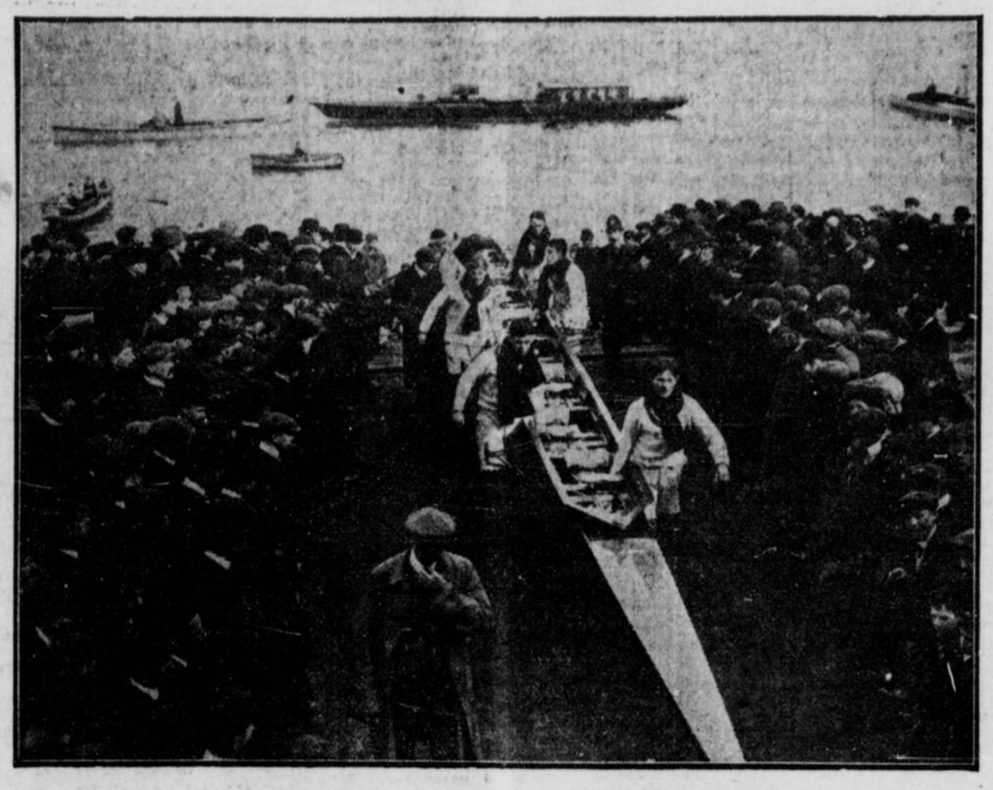
To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your issue of January 7th, under the heading, 'Marriage annulled,' tells of a judgment by Judge Bruneau annulling the marriage of George Normandin and Emma F. Williams. The marriage ceremony was performed in Detroit by a Protestant minister, and this is pleaded as a reason for annulment, the husband and plaintiff being of the Roman Catholic faith. Are we to understand this to be the law of the Province of Quebec? Or what are we to understand by this decision? Can we have some information as to the grounds of the Court's decision. It is passing strange if the laws of the province authorizes the solemnization of such a union, as they do, and the courts annul by the same authority. Or what is the authority by which it is done? Information will be gratefully received.

(REV.) WM. B. MACCALLUM.
New Richmond, Que.

Note.—The Court's decision in the case of Normandin vs. Edwards was based on article 135 of the Civil Code, which reads: 'A marriage, solemnized out of Lower Canada, between two persons, either or both of whom are subject to its laws, is valid, if solemnized according to the formalities of the place where it is performed, provided that the parties did not go there with the intention of evading the law.' The plaintiff set forth as one of the grounds of action that the intention had been to evade the law, and the Court, being satisfied with the evidence, made on that point, rendered judgment accordingly.

THE VICTORIOUS OXFORD CREW.



The above shows the Oxford crewbringing their boat in through an avenue of admirers at Putney, after a practice recently. —Copyright, Halftones, Ltd.

THE BOAT RACE

Oxford University Easily Defeats Cambridge.

Putney, Eng., March 23. Oxford defeated Cambridge in the annual eight-oared rowing race over the championship course from Putney to Mortlake in hollow fashion to-day by three lengths. The time was 20 minutes 14 seconds. Last year Oxford won by 3 1-2 lengths in 19 minutes and 50 seconds. For the first mile the light blues put up a good fight and flattered their adherents for a few minutes, but thereafter the race was a procession, the only question how far ahead the dark blues would be at the winning post.

WORKMEN'S PENSIONS

French Senate Passes Bill by a Great Majority.

Paris, March 22.—The Senate to-night, by a vote of 280 to 3, passed the Workmen's Pension Bill. This marks the end of a legislative struggle extending over four years and of a political agitation in France reaching back to 1822.

The bill as it finally passed embodies the final recommendations of the government and is modified in many respects from the bill as it passed the Chamber of Deputies. The general belief is that the Chamber will now accept it, and thus avoid further struggle.

The plan involves contributions from three sources for the creation of a pension fund: First—Obligatory yearly contributions from the wage earner amounting to nine francs for men, six francs for women and 4 1-2 francs for minors; second, the contribution of the employer which equals that of the wage earner, and, third, the contribution of the State.

Experts differ as to what the latter will be, but the generally accepted figure is $36,000,000 for the first year, the amount decreasing until the scheme works normally when it will be about $25,000,000. The beneficiaries are to draw their pensions at the age of 65, or about thirty years of service, with certain diminutions for advanced enjoyment. The full pension at the lowest unit of contribution will be 414 francs per annum, except for farm laborers, whose contribution and pension are slightly inferior.

The benefit of the law will be enjoyed by about 17,000,000 persons, practically all the laborers of France.

RUSSIAN JEWS

Story that Many are Being Expelled.

New York, March 22. — The American Jewish Committee, it was learned to-day, has received news by cable from trustworthy sources in Berlin that the expulsion of Jews from various cities in Russia has reached a magnitude never heretofore attained. Whereas formerly, even in Von Plehve's time, these threatened with expulsion by the caprice of local governors were able to get protection through the ministry of interior, now it is the ministry itself from which the orders for the expulsions emanate.

At present, according to the news received here, hundreds of families who have lived for decades in Kieff, Riga, Kasan and Woronesch are being driven out.

Members of the executive committee of the association, when asked to-night by a 'Times' reporter for additional information relative to the expulsions, declined to add to this information. Cyrus L. Sulzberger said that although he had seen the original information from Berlin and knew it to be trustworthy, he could not reveal its source, nor in his opinion was it desirable to add details at present.

ELECTRIC LIGHT BY-LAW.

Stirling, Ont., March 22.—The ratepayers of Stirling carried the by-law to issue electric light debentures for $10,000 almost unanimously, only one vote being polled against it.

A SIGNIFICANT VOTE

Massachusetts Election Indicates Feeling on Tariff Issue.

Brockton, Mass., March 22.—The national political weathercock turned Democratward in Massachusetts to-day, when the Old Colony section, one of the Republican strongholds of the state, placed Mr. Eugene N. Foss, of Boston, a Democrat, in the congressional seat of the late Mr. William C. Lovering, of Taunton, Mr. Foss accomplished what is regarded as almost a political miracle, turning a Republican plurality of 14,250 into a Democratic victory of 5,420. The vote to-day was:

Eugene N. Foss, of Boston, Democrat	14,980
Wm. R. Buchanan, of Brockton, Republican	9,340

It was the most overwhelming defeat that the Republicans have met in Massachusetts since Governor Bates was overthrown by William L. Douglas six years ago. The result is considered of more than state-wide importance, for Mr. Foss stumped the entire fourteenth district on industrial questions.

Where the two cities and every one of the forty-four towns in the districts gave Republican majorities only four months ago at the state election a scant dozen remained loyal to the Republicans to-day.

It was the first contest to be decided by the voters since the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill became operative, and had a peculiar interest on that account. Mr. Foss, who has figured in several campaigns, first as a Republican and latterly as a Democrat, with moderate protectionist leanings, is well known in the north-eastern states and in Canada as a champion of Canadian reciprocity, an issue which led him to leave the Republican party last year and become the Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor. He failed by only eight thousand votes to carry the state at that time.

Another subject which was discussed in the Congressional campaign was the high cost of living. The Democratic campaigners charged the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill and the failure of the Republican party to regulate the trusts with being mainly responsible for the high cost of living. This attack was met by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who delivered an address at Brockton last Saturday night, in which he declared that increases had occurred principally in articles upon which the duty had been lowered when the tariff was revised last year.

Mr. Foss, in replying to Senator Lodge, presented a list of comparative food prices in Montreal, St. John, N.B., and Boston, which he used as an argument against the allegation that the cost of provisions is due to a world-wide upward price movement.

The fourteenth district has been the most consistently Republican district in Massachusetts, having never before elected a Democrat to Congress. Congressman Lovering carried the district in 1908 by the enormous plurality of 14,250.

The remarkable shift of votes to-day is difficult to analyze. The Republican leaders admit that their party in the district was divided, partly due to the failure of Judge Robert Harris, of Bridgewater, to win the nomination in the primaries. Judge Harris took no part in the campaign, but many of his friends worked to defeat Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan had to meet the attack that he was not a strong party man, his opponents pointing to the fact that he was formerly the secretary of Governor Douglas, a Democrat.

The Brockton man was further handicapped by a theory that Mr. Foss was as good a Republican as himself, and it is true that Mr. Foss's prominence in the Republican party previous to last year brought many supporters to his standard.

Mr. Foss is a prominent manufacturer, banker and capitalist of Boston. He had been twice defeated for Congress in the eleventh district. He is a brother of Congressman Foss, of Illinois. Mr Buchanan is the publisher of the Brockton 'Times.' The Foss brothers are natives of Vermont.

THE CANDIDATE'S VIEWS.

Mr. Foss, in a statement to-night, declared that the result of the election shows a demand by the people that the Republican party fulfil its pledge for an honest reduction of the tariff.

'It is a demand for the immediate relief of section 2 of the Payne-Aldrich Act, which substitutes retaliation for reciprocity and threatens commercial warfare with our best customers,' he continued.

Mr. Buchanan, the defeated candidate, said:

'If the result will serve to convince the Republican leaders at Washington that something must be speedily accomplished in the way of lowering the cost of living, I shall feel that my defeat has not been without value.'

LABOR VS. STEEL.

Charges Formally Made Against the Great Corporation.

Washington, D.C., March 22. — Sworn statements and other documentary evidence intended to support the charges made aginst the United States Steel Corporation by the American Federation of Labor were presentd to Mr. Wickersham, United States Attorney-General, to-day.

Aside from alleging that the Steel Corporation exists in restraint of trade, the Federation's chief complaint is that it permits conditions unsatisfactory to organized labor, and it uses various means to prevent labor organizers from working among its employees.

Affidavits of organizers, deposing that they have been beaten and ordered out of places where the corporation has mills, are attached to the statement as exhibits.

Part of the argument is an effort to show that the Steel Corporation exists in violation of the Sherman Law. The corporation's ownership of coal and ore lands is said to be part of a monopoly; it is charged with having crushed transportation competition on the Great Lakes, and in some instances on the railways. Its acquisition of the Tennessee, Coal, Iron and Coke Company is condemned.

Many charges are brought against the corporation's town of Gary, where a monopoly of all necessaries of life is said to be complete and arbitray prices are charged for everything.

AUTOMOBILE FATALITY

Wife of Maj. Slocum Killed and Maj.-Gen. Bell Seriously Injured.

Washington, March 23.—In an automobile accident near Fort Myer, Va., early to-day Mrs. H. J. Slocum, wife of Major Slocum, of the 7th Cavalry, who is attached to the Department of the East with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York, was killed, and Major-General J. Franklin Bell, chief of staff of the United States Army, was seriously injured.

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MEN OF PEACE

Great Speeches by President Taft and the German Ambassador.

New York, March 22.—The President of the United States spoke in the cause of world-peace to-night before such a brilliant assemblage at the Hotel Astor that he described it as 'superlative.' He was the honor guest at a banquet of the Peace and Arbitration League, and the principal speaker. International peace was the keynote of every address, but no speaker advocated the immediate disarmament of nations. On the other hand, all agreed that armies and navies were necessary until a more utopian universe shall have come about. On this point President Taft said:

'Because we are in favor of universal peace, and in favor of arbitration in order to secure it, we stand together that we are not in favor of one country giving up that which we now use for the purpose of securing peace, to wit: Our armaments in our army and our navy.'

Tremendous applause greeted the declarations, and he continued:

'I do not want to seem inconsistent in speaking so emphatically here in favor of peace by arbitration and in using every effort that I can bring to bear on Congress to have two more battleships this year. I am hopeful that we may continue with that policy until the Panama Canal is constructed, so that then our naval force shall be doubled by reason of the connection between the two coasts and then we can stop and think whether we wish to go further. Perhaps by that time there will be adopted a means of reducing armament. And when it comes I am sure we shall not be the power to interfere with the general movement.

'The expense of armament is working toward peace. The expense of war, I am sorry to say, is having greater weight in securing peace than the expense of lives. A nation does not lightly enter upon war now, and for two reasons: First, because the expense is so great that it is likely to lead her to bankruptcy even if she wins; and, second, that if she does not win the government, or dynasty, or whatever it may be that is in control of the government, is likely to go down under the humiliation of that defeat at the hands of her own people. Those two things are working in a healthful way toward peace.

'Personally I do not see any more reason why matters of national honor should not be referred to a court of arbitration any more than matters of property or matters of national proprietorship. I know that is going further than most men are willing to go, but I do not see why questions of honor may not be submitted to a tribunal supposed to be composed of men of honor who understand questions of national honor, to abide by their decision, as well as any other question or difference arising between nations.'

Two ambassadors, Count von Bernstorff, of Germany, and Signor de la Barra, of Mexico, were among the speakers of the evening, as were Mr. Fairbanks, former vice-president of the United States; James B. McCreary, former United States Senator from Kentucky, and president of the league; Wm. J. Gaynor, mayor of Greater New York, and Henry Clews, the New York banker.

THE GERMAN VIEW.

Count von Bernstorff, like President Taft, did not look with favor upon disarmament, and although endorsing the general idea of arbitration he could not agree with Mr. Taft on the question of submitting matters of national honor to such a tribunal. He said in part:

'Men who like myself have the duty to protect and advance the interests of their own country are not able to join in dreaming the dream of universal peace, from which we would soon awake to the stern reality of the fierce struggle for existence that, according to the law of nature, results in the survival of the fittest.

'The German Government and people heartily sympathise with the idea of submitting such questions to arbitration which do not involve national honor and vital national interests. We are happy and contented and are therefore no menace to neighboring nations. But our geographical situation and the lessons we learned from an eventful history have taught us to believe that George Washington's words still hold good, who, as you all know, said: 'To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.'

'I often hear our Emperor spoken of in this country as a war lord. You must, however, not forget that although he has reigned for twenty-one years at the head of the strongest army of the world, he never made a war. Our armament is intended to preserve peace for our own people and, so far as possible, to prevent war from breaking out in other parts of the world where we have interests to protect.

'We are now obliged to have a navy in proportion to our foreign trade and mercantile marine, for the sake of protecting these important developments of our national enterprise, but we do not desire to "rule the waves." It ought, therefore, not to be necessary to repeat so often that our fleet is not for aggressive purposes, but for the protection of our coasts and commerce.'

General Leonard Wood was one of the guests at the banquet, appearing for the first time in public since he underwent an operation in Baltimore several weeks ago. Governor Hughes was unable to attend, but was represented by Clark Williams, the state comptroller. The Governor sent a telegram expressing his deep sympathy with the peace movement.

CANADIAN STATESMANSHIP

London, March 23.—Referring to the possibility of a tariff war between Canada and the United States, the 'Times' says the record of Canadian statesmanship during these critical weeks of rumor and suspense has been worthy of the great traditions left by an earlier time. Canada never used her leadership in connection with the tariff question more worthily than now and the whole Empire should tender her praise.

COBALT ORE ROBBERS.

Toronto, March 21.—True bills against five more of the men alleged to have been implicated in thefts of ore from Cobalt mines were returned by the grand jury in the sessions this afternoon. There are two charges against each man, one of selling ore without being the owner or authorized agent, and the other of stealing the ore. Nicholas Zojots, a Finlander, was placed on trial to-day charged with a similar offence, but the jury, after being out for two hours, were unable to agree and were discharged. He will be tried again at the next assizes.

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

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The Witness.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1910.

We hail the proposal in the Chambre de Commerce asking the city to publish for the protection of the coming Eucharistic Congress a full list of the reputable hotels in the city. Two-thirds of those now bearing the name are, Mr. Rivet, the proposer of this precaution, says, not hotels at all, and the name of hotels given them might easily deceive visitors to the city, and clergymen and even ladies might find themselves amid what he evidently thinks would be to them compromising surroundings. We doubt whether the city will be bold enough to venture on such an inquest as would be necessary to the leaving of any barrooms off the list of reputable hotels. Are they not all declared by His Majesty's very reputable and very experienced License Commissioners to be reputable and to be equipped as travellers' abodes? How, then, would a civic proclamation leave any of them off? Still, there would probably be small danger in such a proceeding if the city were to make its standard such a place as a priest or a respectable lady could seek refreshment at. What a sarcasm such a list would prove on the reckless way in which our License Commissioners renew from year to year the licenses of places which are nothing else but drunkard factories.

The extension to tourists of the principle of searching people's pockets for money when they enter the country is the apotheosis of Russianism as applied in Canada. According to the new Oliver law, nobody is to be allowed to enter Canada till he shows that he has money enough for his trip. This law will, of course, not be enforced. It is impossible to imagine our trains held up at the border and the passengers worked for their money after the manner of Jesse James. Mr. Oliver as good as promised that it would not, as a rule, be enforced when he appealed to the fact that no complaints had come from the border. Still, there is the law, and there will be officials empowered to administer it at their discretion. What nice situations might develop if we happened to have a Barry in office?

One of the most heartrending things we read about to-day—and cruel, too—is the scene in port, on this side, when a man, who has made his way here, meets his family, for whom he has sent, only to have them dragged out of his arms and deported, because of some physical or other disability. If it is necessary to strain our immigrants, as it were, through a fine sieve, why cannot it be done at the port of departure instead of at the port of arrival? If the immigrant is unfit for any reason to be admitted into this exclusive land, there ought to be means of finding it out without encouraging such to cross the ocean at expense to their pockets and forcing them to recross it at more expense to their feelings. Mr. Bickerdike is to be commended for advocating this act of economy and humanity in the House, although Mr. Oliver, Minister of the Interior, does not think it feasible. Perhaps it is not feasible with the machinery at present employed in immigration, but surely there ought to be some way of making it so. With Mr. Oliver's desire that Canada shall get fit and worthy immigrants, few will disagree, but such legislation affecting immigration as is now placed on the statute book assuredly leaves much power in the hands of officials, who do not always turn out to be men of tact and discretion, and who have a service imposed on them that is liable to rob them of human feeling.

In the death of Mr. Carroll Ryan Canadian journalism loses a picturesque and considerable figure. He was a man of wide reading and wide sympathies, and had dipped beneath the surface of life's outer manifestations. His youth was one of adventure and travel, which broadened out the work of his pen through long years of newspaper work. In that employment, which was varied with literary production of value, he was interested and untiring to the end. Journalism was to him the most privileged calling, where a man may give what is best of himself to his fellows, and where the work itself is a high reward. He was charitable in his judgments of others—to know all, he used to say, is largely to forgive. He saw flowers of good blooming even in mean places, and he set a fine example of courage and cheerfulness in later years, in despite of physical and other sorrows. Death came to him as a friend. Worn out in body, and sometimes weary in mind, he welcomed it. In 'My Song,' which is the foreword to his volume of 'Poems, Songs and Ballads,' is a fancy, if so it may be called, which he often variously expressed of late:

'If, having swooned upon the shore
'Of time, and tasted death, You wander back to life once more And feel
'returning breath, While memory recalls the strain. Triumphant, sweet
'and strong, That came with death, 'that ended pain, You'll understand
'my song.'

And in this same book, which he loved, and which is beautiful and human, he sings in 'The Pilgrim' his valedictory: 'Farewell to 'all I love! Beyond the river Are 'white-robed visions of immortal 'birth, Behold, the hand that taketh 'was the giver. Farewell to all my 'dreams! Farewell to earth?' He would have wished to be remembered by such last words as these, and to leave them as a legacy of his certitude of immortality.

Our correspondent, Mr. Roewade, in a recent letter, denounced the design of the new Quebec Bridge, as worked out by the government engineers, because in his opinion the arch was not sufficiently high to permit of the passage of the largest ships up the river. According to Mr. Kennedy, the consulting harbor engineer, and others, Mr. Roewade, in this, discovered a mare's nest. The 'Scientific American,' a high-class technical journal, makes a strong attack on the proposed new plans on other grounds. The new design is pronounced by the 'Scientific American's' expert to be 'common-'place in appearance and costly to 'build,' yet it has occupied the Quebec Bridge Commission eighteen months in preparation, at a cost of $150,000. There is a general professional opinion, we are told, that both structurally and aesthetically it is distinctly inferior to the Forth Bridge which was completed twenty years ago, and which still stands as by far the finest expression of cantilever bridge building extant. The 'Scientific American' makes most serious charges against the present design, even that it represents some of the worst defects of the old bridge. These it sets forth in detail in a way more or less convincing to those who know nothing of the subject, but we have to remember that engineers differ, as doctors do, and criticise each other much more freely. It was to be expected that those not employed on the most magnificent work likely to be open to engineers in their lifetime would be in a very critical mood towards those chosen. It was also to be looked for that the assumption that the engineers selected, one representing American, one English, and one French engineering, were the very best that could be found in the world, would not find full concurrence among the rest of the craft. This is what they were understood to be, and surely, after such a disaster as that of the twenty-ninth of August, 1907, no consideration but that of getting the very best could have entered into the mind of the government. Still, no one can question that criticism is now in order. Indeed, the government has taken the additional precaution of inviting it in the fullest way; for although the proposed plans have been provisionally approved by the Quebec Bridge Commission, that approval is subject to the results of a general invitation to submit competitive plans. If there is any further wisdom available it should certainly be called in and all men should be satisfied that the utmost has been done.

Since the 'Witness' expressed the conviction that the next United States Congress would be Democratic, one cause of discontent in the rank and file of the Republican party has been removed by the dethronement of Mr. Cannon, not from the Speaker's chair but from the absolute power that he wielded there. The straight Republicans were not half sorry for the defeat. 'They voted like faithful partizans against the resolution which put the power hitherto wielded by the Speaker-boss into the hands of a committee elected by the House from both parties, after the manner of our parliamentary committees; but in their hearts they were glad of the change, knowing that, with the old man on their back, they could not hope to carry the country any more. The question remains whether, even so, the country wants any more of them. It was not they that put off the old man with his deeds. They are still standpatters for the Payne-Aldrich tariff, and have managed to enlist Mr. Taft—it was Mr. Cannon who did that—in giving that tariff plenary absolution. Does the country want the Payne-Aldrich-Taft tariff, or does it not? Do the Republicans want it—the G. O. P., (grand old party) Republicans—those who are Republicans by tradition from the Lincoln anti-slavery days, when the party consisted of the salt of the earth? The first notable sign of the times is in a hitherto safe Republican constituency in Massachusetts, where a Republican majority of 14,250 has been changed into a Democratic victory of 5,420 out of 20,400 votes cast. Mr. Foss, the Democrat victor, was originally a Republican, but is now strongly opposed to the Payne-Aldrich tariff and a great champion of reciprocity with Canada. This victory is largely due to the high cost of living, which, with much reason and some unreason, is naturally blamed on the party in power, which is the stronghold of tariffs and trusts. Mr. Roosevelt had perhaps better take another tilt or two at the pyramids before coming back.

Extreme measures only require to be put in practice to defeat themselves—only rope enough, as it were, to hang themselves. This has happened in the case of the Miners' Eight Hours Act. Some of the Northumberland miners who were the last to come into the Eight Hours' movement are already beginning an agitation for the repeal of the act. The miners of Netherton Colliery, near Blyth, recently adopted a resolution expressing the belief that the most effective way to relieve them from some of the evils from which they were suffering was to repeal the act, and they urged all lodgers in the county to ask the local members of parliament and union officials to join the miners in a united petition to parliament to release the north from the act, on the ground that it is injurious to trade and damaging to the working system. The latest news to hand is that public opinion is gradually shaping itself into an agitation to urge upon the government to amend the Eight Hours' Act by inserting a contracting-out clause, thus giving the northern counties an opportunity of regaining their freedom as to working hours. Coal miners work is piecework and a certain liberty to do as they like is not only pleasant to free men, but sometimes seems essential, for there are times in which a miner can in a few hours get out enough to live on, and other times when ten hours are scarce enough. This move will produce much enlightening discussion which it might be well for those Sydney miners who are agitating for an eight-hours' day as a right and as a universal panacea to await.

Single-handed, a New York paper relates, Policeman Keenan is usefully putting the police problem into a nutshell. From the after-deck of an elevated train, we read, he saw that a saloon near the West Chester police station was doing an illegal business on Sunday, and, as a peace officer always on duty, he descended and arrested the bar-tender. On three successive Sundays Policeman Keenan, whose day off it was supposed to be, arrested saloon-keepers whom the West Chester policemen were allowing to do unlawful business, and as a reward he has been suspended from duty while charges are pending against him for excess of zeal, induced, declare the saloonkeepers, by failed attempts to borrow money. However that may be, the 'regular' policemen may now be given an opportunity to saloon-keepers to break the law in the very shadow of the police station, an explanation which has never been attempted, so far as we know, in the case of the Montreal police, who used to pass open liquor shops on Sundays by the score, without winking a lid. The underground influence was, however, always understood to be aldermanic, as in the famous case where Chief Campeau let off a batch of 'illegals' on the wholesale plan. What would have happened to a policeman like Keenan in pre-Board of Control days we shudder to contemplate. 'Something with boiling oil in it' would have been mild punishment. How will it be now? Will policemen be the better or the worse for zeal in enforcing the laws?

Mr. Robert Applegarth, who used to be secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners in England, and was one of the associates of Mr. W. E. Forster and Mr. Mundella in the Education Act of 1870, hopes by means of the National Industrial Education League, to deal with a serious problem now besetting industrial England. Two years ago he retired from business as an engineer, and has since been engaged in forming a scheme for giving a sound elementary industrial training in conjunction with the present educational system. Mr. Applegarth consulted a few influential friends, the leading trade unions of the country, and the labor members of parliament, and expects in a very short time to have fully a thousand representative names of those willing to serve in a new educational scheme. The intention is to give boys and girls a thorough training in the branch of work for which they appear to have a liking or an aptitude. This must be done before the schoolmaster releases them from his grip, says Mr. Applegarth, so that they may leave school versed in one trade or another. This training can only be accomplished by practical men possessing a complete knowledge of trade and industry, and must be made to harmonize with the elementary or any other system of education. At the present time ninety-four trade councils have approved of the scheme, covering 339 towns and 299 trades. Mr. Applegarth wants to get a hundred trade councils, and is sure that he will succeed. He has been cheered by the exceedingly strong desire he has found on the part of employers, workpeople, and educationists for the materialization of his scheme. 'You 'cannot get away from the fact,' Mr. Applegarth remarks, 'that our boys of 'to-day are permitted to drift, and 'eventually fill the ranks of the unem-'ployed. They leave school unfitted 'to enter a trade or profession, and it 'is my one hope that this serious 'waste of the nation's most valuable 'asset may be checked by the scheme 'to which I am now devoting the fag-'end of my life.' It is a splendid ideal to which to devote any part of a life or most of it.

There has been a brilliant celebration of the peace movement in New York, at which President Taft, amid unbounded applause, expressed his determination to use all his influence in favor of building two more battleships, and the German Ambassador lovingly declared that Germany did not believe in disarmament and that there were questions Germany would not submit to any court of arbitration. Up to the standards so set there is no doubt the utmost accord in the great modern peace movement among the powers and among the wealthy of New York. Is this sort of thing a farce or is there good in it? Even this is a step forward. It is a great step forward that peace instead of war should be in fashion. It is a great step forward that the nations instead of the old fe-fi-fo-fum, are competing with each other in their protestations of having none but peaceful intentions in all their war preparations. It is a great step in advance that the world should be gradually learning to look with horror on the provocation of war. But we must perhaps own with Mr. Taft that, after all said, the ruinous cost of war is the chief guarantee of peace.

The one hundredth anniversary of the death of the famous Admiral, Lord Cuthbert Collingwood, who died at sea near Minorca, March 7, 1810, was commemorated by a service in St. Paul's Cathedral, where the dust of the Admiral lies by the side of Lord Nelson, his chief and close friend. We can scarcely credit it nowadays when we read that born at Newcastle-on-Tyne September 26, 1750, he entered the Royal Navy in 1761, or when only eleven years of age. When we hear all around us that this is essentially the young man's age we call to mind great admirals, great generals, great poets, great statesmen, great philosophers, of all times, who excelled in their youth, as well as those who excelled in their age. Collingwood was made Rear-Admiral of the White at the comparatively youthful age of 49, but his most distinguished service was, of course, the part he bore in the great victory of Trafalgar. In that greatest of all sea fights, which heralded the downfall of Napoleon and the freedom of Europe, his gallant manner of bringing his ship, the 'Royal Sovereign,' into action, and the skill and indomitableness with which he fought her, called forth the joy and admiration of Nelson himself, who was eagerly watching the scene. After the lamented fall of Nelson, the command of the fleet devolved upon Collingwood as senior officer, and he was subsequently promoted to be Vice-Admiral of the Red. Whenever Britain's seaglories are recalled and her meteor flag burns there will arise the phantom of Collingwood, alongside and worthy of his place with Drake, Howard, Hawkins, Frobisher, Grenville, Howe, Blake, Byng and many more, and the most famous of them all, his beloved Nelson. It is not given to every man who does his duty to win national glory as those did who won fame in battle. But greatness is a different thing from glory. We may well wish that such occasions of fame as came to Nelson and Collingwood may come no more, and that nations may accord equal triumph to equal heroism and devotion of another sort.

The old pass-it-on-to-nine-friends chain prayer is still running. It must have been running for ten years. It used to be Bishop Lawrence who was given as the originator of the prayer, showing in what country the satanic piece of scoundrelism originated. In a copy of the missive before us it is the Bishop of London. The promise of some great good luck to whoever shall send this anonymously to nine persons is surely very closely of a piece with the temptation of the devil, both in its selfish suggestion and in its fetichism. Whoever, after so much exposure of this fraud, passes it on is, to say the best, a puerile fool. It is pitiful to think how many of these there are.

EASTER.

Christianity as it spread absorbed and modified the usages of the people to whom it came. Whether the early missionaries encouraged this process or repelled it, they could not have prevented it, for nothing else on earth has the vitality of a traditional custom. These customs were, indeed, man's indissoluble relation to the soul of nature—his feeling after the God of nature. When a race was taught to walk in newness of life the bestiality was taken from its customs and fuller truth read into them. So the old Teutonic festival devoted to Eostre, the spring goddess, shows us how our childlike forefathers saw in the bursting of spring a miracle that was divine. It was during the contemporaneous Jewish spring festival that the Saviour rose from the dead, so that it was doubly natural that all the sentiment that rejoiced in returning sun, in flowing stream and bursting bud should come to cluster round the great miracle of the resurrection and the new assurance of eternal life. Of Easter, Keble says:—'Thou art 'the sun of other days; they shine 'by giving back thy rays.' Without its inspiring note of triumph over death, the Church would have missed the joyous faith that removes mountains, the glory that flashes over the brink of the grave, the sight of a coming universal victory of righteousness and truth. Almost every religion has some stretching of lame hands into the dark, some gleam on the chaos beyond, which to the heathen is all gloom and to the Christian is all joy.

Such is the ideal that has, through the ages, inspired the exuberant joy of Easter, which raises some souls heavenward, while to most it has been but the carnal satisfaction of a return from artificial austerities to worldly delights. Its spiritual message, however, does not lose ground. Some sixty years ago the seer Carlyle wrote:—'What, then, is 'man! What, then, is man! He 'endures but for an hour, and is 'crushed before the moth. Yet in 'the being and in the working of a 'faithful man is there already (as all 'faith, from the beginning, gives assurance) a something that pertains 'not to this wild death-element of 'Time; that triumphs over Time, and 'is and will be, when Time shall be 'no more.' These words Sir Oliver Lodge quotes with enthusiastic approval. The eminent scientist says, moreover, 'When our terrestrial existence 'continues without ceasing, in either 'a higher or a lower form, according 'to our use of opportunities and 'means of grace. Character and experience are our possession forever. 'What must be left behind is the 'weird collection of treasures for 'which most of us work so hard.' Sir Oliver has taken part in some futile, and even fantastic, endeavors to prove the continuity of life by obtaining communication with the departed, which have had negative results and are likely to have. Between those dependent on physical senses and those freed from them, there has so far—and the world is old—been a great gulf fixed, which none has crossed, at least to any purpose. But there is that in man that forever responds with conviction to the revelation that he was not made to die.

AGREED.

There is something humorous about tariff reciprocity negotiations. Each country makes some valuable concessions to its own people and grudges them because they benefit somebody else. The United States Government found it had adopted for the benefit of the protected interests a tariff which the country as a whole resented, and one feature of which the country would not stand. The surtax upon imports from Canada, with its assumed corollary, a lot of exclusionist legislation on the part of Canada—in short, an exhaustive tariff war—was looked on all along the boundary as an impending calamity, and the outcry against it was such as no president could face. Messrs. Payne and Aldrich and Cannon would have faced it without flinching. They represent the interests, not the people. All the same, Mr. Cannon has been made to feel the people's displeasure, and the snub the stand-patters got in a Massachusetts election last week might even make Messrs. Payne and Aldrich ask themselves how far they might go. It was the President's problem, however, to find some way out of the impasse which the tariff-mongers had forced upon him. It was laid on him to interpret the tariff law. That law plainly said that if any country gave to the goods of any other country any advantage in anything over United States goods, then the general vindictive and crushing surtax set forth in the law should apply to that country. It amounted to this, that no country could make any reciprocity treaty with any other country without granting the United States for nothing whatever it granted to the other country for value received under pain of being practically excluded from doing business with the United States altogether. It so happened that Canada had made a reciprocity treaty with France and had, for value received in the way of tariff reductions, granted France advantages on certain of her exports. These were not for the most part things which the United States exports. It was only a matter of theory on the one hand to demand similar reductions, and on the other hand to refuse them. For Canada to grant the principle in the case of the United States would be to commit herself to it with all other countries and make reciprocity treaties impossible. As, however, there was no practical difference between the two countries, it was, as we have said ever since the question arose, surely within the powers of diplomacy for two countries, both desiring the same end, to come to terms on a question of theory. This is what seems to have been done on the basis of some sort of compromise and both countries are to be congratulated over not falling into the trap set for them by the over-zealous myrmidons of privilege.

FOR PEACE IN PRACTICE.

How shall the world's peace best be kept? At times, it would seem, everything travels along so pleasantly that the world's peace is secure, so far, at least, as what we are pleased to call the civilized countries are concerned. There are congresses, for instance, every now and then, at which the enlightened of every nation are present, for the advancement of science, art, religion, ethics, cosmopolitan communication and understanding, and twenty other worthy and, what ought to be, essential things. When we attend such congresses, or read the reports of their proceedings, it seems to us that the sword has at length actually been turned into a ploughshare, and that the thousand years of peace have commenced. And then, the next day, perhaps, a politician or a newspaper blows a tin bugle and lets off a cracker, and nations begin to wave their arms and gnash their teeth, and order 'Dreadnoughts' by the dozen wherewith to allay what are for the most part, or entirely, their own fears. So it is that in times of peace it is costing the nations $2,000,000,000 annually to be prepared for war, and that the lovers of peace are up in arms again—if that paradoxical statement may be allowed to pass—in advocacy of the old panacea—the formation of a federation or league of the nations, under a limited government, to maintain a court to decide 'all' controversies between nations, and endowed with power to enforce its decrees by means of an adequate armament contributed by the signatory states. When regarded superficially this proposal has admittedly an amusing side, like the picture where the big man is knocking the heads of the two pugnacious little fellows together and declaiming, 'Now will you 'be good, you little wasps; don't you 'know that fighting is all wrong?' But in the present stage of civilization such a federation is perhaps about the nearest we could get to the maintenance of universal peace.

The proposed federation would be formed by articles of federation assented to by the leading nations, and it is estimated that it would require less than $200,000,000 per annum to maintain this government, or less than ten percent of the present cost of the upkeep of the world's war preparations. These ideas have been promulgated for years by practical men interested in the Hague Conference, and are supported by statesmen of prominence, who have grown disgusted with and ashamed of the present condition of affairs, where so great a proportion of the national revenues—in the case of the United States 70 percent—is being expended during times of peace in preparation for war, and the cost of past wars. The proposal here propounded is described as visionary, of course, by many of those who pride themselves upon being 'hard-headed, practical men'; but these same men or their kind have always decried visions, although the visions of one generation have not infrequently been the practicalities and realities of the next. It is suggested that if men such as Bryce, Morley, Roosevelt, Carnegie, and others of that type, were to form the court that practical results would be obtained, and, at any rate, the idea has fascinating possibilities.

PRESENT AND PAST.

We have to acknowledge to much that is evil in our day and in our country. At Ottawa and in the provincial legislatures, charges of graft and maladministration are the staple matter of discussion, and where there is smoke there is fire. Montreal has just deposed a gang of unblushing evildoers who were ruling us as they chose. Men are rushing to be rich, and in doing so many shave close to the legal edge of things. There is much social unseemliness, an advance on what a decade ago was familiarly spoken of as fin de siecle, in memory of the moral orgies that followed the religious undoing of the French Revolution. Here in Montreal there is shocking vice, as recent raids of the morality officers have revealed. Our theatres cater abominably to low taste and worse. There is a good deal of heartless drink-selling and much drunkenness and crime. What is specially a feature of our day is absorption in sport and the sports are brutal. There have before been times of sudden accumulations of wealth and such have always proved times of temptation and laxity. It is such a time now. Never was it more the duty of the preacher to rouse good men from the sluggish content of prosperity or from over-strained activity in the struggle for material things to go forth to war for the kingdom of heaven. Never was it more necessary to call the youth of the land from frivolity to deeds of high emprise. Never did the relaxed moral fibre of social life more need bracing for the strenuous service which the noble possibilities of to-day call for.

Ruskin declared, concerning war, that it was not all bad, as only in times of war did people forget their own petty interests and pleasures and willingly sacrifice and abandon all that was dearest to the public cause; only then were they fully nerved to heroic life. This is, of course, only one side of war. War is hell; there is no time when the moral law is more in abeyance than in active warfare, and there is no time when the selfish have better opportunities or use them more ignobly to plunder their suffering brethren. No one would have admitted this more readily than the many-sided Ruskin. But at the bottom of what he said there is the great truth that only in the warmth of those great struggles which make a man reckless of the smaller things of life does he come to his greatest. Ordinarily, only under such conditions does a nation become even respectable morally. Professor James, the philospher of Harvard, echoing Ruskin, has been declaring that peoples need the moral equivalent of war—a great purpose to attract men—a great passion to move men—a great sacrifice inspired by the purpose and made possible by the passion. Without these things a people becomes effeminate. So that it is of the highest urgency that in times of peace and prosperity the war-note should sound and some great moral crusade that will reach the nation's soul should be preached.

It would, however, be unfair and discouraging to conclude that, viewed in any broad sense, this was an age of decline. Bad as things are to-day, the past was worse. As for plays, if any like those of Congreve and Wycherley, which were socially approved in their day, were attempted now, those concerned would find themselves in jail. In the matter of drinking, we have read descriptions of swinishness among our own predecessors in Canada of the official and merchant class of a century ago that would turn the stomach of our pro-liquor aldermen. When the preacher tells us, truly enough, that the fountain head of democracy is being poisoned by graft and greed we cannot shut out of the other ear tales from Boston how Franklin and Hancock and many another demigod of the first days of democracy, whose name is now in the calendar of saints, were steeped in similar vices, yet almost escaped criticism for crimes that would to-day have brought them to the penitentiary. When we are told that injustice of men who have the whip hand of their fellows is spreading the dangerous and subversive spirit of socialism, we are forced to recall the shocking inequalities that existed before the days of Howard, Wilberforce, Shaftesbury, Kingsley, Dickens and others, whom providence has not let live in vain.

If injustice toward militant employees at the present day makes for socialism, what did the conditions of labor make for in the pre-Shaftesbury days, when comparative babies were made to work seventy hours a week in textile mills, when naked women were chained to loaded trucks and did the work of horses in coal mines, when, before the days of Joseph Arch, the agricultural laborer was a mere chattel and drudge; when, before the days of Plimsoll, the sailors went to sea in coffin ships, and died like flies from wormy hard-tack and stinking salt junk? There should be no need for making Socialists today if human nature was the same in the past and bitter conditions could do it. As for socialism, it is no doubt the war-cry of those who wish to overturn society without having any notion as to what, out of their dreams, would come in its place. But there is nothing in the word to frighten. Socialism is the primitive condition of tribal society. There has never been a time when the existent social compact was not a balance between a certain amount of individualism and a certain amount of collectivism in unstable equilibrium. It is only necessary to realize that such is at all times the normal, the unavoidable condition of human society, to remove the antinomy and to make those who denounce the established order on the one side and those who fear an impending subversion of the established order alike feel foolish. There will always be more or less collectivism as the 'common sense of most' finds convenient, and when either individualism or collectivism is in mischievous excess it will of necessity tend to correct itself. The destructive socialists, bred in worse conditions than ours, have at least a theory, a goal of high purpose for mankind, for which, amid some widespread evil passions and overweening love of leadership among some of its exponents, they are nobly willing to devote their all and often their very lives. Surely there is more true nobility in this than in the money-making and hockey-heroizing that mark our general society! Are these people not, on the whole, nearer the kingdom of heaven than the smug respectables who are so eagerly doing nothing?

WHAT WE MAY LOOK FOR.

When one member suffers all the members suffer with it. This is as much a rule of social economics as it is of the human body. Two women were conversing in a street car the other day. Said one to the other: 'I'm 'afraid I will have to give up the idea 'of taking the children to the country 'this summer, living costs so much, 'now, that we can't afford it. My 'husband's salary has not been in-'creased. It is the same as before 'the rise in rent and the increased 'cost of provisions.' The other woman asked: 'Can't you economize? 'Make an effort. It costs no more, or 'very little more to live in the country for a couple of weeks than in the 'city.' To this came the answer: 'No, it is as much as we can do now 'to make ends meet. I must buy 'clothes for the children, and need 'lots of things that I have to do with-'out. We cannot live in a smaller 'flat, and we have been notified by 'the landlord that our rent will be 'raised on the first of May.' There must be many families such as that represented by this woman, and one would think that the general effect of such enforced economics must before a great while have a depressing effect upon a variety of trades. Unless counteracting forces are at work of, at least, equal strength, business profits are likely to turn to declines and businesses affected must endeavor to meet the change by lowering expenses, including shorter hours for employees and paring wages. When that occurs those who received extra wages or what not in the good times feel the pinch the more because they have in many cases accustomed themselves to an enhanced style of living; while those who had to pinch in the good times have to study the domestic economies still more closely during the reaction.

It is a question, perhaps, how far such obvious reasoning as this applies to present conditions on this continent and Canada just now. In the past all modern political economists have been accustomed to argue from what is called 'the swing of the trade pendulum.' Good and bad times were calculated upon to succeed one another in cycles of years; and the cycles occurred with almost as much certainty and regularity as the seasons. In Canada to-day, however, conditions are different, the natural wealth is so great, and the need of development so urgent, that expansion and prosperity have gone on continuously for a long time, and some think may be counted upon almost indefinitely. Unless we do something ourselves violently to break the world's confidence in our good sense and good faith, we seem likely to go on for many years to come with almost uninterrupted activity. If there are jolts in the machine, like that of a year ago, it will be because we have, in our optimistic exuberance, bitten off, as we said then, more than we can chew. No one can predict how prices will go; but it would seem that under present conditions they must mount higher and higher, until a change is made perforce in our monetary system. For the source of the high-price trouble is not so much that

the demand exceeds the supply, although that has temporary effect, and might easily be reversed. It is chiefly because the dollar is shrunken in value owing to the increased production of gold. Gold and silver, indeed, are now being produced in such vast quantities, and so cheaply, that they would both inevitably be demonetized in the more or less near future if some means could be discovered to fix values on a more scientific and permanent basis than we can have with our present gold standard. The gold dollar though not so fast as the silver dollar, is falling in value and must continue to fall, and this must be forced upon all in time as it is now being forced upon families such as that the complaint of whose good housewife we have taken the liberty to report.

THE ENGLISH IN QUEBEC.

Mr. Bourassa, like Nero, has set Rome afire and is joyously fiddling over the ruins. He is the phoenix that is to rise from the conflagration. Since Sir Wilfrid Laurier would not allow him to rule the roost at Ottawa, Mr. Bourassa has become the implacable enemy of the leader of his people, simply because Sir Wilfrid is leader and Mr. Bourassa is not. With an obvious end in view, he has set himself to raise all the trouble he can between the two races who dwell together so happily in Canada. He keeps harping on the race question continually when patriotism would let it rest. He declares that 'by a singular irony of things the bankruptcy of 'Mr. Laurier (always Mr.) will be that 'of the idea which he seems to have 'most at heart—the union of races in 'Canada.' When he leaves the scene the races will understand each other worse than they did half a century ago, and it will be all Sir Wilfrid's fault and not the work of Mr. Bourassa. Let us pass over all this blue ruin, in which Mr. Bourassa delights, and which is more or less repeated in everything he writes, and turn to the practical part of his article, of which, because it has a golden thread of practical sense and true nationalism in it, we are printing a translation to-day. It is an indictment against the English-speaking minority in this province for not taking an interest in the public affairs of the country, and particularly of the province in whose councils they are very poorly represented. There is a good deal of truth in this charge. One reason is that the English find themselves a constantly diminishing factor in every constituency in the province. There are but one or two which the French could not dominate, if reasonably solid, as they are liable to be if race questions are raised, as Mr. Bourassa so unfortunately raised them in Labelle. Under such conditions the English find it the part of wisdom to be as little on view in politics as they can be. They have found that whenever they interfered their cause was imperilled. The recent overturning in this city proved an exception as to results. Yet though the magnificent work of reform was initiated and put through by members of the majority, the fact that English citizens played a minor and subsidiary part actually put the result in jeopardy and was confidently counted on by the combination of corruption to restore them to power. It was probably Mr. Bourassa himself who, by taking active sides with the Citizens' Association, saved the situation.

Under such conditions it is natural for the English to cleave to conventions and traditional understandings. It is to their interest to be loyal to these. One of these understandings has very naturally been, where the constituency was divided, to send a member of the French community to Québec and one of the English to Ottawa. It would be far better, as Mr. Bourassa happily suggests, to do it the other way. We should strongly concur in this idea wherever possible, but when elections come, the candidates are not selected on the basis of abstract theories. So long as we are a bilingual people the French speaker will be more at home at Quebec, and the English speaker at Ottawa. Nothing is more fair than Mr. Bourassa's charge that the English do not learn French. Except for law or for politics they can get on without it, though merchants little know how much they would gain by being able themselves, and through their English agents, to speak to their customers in French. The acquisition of French is for the most part looked on as a matter of culture or patriotism. We have always accounted this a mighty pity, and have acclaimed the efforts of McGill University to make itself a centre of French culture. But we cannot ignore the fact or the disadvantage at which it puts us in dealing with the affairs of the province. We have to admit on the other hand that this is practically a French province, and that it must as such work out its own salvation. It must fight out its educational questions, its questions of temperance and even its questions of political purity largely by itself. In these struggles it can count on the good will of the minority, and their active support, when invoked. When race agitators cease to be potential that good will will be forthcoming in great force and volume. As Mr. Bourassa has raised some personal questions, we may inform him that the 'good old John Dougall' was in intimate sympathy with his own eminent grandfather, and when the latter's name was on a list of candidates, 'plumped' for him, no matter what other names were there.

WELL FOR THE WORKMAN.

The principle of the French Workmen's Pension Bill is a right one, and is already in practice in Germany and some other countries. During the past twenty-five years especially there has been a marked growth in the application to workingmen of the principles of insurance, of which the French Pension Bill is a form. Previously, such insurance or pension was confined to the army, navy, civil service, banks, certain school masters and professors, that is to say, the professions, and the workman in age had to shift as best he could. But now among the lines of insurance that have reached considerable scope and magnitude is that of workman's insurance, by which is meant the insurance of workmen as a distinctive class, against sickness, accident, death, old age, or other adversity. So far, practically nothing has been done either in the United States or Canada along the lines of state insurance or benefit funds for workmen. Maryland, it is true, enacted a law in 1902 providing for insurance of workmen by the State, but the law was declared unconstitutional by the courts. A new feature in insurance, however, so far as the United States is concerned, is the recent provision by the State of Massachusetts for the issuance of life insurance and annuity policies for small amounts, especially adapted for workingmen, by the savings banks of that State. Sir Richard Cartwright's annuity bill, although not designed especially for workingmen, is admirably adopted to their needs, so far as it goes, and young workingmen and women especially would do well to take advantage of it. Perhaps Sir Richard might feel inclined to add to the service he has rendered the country by his annuity bill by giving consideration to some system that would, through the government savings banks, bring pension insurance easily within the reach of the wage-earner on some basis on which the earner and his employer might share in paying the premiums. If it could be done so as to give added value to permanency of relations between employer and employed the employer would see in it good reason for his co-operation. There has been in Massachusetts since 1907 a government system working through the state banks.

In that State, with the advice of the Attorney-General and the Insurance Commissioner, the State Actuary determines premiums and reserves, frames the forms of applications and of policies, and prescribes the methods of accounting, which provisions apply to all banks issuing insurance. The State Medical Director prescribes the rules relating to health and acceptability of the applicant, and acts as supervising and advising physician to the local physician of the bank. The services of the State Actuary and the State Medical Director, and the blanks and books used by the banks, are furnished by the State without charge. There are five forms of policy issued—straight life policy, on which premiums cease at 75; endowment policy, maturing at 65; endowment policy, maturing in twenty years. Insurance and annuity policy—the full amount of insurance continues in this policy to the age of 65, at which age the payment of the premium ceases, the annuity beginning at the age of 65, and continuing throughout life. The insurance continues after the annuity begins, but is reduced by the amount of annuity paid until the payments on the annuity equal the full amount of the insurance, when the insurance ceases and the annuity continues. The annuity clause of the policy provides for an annuity equal to one-fifth of the amount of the insurance, or two-fifths of the amount of the insurance. In the Old Age Pension policies there are two forms—'a' pensions beginning at 60 and payment of premium ceasing (1) with no return of premiums if death occurs before pension begins. (2) With the return of all premiums paid if death occurs before pension begins. (b) Pension beginning at the age of 65 with other provisions as at the age of 60, and stated above. We have set the Massachusetts plan so far forth in detail because it seems to us that with some modifications it is the sort of plan in which employer and employed could join and thus fill a long-felt want. The French pension scheme is on broad lines similar to those of Germany, Belgium, and some Australasian states, in which the government, the employer, and the wage-earner contribute. The French law is designed to benefit 17,000,000 persons, or practically the entire wage-earning population of France. Thus is one, and the chief nightmare, of honest toil, to be allayed.

GETTING ALIVE.

The people of New York are no doubt already wondering how they lived in the stuffy atmosphere of the pre-Gaynor days, so fresh and enlivening are the breezes that play about his administration. A mayor in the United States has almost as much power as our Board of Control has. This mayor, like Samson, broke, from the word, go, all the cords that bound him to any party or patronage machine, as well as the silly plea that the city owed its patronage to its own resident taxpayers—which is nothing but a mischievous remnant of the smaller patronage business. He sought the land over for the best administrators to be found for each department. He has now been busybody enough to look into the way the police have been working, and finds a system paralleled only, as he says, by that which has passed away in Russia, but against which in the hideous machine and patronage days of Tammany the people had learned that it was of no avail for them to make protest either through the press or through recognized authority. It seems that the police of New York have been in the habit of arresting whom they would, and before ever they came to trial having them photographed in turn with all the drunks that may have been picked up, and then keeping them in the cells all night without permitting them any communication with their friends, a practice not unknown in Montreal. All this Mayor Gaynor is going to put a stop to. It will be time enough to do the photographing after a man is convicted.

We in Montreal are experiencing a like exhilaration of unaccustomed freedom of breathing. This is not so much due to changes that have been wrought as to the removal of the old hopeless feeling that we must be ruled by plunderers, who use up our money without giving us in return a city of which we can be otherwise than ashamed. Hope springs immortal in the human breast, and hope needs only a fair chance in order to make us happy. We realize that so many things need to be done at once, and to be done with exhausted means, that we are willing to be patient so long as we see the vivifying life of the regeneration tingling in all the outposts of civic activity. It is not our way to appoint a new set of heads of departments, and so on all the way down, with every new administration. We are happily free from that culmination of corrupting folly. So that we have to take our officials as we find them, and give them a chance. Fortunately, though some of them are useless, the most are honest and well meaning, and we have reason to believe competent. They are now, as it were, on probation, and we can rely upon it that they will have the fullest opportunity to show what they are worth.

Of all the departments none needs more radical change than that of the police, and in this we note with delight the glow of a new life. In spite of all the proved dubiousness of methods under the late nightmare, we have a very fine force, capable of being made in the highest degree useful, but still greatly needing the training that the chief desires for the men. He wants to have them see and note everything. There was a time when their study seemed to be to see and note nothing. If a serious obstruction or nuisance was pointed out to a guardian of the civic by-laws his stereotyped answer was that nobody had complained. It was beyond him to understand why a p. c. should make trouble for himself by interfering when no aggrieved person appeared on whom to place the onus of the complaint. In like manner a policeman would be perfectly well aware of taverns open at wrong hours or on Sunday. He knew if he did his duty he would receive no sort of approval at headquarters and would gain for enemies a group of the friends of the wrongdoer and most probably the active persecution of an alderman, while if he shut his eyes all went well with him. What is wanted is to reverse this state of things and make it an advantage to the policeman to do his duty and a disadvantage not to do it. A policeman will still see builders trespassing on the streets, drain men destroying the roots of shade trees, wire men mutilating their beautiful tops into permanent and painful unsightliness, and never for a moment dream that it is any business of his to report so that the matter may find its way to the proper authorities and remain on record against them if they do not act. These things might all be added to the usefulness of the police without really adding anything but a new zest to their activities and help to keep them alive on their somnolent rounds.

THE GIANT BUSY AGAIN.

King Morgan is daily, it would seem, adding to his conquests. If he goes on at the present rate much longer he will pretty much own the earth. His latest compaign, according to report, has for its purpose the wresting from Great Britain and Germany the banking business of Central and South America. The project is said to comprehend the establishment of a complete system of banks in the southern republics. It is asserted that the Morgan interests are assisted in this scheme by the Standard Oil Company's millions. One of its aims is to divert to the United States the five million dollars profit which now goes to British and German banking houses every year for exchanging money in connection with trade transactions between the United States and Central and South America. What lends more color of fact to the story is the statement that Mr. Frank Vanderlip, president of the New York National City Bank, otherwise the Standard Oil Bank, is taking an active part in the preliminaries, and that Mr. Davison, who is Mr. Morgan's chief adviser, and he are acting together. Another thing that lends possibility to the story is the fact that for a long time Wall Street has proclaimed the urgent necessity of a banking system in South America which would keep in the United States money which now goes to Germany and England. Under the prevailing system the United States importer cannot trade directly with Central or South American growers. The money circulated in every business transaction must go through either German or English banks, which have branches spreading out in both the republics.

Under the national banking laws it is impossible for any United States bank to have a foreign branch, and this has been an obstacle in the development of the plan which has been under consideration. A scheme which has been much considered in Wall Street included a plan to have the bankers of New York make a concerted effort to have Congress amend the existing law so to be able to establish banking branches in the South American countries, and to prevent the English and German banks from getting the exchange toll. The only alternative left would be the system independent of the home banks, to be backed by the capital of J. Pierpont Morgan and the Standard Oil, as now said to be proposed. In the meantime, the British and German houses which are in present possession of the business, and which also have the ships, are not likely to expire without a lively struggle. The essential question seems to be whether money is cheaper in Europe or America. Hitherto there has been no question on this point. Has capital become so entirely fluent and are American surplus accumulations so great that there is question about it now?

A NOVEL KINDERGARTEN.

Just a little kindness rightly bestowed and a little time spared, that was all that was necessary to brighten and better some lives. Dr. Lydia Leney has undertaken such a simple job in the east end of London, where she is giving a series of 'Home Talks to Mothers.' The novel feature about these Home Talks is that they are given in the school hall during school hours, so that the excuse that 'the children cannot be left' avails nothing, and babies in arms are admitted on condition that they are good. Recently quite a bevy of Jewish matrons, the majority bare-headed and wearing shawls and big aprons, was in attendance at the Deal Street Council School in Whitechapel, gathered to hear Dr. Leney talk on 'Healthy Homes,' which she did in the very simplest language by preference and necessity, as the knowledge of English of some of those present was imperfect. However, it proved to be an ideal body of listeners, very ready to accept, and apparently prepared to act upon any useful hint to make the home happier for the children, love for the children, so Miss Bowrey, the Infants' Mistress says, being the passion of these mothers' lives. And what were the glad tidings brought to them by Dr. Leney? Oh, just a few terse 'apothegms,' such as these: 'Live 'on the upper floor!' 'Avoid the base-'ment!' 'Prefer oilcloth or bare 'boards to a carpet which makes 'dust!' 'Avoid feather-beds, for 'though they are warm, they make 'getting up very difficult in the morn-'ing,'—women with sleepy husbands appreciated this and laughed hugely. Such simple obiter dicta interlarded Dr. Leney's enlightening discourses to the poor mothers, along with urgent instructions on the imperative necessity for keeping the window open, the dustbin dry, and for clean bedclothes. All the mothers listened with the greatest interest and a great epidemic of spring-cleaning is expected as a consequence. Dr. Leney smiles as she admits that it may seem amusing for her to give a lecture in very simple language on such matters as the open window, when, of course, we all keep our windows open so religiously in our offices and homes. Yet in poor benighted London Dr. Leney actually fancies that her strong appeals have done good, and that she can tell from week to week, from the improved complexions of some of her audience that at any rate a few have been practicing what she has preached to them.

BOTHA'S DEAREST AMBITION

A South African Army of Britons and Boers Combined.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Zeerust, South Africa, March 23.—General Louis Botha, Premier of the Transvaal, in a speech here said that one of his dearest ambitions was to create the best defence of the Empire, representing both races. It is considered here that Mr. Botha's recent speech at Pretoria finally disposes of the question of a government coalition.

FRENCH TARIFF BILL

Senate Concurs in its Revision

Paris, March 25.—The Senate by a vote of 281 to 5 to-day concurred with the Chamber of Deputies in the adoption of the bill revising the tariff.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, and others, introduced a resolution requesting the government to collaborate with foreign nations in the creation of arbitral commissions empowered to settle international tariff disputes.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the tariff commission, to which it had been referred recommended the adoption of the French side of the Franco-American agreement. The measure will be taken up for action by the Chamber next Tuesday.

CANADIAN CABLES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 26. — The pioneer party of nineteen families for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's ready-made farms in Canada sailed on the 'Empress of Britain' yesterday. The capital possessed by the head of each family ranges from £500 to £1,000. Numerous relatives, who in many cases travelled hundreds of miles for the purpose, saw the party off.

As interesting, in view of the possible rivalry of Australia in emigration, newspapers here record strong protests against the policy of an Australian squatter refusing to employ married couples with children.

London, March 26.—The Princess of Louise is sending to the Canadian section of the Festival of the Empire a collection of Indian relics collected by the Duke of Argyle while Governor-General of Canada.

London, March 26.—The New Zealand 'Times' of Feb. 11, referring to the Canadian naval policy, said that both the Commonwealth and the Dominion subscribe to the theory of one fleet for the Empire; but the measure of Canada's support is expressed by an additional word 'sometimes.' Therefore, when we speak of an Imperial navy for the future, it must be with reservations so far as Canada is concerned.

Commenting on this, the 'Evening Post' says that when the call comes the big Dominion will show no more disposition than the little one to slink out of action and leave the Empire to its fate.

London, March 22.—The first party for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's ready-made farms is ready to sail. All are married, and include holders of a variety of occupations.

London, March 22.—In the House of Commons to-day Col. Seeley stated that the matter of the All-Red Route scheme was still under consideration, and he could not say when a decision would be arrived at.

London, March 23.—The Departmental Committee on Distressed Seamen report that in the case of Canada and Australia there has been a generous disposition shown to co-operate with Great Britain in the repatriation of these men.

London, March 23.—The threatened tariff rupture between Canada and the United States has led to double the number of hosiery orders being received by Leicester firms. This has given an enormous stimulus to the industry, and it is expected that the machinery will be running at full time till the end of the year.

London, March 23.—The extra Allan liner 'Grampian' sailed to-day from Liverpool with 1,650 passengers. The Allans had to remove furniture from their Liverpool office to find room to deal with the clamoring multitude of immigrants.

BLACKMAILING CARUSO.

New York, March 26.—Enrico Caruso has paid more than $1,000 to the Black Hand. He delivered $1,000 in a lump sum and the rest in smaller amounts. The police now keeping watch on the singer so carefully are doing so not only to protect him from harm, but also to use him as the bait to attract the brigands to their trap.

KING MENELIK DYING

The Guardian of the King's Heir Appointed Regent.

Adis-Abeba, Ayssinia, March 24.—King Menelik's health is no longer such as to permit to carry on state business, and to-day Ras Tassama, the regent, with the approval of the principal chiefs, took over the reigns of government.

The Regent is the guardian of Prince Lidj Eyassu, grandson of the King, and heir to the throne of Abyssinia.

King Menelik was said this afternoon to be dying. In accordance with the decision of the chiefs the Empress is to be deprived of all power of interference in the affairs of state. All of her appointments made among her favorites have been annulled. At present she appears to be resigned to the enforced renunciation of the power heretofore wielded. The Capital is tranquil to-day, and the safety of foreigners is assured.

A DRUNKEN MANIAC

Runs Amok in an Indiana Town.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 24.—After he had created terror in the little town of Castleton, just north of Indianapolis, late last night, by wounding four men, one fatally, Perry Roberts killed himself at midnight when brought to bay in a pasture west of the town by a sheriff's posse. Roberts had been in Indianapolis and had become intoxicated. Immediately after he left the train he obtained a shotgun, and going to a general store, tried to buy ammunition. This was refused and he opened fire with a revolver on several men who were sitting in the store. James Wheatley, a farmer, was fatally wounded. Addison McGey, Carl McGey, his son, and James Hargan, were also wounded, but not fatally. Roberts ran to a pasture nearby and barricaded himself behind a stone pile. When a posse approached he fired a few shots, and then, seeing capture was inevitable, shot himself dead.

A FATHER'S GRIEVANCE.

Cannot Have His Children Taught English.

Ottawa, March 23.—Archibald McFall, of Lemieux, Russell county, laid a compiaint that he cannot get his children taught enough English in public schools to fit them properly for the duties of Canadian citizenship. He claims that, though the father pays taxes to and sends his children to a public school, the larger part of the teaching is done in French. The school is known as a Rose Corners School. A statement from Mr. Longtin, reeve of Clarence, intended to explain the matter Mr. McFall claims, really confirms his contention.

Rose Corners School is a public school, and Mr. McFall sent his children there, hoping they would be taught English, as he believes a good knowledge of it would give them the best chance in life. He says he is a Roman Catholic and that the question is not one of religion at all, but of doing what he thinks best by his children. He claims that the preponderance of French in Rose Corners School is not in accordance with the Ontario public school law.

A CENSUS ESTIMATE.

Population of United States Growing and Food Products Decreasing.

Washington, March 25.—An increase of 12,000,000 in the population of the United States in the past ten years, and a decrease of about 5,000,000 in the number of available food animals is the estimate made by the Bureau of Statistics from reports on these two subjects, made respectively by the Census Bureau and the Department of Agriculture. Another lesson in the law of supply and demand deduced by the Bureau of tSatistics is that the food animals have gone down 3 percent, while the value has increased 22 percent. In the meantime the price of grain necessary for food of these animals has increased from 56 to 75 percent.

The value of cattle, sheep and hogs in this country in 1901 was estimated at $1,943,000,000; in 1910 at $2,368,000,000. This in an increase of 22 percent.

Cattle are the one class of food animals which has come anywhere near keeping pace with the growth in population.

WEALTHY PORTERS.

Tips Help Them to Own Houses and Automobiles.

New York, March 25.—The proverbial wealth of the Pullman car porter was exemplified yesterday in the West Side Court, when Eugene Debaum, a negro, living at 322 Mott avenue, the Bronx, was arraigned for speeding a motor car. The magistrate asked the prisoner who owned the machine.

'Why, I do,' answered Debaum. He said that he had saved enough from the tips the passengers on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway had given him to buy the automobile.

Magistrate Corrigan held Debaum in $100, and Edward Warrent, also a negro, put up bonds for him, giving a house he owns in West 134th street as security.

'And how much is the house valued at?' asked the magistrate.

About $10,000,' said Warren.

THE DRIEBUND.

Stranger Than Ever Says a Rome Despatch.

Rome, March 25.—A semi-official statement published this afternoon says that the visit to Rome of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, has afforded fresh proof of the cordial bonds which unite Germany and Italy. Conversations which have taken place between the Chancellor and the Italian authorities show that the policy of the Dreibund, which has for a long time been a guarantee of peace, has so taken root as to remain safe in future from any personal changes which may arise in the cabinets of these countries. Rome and Berlin, the communication says, are in agreement with Vienna and aim more especially at the maintenance of the status quo in the East.

ITO'S ASSASSIN.

Pays the Penalty of His Crime.

Manchuria, March 25.—Inchan Angan, the Korean, who assassinated Prince Ito, former Japanese resident-general of Korea, in this city, on October 26 last, was executed at Port Arthur this morning.

SAFE-BLOWER SENTENCED.

Ottawa, March 22.—Thomas Gorman, one of the quartet of desperados who were concerned in the sensational robbery of the post-office at Wright last fall, was this morning sentenced to five years in St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary by Judge Weir, at the Hull Criminal Assizes. Gorman pleaded guilty, and afterwards expressed himself as satisfied with his sentence. He stated that he would be out in three years and eleven months, his intention being to conduct himself as a model prisoner.

Ex-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Denounces the Assassination of Boutros Pasha Ghali

Ex-President Roosevelt delivered an address before the students of the University of Egypt to-day. He was cordially received, and at the conclusion of his remarks there was much applause.

Mr. Roosevelt upon entering the hall of the university found it crowded by Egyptians, officers, students and women. Prince Ahmed Fouad, president of the university, and an uncle of the Khedive, introduced Mr. Roosevelt with a brief speech spoken in French.

Responding to the welcome, Mr. Roosevelt expressed his thanks, but said that his address was intended only for the students of the university. As a man who spoke frequently, he warned his auditors to have nothing to do with the man who did not make good his words by acts. The speaker referred to the assassination by a student last month of Boutros Pasha Ghali, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, as a calamity to Egypt, and his denunciation of the assassin was received with great applause.

The Roosevelts yesterday at Cairo attended the morning Easter services at the English Church. Later they gave a small private luncheon in Shepheard's restaurant, and afterwards Mr. Roosevelt received informally a deputation of Copts and Mohammedans and leading Egyptian journalists. In the evening Mr. Roosevelt attended a banquet given in his honor by the Sirdar, Sir Reginald Wingate.

CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY

Received in Audience by King Victor Emmanuel.

Rome, March 22.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, who is here on a mission of courtesy, was received by King Victor Emmanuel to-day. The German statesman conveyed to the King a cordial message from the Emperor William and in return was made the bearer of like sentiments.

Both the King and the Chancellor expressed satisfaction at the present relations between Germany and Italy and remarked upon the beneficial influence which the Triple Alliance was exerting upon European politics.

BLANKET CHARTERS.

The Day Coming When Railways Cannot Get Them.

Ottawa, March 22.—During a discussion on several western route maps before the Minister of Railways, representatives of western provinces objected vigorously to route maps being approved without any work being done. They stated that if the farmers' wheat could be carried on 'red' projected lines, the West would have more transportation facilities than are required.

The Hon. Geo. P. Graham, in discussing the point raised, told the representatives of the railway companies present that the day would shortly come when blanket charters would not be granted and companies would not be allowed a choice of several routes. They would be allowed to choose one route and they could either use it or abandon it before they would be given another location. He thought the Railway Committee, and especially the people, were getting tired of proposals to build, followed by delays ranging all the way from two to twenty-five years.

HONORS FOR THREE.

Earl Grey, Lord Strathcona and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Made Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

It has been officially announced at Ottawa that Earl Grey, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and Lord Strathcona have been made knights of grace of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. The distinction is generally conferred on men who have been instrumental in extending the boundaries of the Empire and at the same time have rendered conspicuous service to humanity in general.

The decoration, which consists of a cross worn suspended from a ribbon at the neck, is one of the oldest orders of knighthood in the world, dating its inception from the year 1110. In the early days of its history it was bestowed on the crusaders and those who extended hospitality to these men. Ever since those days it has been reserved for purposes of a similar nature so far as the changing conditions would permit.

DIED OF DIPHTHERIA.

Parents Refused Serum Treatment.

Sherbrooke, March 28.—The inquest in connection with the death of the little daughter of Joseph Plante was held on Saturday. The child was suffering from diphtheria, and doctors recommended that she be treated by serum, but the parents refused, stating that they had lost one child after having been treated with serum. The parents were notified that they would be held criminally repsonsible if they would not allow the doctor to treat the child. As the father could not be present, the inquest was adjourned until Tuesday evening.

The inquest in connection with the death of Joseph Martel, the C. P. R. brakeman who was killed at Lennoxville on Saturday morning, will be held on Tuesday.

NOTABLE MAN DEAD.

San Francisco, March 25.—Galen Clarke, the discoverer of the Mariposa grove of big trees, and for 20 years guardian of Yosemite Valley, died last night, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Elvira Lee, in Oakland. Mr. Clarke was 96 years old, was born in New Hampshire, and came to California in 1853. He discovered the giant sequoias in 1857 while hunting. The aged guardian of Yosemite will be buried in the valley, in a tomb which he cut out himself in a huge granite rock within a stone throw of the Yosemite Falls.

DISFRANCHISING THE NEGRO.

Annapolis, Md., March 25.—Late tonight in a caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature looking to the disfranchisement of the negroes of this state, it was decided to adopt the Diggers' plan. This is based on the fact that the State of Maryland has never ratified the fifteenth amendment to the federation, which gives negroes the right to vote. It provides that as the legislation of the state gives the ballot to white men only, negroes may be refused registration.

It is not intended under this plan to attempt to prevent negro voting at Congressional or Presidential elections the restriction applying only to state and municipal elections.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Gives $1,700 to St. Anne's Episcopal Church, Toronto.

Toronto, March 28.—Word has been received here that Mr. Andrew Carnegie has, at the solicitation of the rector of St. Anne's Episcopal Church in Dundas street, of this city, forwarded a subscription of $1,700 towards the purchase of a new organ for the church. St. Anne's is an especially wealthy congregation so far as giving represents wealth. It has already outgrown its new church and will build again.

A FARMER SHOT

Said His Young Wife Committed the Crime.

Winnipeg, March 28.—Samuel Bovitch, a farmer, of Whitemouth, Man., died last Friday from a gunshot wound. He made a statement before his death, that his wife, 19 years of age, whom he married only three weeks ago, had committed the crime.

TROUBLE ON THE 'IRRESISTIBLE.'

Gun Sights Thrown Overboard and Culprit Not Yet Discovered.

London, March 23.—The battleship 'Irresistible' has been isolated at Portland Roads since March 12th, owing to disaffection among the crew. The cause of the trouble has not been made public.

It has become known, however, that the sights of the big guns were thrown overboard on the night of March 12th, and that the most rigid investigation has failed to reveal those responsible. Since the discovery of the offence the crew has been confined to the ship, no mails delivered or any communication with the shore allowed, and tobacco and all other luxuries have been withheld.

BOOM IN IMMIGRATION.

Ready-made Poultry Farms for Women

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 28.—In consequence of the emigration boom more steamship companies are running extra vessels. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has engaged the 'Montrose,' which will carry over a thousand third-class passengers. During April fifteen steamers will sail with every second and third cabin berth booked.

Nearly 18,000 emigrants have sailed this month, and this rate, at the least, will be maintained until June.

A much better class of people are emigrating, a large percentage being farmers and agricultural laborers.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is inaugurating a scheme of ready-made poultry farms for women.

NORTHUMBERLAND MINERS WARNED.

London, March 28.—The Northumberland Miners' Union is warning its members against going to Nova Scotia to fill the places of striking miners in that province.

RIOTOUS PEASANTS.

Some of Them Killed by Soldiers.

Athens, March 21.—Five hundred peasants to-day stopped a train near Larissa, in Thessaly, and bombarded the car windows with stones. The troops were called out, and fired upon the peasants, killing several of them and wounding a large number. The remainder of the rioters then proceeded to Larissa, where they created serious disturbances. They were finally dispersed by cavalry.

EXPULSION OF PRIESTS.

Santiago, Chili, March 21.—The Peruvian Government to-day notified the Government of Chili of the withdrawal of the Peruvian legation at Santiago because of the recent expulsion of Peruvian priests from the provinces of Tacna and Africa.

MUST RESPECT THE UNIFORM.

Washington, March 23.—The House of Representatives has passed a bill providing a penalty of not more than $1,000 fine or imprisonment for not more than two years in the case of any proprietor of a place of amusement in the District of Columbia and the Territories who may refuse admission to a soldier or sailor of the United States because of his uniform.

BRITISH POSTAL NOTES.

The postmaster of Montreal has been advised by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, that on and after the 1st of April next British postal notes issued in the United Kingdom and British possessions may be paid on presentation at twenty-one of the principal post offices in Canada, of which Montreal is one. In the past such postal orders (postal notes) have been entirely for local use in the country in which issued, and frequently when parties received them as remittances they were obliged to either return them, or have them cashed through a broker. The new regulations, therefore, will be found to be a convenience to the public, but it must be remembered that such postal notes can only be cashed at the general post office (and at none of the postal stations or sub-post offices) or through a bank, if regular in every way.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Foire aux Jambons—Sausages and Bric-a-Brac at Palm Sunday Paris Fair—C.I.E., in the 'Tribune,' New York.
Russian Church Easter Worship—Services Dating Back to First Century of Christianity—W. W. Mount, in the 'Tribune,' New York.
The Party System—By Hilaire Belloc, M.P., in the 'English Review,' London.
The Political Situation—The 'Spectator,' London.
The Position Cleared — The 'Nation,' London.
The Reform of the House of Lords — The 'Times,' London.
A Responsible Chancellor — The 'Evening Post,' New York.
The End of Cannonism—The 'Times,' New York.
Little Holland's Colonial Possessions—The Spice Islands—The 'Sun,' New York.
A White Australia—Geographical Factors Controlling Development—English Papers.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Bach Passion Music — The 'Sun,' New York.
Shakespeare as a Lodger—'T. P.'s Weekly,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Bud—M.B., in the 'Spectator,' London.
Watchers at the Sepulchre—A. M. Buckton, in the 'Contemporary Review,' London.
A Meditation at Easter—The 'Outlook,' New York.
The Telegraph Pole—G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London.
Kelvin—A Masterly Biography—'Westminster Gazette.'
A Novel About Journalism — Arnold Bennett, in the Manchester 'Guardian.'

HINTS OF THE PROGESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

An Imperial View of Education — Dr. Andrew Macphail, in the 'Cambridge Review.'
The Perplexed Albanian — A Language Without an Alphabet—The 'Sun,' New York.
Science Notes.

PASSING EVENTS.
THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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

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

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'Witness' Office,
Sat., March 26th, 1910.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

The phenomenal activity in stock dealings which characterized the local markets last week passed on in full strength into the present week, although trading on Tuesday and Wednesday was somewhat irregular and spasmodic, the latter days' transactions showing a considerable contraction in comparison with that of Monday morning. The spectacular boom in Montreal Street reached its culmination in the Monday morning session, when 254 3-4 was reached, from an opening price of 249 1-2. The closing price was 250, which indicates the extent of the sessional rise and fall. In seven days this stock advanced 25 3-4 points, a movement which has not often found a parallel on this exchange. When it is considered that the directors of the company profess to be totally ignorant of the motives and forces behind the scheme, and when the leading local brokers are equally at sea in the matter, the movement is even more astonishing. The various reasons and explanations advanced in regard to M. S. R. have not, apparently, developed into anything definite or convincing, and it seems that none of the many more or less flamboyant guesses have received anything approximating to confirmation. M. S. R., after falling back to around 247, advanced to 250 1-2 this morning, and may or may not be preparing for further spectacular displays. Power and Shawinigan have been 'bullishly' affected by the movement in Street, but activity in these two issues has not been very pronounced. They still range at a good level, but the 'street' seems to doubt whether any very close relationship is to exist between the three companies mentioned.

Steel issues and traction stocks have been features of the week's trading. Iron common has been active at a good average quotation, which, however, is slightly below that of last week, and Scotia has been closely held except for good inducements. The strenuous activity in this security during the past two days suggested that the battle for control was still at its height, and those who are interested in the welfare of the company will, surely, await with interest the outcome of the contest which it is believed will be made known at the annual meeting at New Glasgow on March 30. The Forget interests are supposed to be now well entrenched and successful opposition to them will require to be strong. Traction securities, in addition to M. S. R., were more prominently dealt in during the past few days than has been usual of late. Toronto Street and Twin City have been conspicuous in this respect.

The financial and industrial development of this country continues to receive world-wide attention, in a much more important sense than in previous years. The enormous area of operation of the Grand Trunk Pacific forms a perpetual topic of discussion, and this, with the well-known plans of extension resolved upon by the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern, raise the question of the scarcity of labor in a vivid way. Reports from the Middle West speak of a prospective labor famine. The Immigration Department is advising that a tremendous number of workmen will be required during the coming summer, the greatest demand being for experienced agriculturists for whom the wages average from $35 to $40 per month and board. There are now on file requests for nearly 9,000 men, and the situation is becoming so serious that the Manitoba Government is taking the matter up with the railways in an effort to secure generally the lowest possible transportation as well as the advantage of excursion rates.

It appears that the United States cotton crop will be substantially less than most of the bullish crop estimates of last fall and summer made it. The Census Bureau gives the amount ginned at 10,363,000 bales, including linters, against a total ginning report for the same date last year of 13,432,131 bales. Last year's crop commercially turned out to be nearly 13,800,000 bales; 49,448 bales, including linters, remain to be ginned, so that there is every reason to expect a commercial yield for the present season of 10,500,000 bales. The average weight of the bales for the present crop is about two percent less than last year's average, which will have some effect on the world's supplies, but is of no present importance in shaping the price movement. Twenty thousand bales of cotton were loaded on a steamer leaving Liverpool this week destined for New York. This class of transactions bears no relation, of course, as Mr. Ranlett remarks, to the legitimate demand for cotton, and, while both of the opposing market factions appear to be striving for supremacy in the local market, the outside public has very little interest in the trading and is not likely to have, in the face of conditions which look artificial, even if they are not. The reshipment is indeed said to be a movement against Mr. Patten by the Liverpool commission men.

Mr. Patten, who has been so much in the public eye in recent times, in connection with wheat and cotton corners, and who was disapproved of so unmistakably the other day by ten thousand members of the Manchester Cotton Exchange, is uncertain as to the future of wheat. He believes the winter wheat crop has sustained severe losses by winter killing and alternate freezing and thawing, and predicts that unless there are heavy rains to relieve the present drought in many sections of the wheat belt, deterioration will increase. From which we should gather that Mr. Patten is long on wheat. As for corn, Mr. Patten says that there are enormous stocks being held in Chicago elevators which is without an outlet in any direction, and exporters are trying to sell it at a loss. 'In the corn belt,' Mr. Patten's experts proclaim, 'the grain is piling up in all positions, and the question naturally arises as to where it will be placed. If the country were full of hogs the situation would be different, but there are few hogs to eat the corn, and it will have to be sold—forced upon the market, as it were. We shall soon have the Argentine crop in direct competition with our corn in the Old World, and Argentine nearly always undersells us on wheat and corn, as the labor there is much cheaper than it is in the United States.' The condition of the growing crop overbalances all else in the matter of grain news, the situation abroad and the routine statistics receiving no more than passing attention.

BANK OF ENGLAND

London, March 24.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:—

Total reserve, decreased £1,352,000; circulation, increased £874,000; bullion, decreased £478,255; other securities, increased £538,000; other deposits, increased £1,527,000; public deposits, decreased £2,386,000; notes reserve, decreased £1,468,000. Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 47.45 percent. Last week it was 49.32 percent.

The Bank Statement

New York, March 28.—The actual figures of Saturday's bank statement showed a heavy increase of loans, attributable doubtless to the large amount of new financing exploited by big institutions, and a decrease of over $4,000,000 in reserves, bringing the surplus down to $11,800,000.

OPPOSITION TO THE G.T.R. IN RHODE ISLAND NOT REAL

A despatch from New York states that the argument put forward by the New Haven indicates that its opposition to a Rhode Island extension by the Grand Trunk Railway is formal rather than real.



Mr. Hays.

New England is so well covered by the New Haven and Boston & Maine, that little opportunity remains for profitable construction of new through lines.

At present the Grand Trunk, through ownership or control of the Central Vermont, has a through line from Montreal to New London, Conn., thence to New York by steamers of the Central Vermont Transportation Company.

If it depended on local traffic, it would soon go out of existence. In a comparatively successful year the road with its through business just about pays fixed charges. On the other hand, the Montreal and Portland division of the Grand Trunk distinctly competes with the Boston and Maine. By making Providence the port instead of Portland, much of this competition would be withdrawn.

Mr. C. M. Hays says that the Grand Trunk has no desire to attack the New Haven or any other road, or bring about any complication in our relations with New England railroad systems. It is much more probable that by extending the Grand Trunk from Palmer, Mass., to Providence, the Grand Trunk Railway shall form a very valuable connection with the New Haven at Providence, which will give the New Haven good opportunities to exchange business for all points reached by the Grand Trunk system.

MILD WEATHER BENEFITS FRUIT TRADE

The unusually mild weather of the past few days, and the general expectation of an early summer, are having a beneficial effect on the local fruit business, which is gaining in activity daily.

Small southern fruits and vegetables are commencing to arrive, and onions from Egypt will be in this week.

Following are the f.o.b. Montreal prices, according to the Peterson Fruit Company:—

Oranges—Valencias, very fine and sweet, 420's, $4.25 per case; 714's, $4.50 per case; Seville, bitters, 160 to 200, $2.25 per box; California navels, 96 to 200, $3.25 per box; Mexicans, 126 to 216, $2.50 per box; Grape fruit, 46 to 80, $5 per box; Cranberries, Jersey's, $2.50 per box, and Malaga tinted grapes, heavyweights, $5.50 per keg.

Baldwins, Greenings and Russet apples, No. 1, $4.25 per barrel; No. 2, $3.50 per barrel, and No. 1 Spys, $5.

Cocoanuts, 150 size, $4.25 per bag; dates, Hallowee new, 4¾ cents per pound; in one pound packages, 7 cents; new figs, 8 crown, 2¾ inch, 11 cents, and 7 crown, 2½ inch, 10 cents; Jumbo bananas, $2.25 per bunch, and Marconi lemons, fancy, 300's, $2.75 per box.

Sweet potatoes, in hampers, $2.50; celery, Florida, 3 to 8 dozen, $3.50; tomatoes, 6 basket carriers, $2.75; cabbage, new, $4.25; cucumbers, in baskets of about 8 dozen, $8.50; lettuce, Boston, 2 dozen per box, $2.50.

Peanuts—Bon ton, roasted, 14c; French, 10c; almonds, shelled, 33c; Tarragonas, 14c; walnuts, shelled, 27c; walnuts, Grenobles, 14c; filberts, 12c.

Bank of B.N.A. Presents Splendid Report

The Canadian financial world will be interested in the remarkable address of Mr. E. A. Hoare at the recent meeting in London of the Bank of British North America.

He reviewed the w[illegible] situation from all sides and in an admirable manner pointed out the strength of the Bank's position.

The Bank of British North America has a reputation for conservatism that has gained for it the public confidence. Its capital is $4,866,666, and its reserve fund $2,530,666. It controls assets of $51,505,000, has deposits of $30,460,000, and loans of $31,570,000.

It holds a large proportion of c[illegible] and immediately available securities of the highest class and is kept ready for any demands that a time of stress might cause. It has been extending its business in Canada, the number of its branches being now sixty-eight. Last year its new branches were established mostly in the prairie provinces.

The net profits of the year reported were $494,705. They, with the balance from the preceding year were appropriated, $340,666 in dividends to the shareholders, $97,333 to the reserve fund and $73,000 to reduce the bank premises item in the assets statement. Altogether a most gratifying report.

Building Trade Outlook in Winnipeg Bright

The extent of the outlook for the building trades in Winnipeg may be gathered from the fact that permits for the year to date have already passed the two million dollar mark. The last big building year in that city was 1907, and that amount was not reached until the middle of April.

The total of permits in 1907 was $12,000,000, says Bradstreets, and 1910 figures up to the present would give the optimist reason to look for a large increase over the figures of the previous banner year.

Nipissing Mines Co.,

Nipissing Mines Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 5 percent and 2½ percent extra, payable April 20 to stock of record March 31. Books close March 31, reopen April 18.

Reports for the quarter ended December 31 shows surplus $1,294,076, including ore at smelters and at mines ready for shipment, as against $1,234,732 at end of the previous quarter.

American Locomotive Co.

New York, March 24.—A director of American Locomotive Company, after the meeting, said that reports of operations were very satisfactory; that all the plants are working at full capacity, and there are orders on the books for several months ahead.

Secretary Denny says construction of new plant at Gary will probably not be started for some time; not in any event until a clearer idea of future outlook for locomotive interests can be ascertained.

Railway Earnings

The Central Railway of Georgia shows a February net increase of $19,000, and an eight-month increase of $352,526.

The Missouri Pacific for the third week in March shows an increase of $163,000, and from July 1 an increase of $4,352,000.

The February earnings of the Southern Railway show a net increase of $228,000, and for the eight months net increase of $1,232,000.

GRAIN SCANDAL IN WEST BEING LOOKED INTO

Mr. F. C. T. O'Hara, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, when questioned to-day by the 'Witness' in regard to the reports which have been sent out from the west to the effect that prosecutions are about to be instituted by the department against the owners and operators of western elevators on the charge of making fraudulent returns as to the grading of grain, admitted that an investigation has been in progress.

He was not at liberty to say, however, as to what has been ascertained as to the truth of the charges.

The statement is made that grain is being mixed in certain elevators in a manner entirely contrary to the provisions of the Grain Act, for the evasion of which heavy penalties are provided. Superior and inferior grains have been blended in such a way that the wheat when exported to foreign markets is down to the minimum of its class.

A bad result of this practice is that the market price of grain is considerably affected. It is stated that the railway companies are in no way affected.

It is understood that the inquiry, in so far as it has been carried on, has been confined to an investigation by officers of the department.

CONSOLS SINK VERY LOW WITH DULL MARKET

Financial news items from London have recently been mainly of a reactionary character. To-day comes word over the cable that the stock market in the great world metropolis is dull and heavy with Consols selling at the deplorably low level of 81—or within one-quarter of a point of the lowest price for some years. The drop referred to was made in 1907.

It seems to be the opinion that the panicky Rubber and Oil boom which has been raging in England so immoderately of late, is largely, if indirectly, responsible for the present disconsolate state of affairs. It invariably happens that one or two far-reaching and unsettling events such as the rubber and oil booms, if developed, when the speculative public is in a susceptible mood, brings the whole market into disrepute. That is to say, in the minds of the outside and less sophisticated traders.

It is to be regretted that investments so solid and secure as Consols should suffer, especially as they have always been so highly regarded the world over.

One explanation of their present weakness is to be found in the unsettled political situation, and a feeling of distrust among many former investors in the West English securities. A number of these latter are now dealing almost entirely in Canadian issues. We trust that conditions in England will speedily improve.

Efforts Being Made to Break the Cotton Corner

New York, March 22.—English speculators in cotton who showed their dislike for Mr. James A. Patten, by the recent demonstration on the Manchester Exchange, are shipping the product back to this country in an endeavor to break the market to the detriment of Mr. Patten and his associates.

Although Mr. E. G. Scales, who is working in harmony with Mr. Patten, denies the truth of the report, the 'World' to-day says that 10,000 bales have been put aboard ship ready to sail from Liverpool.

In the meanwhile, according to the article, Mr. Patten and his supporters are shipping cotton to the other side for the spinners supply at the same time keeping quotations here sufficiently below those in Liverpool to prevent English speculators from buying the product there and re-selling it here except at a heavy loss.

Business Movements Show Some Acceleration With Warmer Weather

The first of the fruit boats, the usual harbingers of open water, is scheduled to sail from the Mediterranean this week, and the Government ice-breakers are at work opening up the channel between here and Quebec, the ice being reported lighter than usual.

The bright springlike weather has drawn out city shoppers in goodly number this week, and city retailers seem generally well satisfied with the volume of passing business. In the country, the situation is somewhat different, the general breakup of the roads affecting trade, and also influencing general collections, which are characterized by Dun's as only fair.

With regard to values there is nothing specially new, but nearly all staples show a tendency to firmness. The sugar market shows continued stiffness, and teas are higher than they have been for several years, with light local stocks. The recently-noted advances in textiles are all maintained, while the iron market is as strong as noted several weeks ago.

Summer railway freight rates, to lake and river points, go into effect on the 1st prox., and considerable shipments will then go forward. Money rates are unchanged at 5 percent for call loans, and while there is no scarcity there is likewise no plethora of funds.

Six district failures are noted for the week, with liabilities of $170,000.

Purchase of 200,000 Acres of Land by Canadians

London, March 22.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that in reference to a sale of 200,000 acres of land by the Western Canada Land Company, the area has been purchased by two Canadians with the object of retailing it to settlers. The price paid equals that wherewith the company purchased its 500,000 acres a few years ago.

The profits of the British American Land Company last year were £25,449.

Savings Bank Deposits Enormous in the U.S

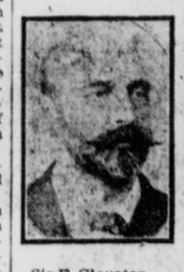
More money is put into the custody of savings banks, against the proverbial rainy day, by the average American citizen, than by the residents of any other quarter of the globe. Figures made public by Mr. William Hanhart, secretary of the Savings Bank section of the American Bankers' Association, and compiled from reports of the Comptroller of the Currency and the National Monetary Commission, show that the average deposit in American savings banks is almost four times as great as the average for Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania, Canada, etc., and that the average deposit, per capita, is almost six times greater in the United States than in the other portions of the world mentioned.

The statistics given out place the total savings deposits in the world at $15,389,672,014, and of this enormous sum $5,678,735,379 belongs to Americans.

One American in every six of the total population has money in a savings bank, and the average deposit is $381.28. In the rest of the world the depositors number one to every eight of population and the average sum to their credit is $101.66.

HIGH INCREASE IN CLEARINGS COMMENTED ON

Sir Edward Clouston, Bart., president of the Bankers' Association, and the members of that corporation have every reason to feel gratification at the phenomenally large increase shown by the bank clearings for the week ended to-day over the same week in the two previous years.



Sir E. Clouston.

Record figures have been seen before during the present year, but it is doubtful if anything in former years can compare with the figures given below.

A gain of nearly fifteen million dollars over the same week of last year, and an amount almost double that of 1908 is something new in Canadian finance. Following are the comparisons:—

Total for the week ending March 24, 1910, $43,697,745.

Corresponding month of 1909, $28,777,207.

Corresponding month of 1908, $23,876,086.

Advance in Corn Prices an Important Factor

A leading wholesale beef dealer in Boston, closely affiliated with the Chicago packers, estimates that the advance in the price of corn during the last ten years has added at least two cents a pound to the cost of beef. Beef is selling at wholesale in the Boston market at between eight and nine cents a pound, so that this two cents amounts to an increase of between 30 percent and 35 percent.

It is estimated that it takes 60 bushels of corn to put beef into condition for market delivery. Ten years ago, corn was selling in the vicinity of 35c a bushel, against 65 cents at the present time. The advance of 30 cents a bushel, therefore, makes a difference of $18 in the mere cost of feeding.

The average weight of beef delivered to the Boston market is 825 pounds. For the sake of conservatism, however, suppose that a weight of 900 pounds be taken. On this basis it will be observed that the $18 represents an added expense of two cents per pound, as originally stated.

Canada Grain Rate War is on Between Transportation Cos.

A struggle between Canadian and American transportation interests for Canadian grain traffic from the head of the lakes to the Atlantic seaboard has been started by American railroads, and a bitter war is promised, in which the advantages will be all on the side of the exporter.

The Inland Rate Association has announced that the rate from Georgian Bay to Montreal will be 6¼ cents. Now, the American trunk railways have notified the Interstate commerce commission that from May 1 their rate will be considerably lower than that.

The Canadians say they will retaliate and make another cut. The situation is being followed with much interest by members on 'Change.



The butter market is firmer and higher sales of choice creamery being reported at 27c to 28c, and less desirable grades at 25½c to 26½c. Stocks are getting pretty low. A few pkgs. of new milk butter are coming in and bringing 27½c to 28c.

The cheese market is firm, and about 2,500 boxes have been reported sold during last week at 12¾c to 12⅞c for finest white, and 12¼c to 12½c for colored. A few small lots of fodders have been received.

The arrivals of new laid Canadian eggs have been more liberal during the past week, causing prices to drop about 5c to 5½c per dozen. Sales of new laid eggs are made on the basis of 20½c there is no profit on the trade at these prices, as it practically costs this price to lay them down in Montreal.

Pork and Lard Up

Prices for pork and lard and in general provisions are being marked up to-day as a result of continued scarcity. There is no forecasting when the upward movement in prices will cease. There is practically no possibility of cheap meat until the autumn at any rate. That matter is quite assured.

Ingersoll Markets

Ingersoll, March 28.—White wheat, $1.04 to $1.06 per bushel; white wheat $1.04 to $1.06; barley, 58c to 60c; peas, 80c to 82c; corn, 76c to 78c; oats, old, 48c to 50c; flour, $2.65 to $2.90 per cwt.; bran, $22 to $23 per ton; shorts, $24 to $25; cornmeal, $3.75 to $4 per cwt.; oatmeal, $3.75 to $4 per cwt.; butter, 25c to 28c per lb.; creamery, 30c to 34c; eggs, 18c to 22c per dozen; potatoes, 65c to 75c per bag; live hogs, $9.50 to $9.75; hides, $11 to $12 per cwt.; hay, $15 to $16 per ton.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Ottawa, March 28.—Nearly everything on the meat market on Saturday was veal. This was somewhat of a surprise, because veal has been very scarce until recently. The season for it has come, however, and from the large supply it looks as though veal will be plentiful. The present quotation is 11 cents a pound. Beef made a very poor showing, only a few quarters being available. The price was 7 cents for fronts and 9 cents for hinds. Pork also shows every sign of scarcity, although more plentiful than beef. It sold for $12.50 a cwt. Eggs were even lower this morning than they were on Thursday, and 22 cents a dozen was an average quotation, although in some places they were available at 20 cents. They were in great demand, but the supply was equally large. Dressed chickens shot up to 25 cents per pound. Of course, chickens could be had at 20 cents a pound, but they were the cold storage kind. Ducks, geese and turkeys, sold at 20 cents per pound. The attendance at the market was particularly large and buyers found no difficulty in having their wants satisfied.

HAMILTON QUOTATIONS.

Hamilton, March 26.—White wheat, per bushel, $1.07 to $1.08; red wheat, do., $1.07 to $1.08; spring wheat, do., $1.00 to $1.08; peas, do., 76c to 78c; barley, do., 50c to 53c; oats, do., 41c to 42c; corn, do., 64c to 65c; cloverseed, do., $7.50 to $8.50; timothy seed, do., $1.90 to $2.30; white wheat flour, per brl., at $4.60 to $4.80; strong bakers flour, do., $4.80 to $5.00; dressed hogs, per cwt., $11 to $12; apples, per bag, $1.25 to $1.50; dried apples, per lb., 3c to 4c; potatoes, per bag, 70c to 75c; butter, in rolls, per lb., 24c to 25c; do., in firkins, 22c to 25c; eggs, per doz., 18c to 20c.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 24.—Closing—Wheat spot dull; No. 2 red western winter, no stock; futures firm; March 8s 3¾d; May 7s 11¾d; July 7s 11¾d; Oct. 7s 10¼d. Corn, spot quiet; new American mixed northern, 5s 4½d; old American mixed, 5s 8½d; futures dull; July 5s 4 6-8d. Lard, prime western, firm, 72s 6d; American refined firm, 72s 3d.

RECORD PRICES ARE PAID FOR LIVE STOCK

Record prices for live stock in Toronto have been reached. A high level was made yesterday in the Queen city when United States shippers paid seven cents per pound for practically all kinds and quantities of beeves.

The bidding was keen and the supply was limited, consequently dealers were compelled to pay handsome prices in order to obtain stock to fill immediate space contracts, which were taken some time ago by American shippers.

In Ontario, as well as in the Western Provinces, United States cattle men are in the market, and they are buying up all kinds of live stock at 6 1-4 to 7 cents per pound, which are really only worth 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 cents.

Mr. Alex. McIntosh, of Ironsides & Company live stock exporters, was on 'Change this morning, after his return from a visit to Western Ontario, in the interests of this firm. In discussing the live stock situation with the 'Witness,' he expressed the opinion that prices were above the real valuation of the stock offered for sale, but this was largely due to the fact that American shippers are in the Canadian market in quest of live stock to fill immediate deliveries.

Mr. McIntosh was certain that later on in the season prices were bound to come down to a more reasonable and equitable export basis.



An exceptionally large import of wheat flour into Christiania took place during the month of November last, writes Mr. S. E. Souturn, trade commissioner of Christiana. According to the customs reports there arrived 35,400 bags. The largest import previously recorded for one month is 30,000 bags.

Of the above mentioned quantity, 19,000 bags came from the United States, 6,300 bags from Canada, 8,500 bags from England, and the balance from different continental ports. A great portion of the flour recorded as imported from England and the continent is also of Canadian origin. The consumption of Canadian made flour is, therefore, much larger than what appears from the above mentioned figure.

Chicago, March 28.—Foreign grain markets are closed. World's shipments of wheat for last wek were less than expected, at 9,120,000 against 9,312,000 for the same week of last year.

Toronto Cattle Trade

Toronto cattle trade is active, with prices steady. Sixty-seven loads are in to-day, including 791 cattle, 377 sheep and lambs, 1300 hogs and 200 calves. Export cattle, choice, $6.00 to $6.25; export cattle medium, $5.50 to $5.75; export bulls, $4.75 to $5.25; export bulls light, $4.50 to $5.75; export cows, $5.00 to $5.25; butchers' cattle choice, $5.75 to $6.00; butchers cattle medium, $5.25 to $5.50; butchers cattle common, $4.75 to $5.00; butchers cows, $4.00 to $5.00; butchers bulls, $4.50 to $4.75; stockers choice, $4.25 to $4.50; stockers medium $4'00 to $4.25; stockers common, $3.50 to $3.75; stockers bulls, $3.00 to $3.25; heavy feeders, $4.75 to $5.00; short keeps, $5.00 to $5.25; milch cows, choice each, $40 to 60; milch cows, common, each, 25 to $35; springers, each, $25 to $55; sheep ewes, $5.50 to $6.50, steady; bucks, $4.50 to $6.50, steady; grain fed lambs, 8c to 9c, steady; common do., 7c to 8c, steady; calves, 2c to 3c, steady. Hogs, f.o.b., $9.60; do., fed and watred, $9.85.

CHICAGO CATTLE PRICES.

Chicago, March 28.—Cattle, receipts estimated at 28,000, market steady; and beeves, $2.75 to $8.75; Texas steers, at $5.10 to $6.50; western steers, $5.00 to $7.00; stockers and feeders, $3.80 to $6.80; cows and heifers, $2.80 to $7.25; calves, $8.00 to $9.25.

Hogs, receipts estimated at 22,000; market, 10c to 15c higher; light, $10.70 to $11.05; mixed, $10.75 to $11.15; and heavy, $10.85 to $11.17 1-8; rough, at $10.85 to $10.95; good to choice heavy, $10.95 to $11.17½; pigs, $10.00 to $10.85; bulk of sales, $11.00 to $11.10.

Sheep, receipts estimated at 15,000; market steady; native, $5.60 to $9.15; western, $5.80 to $9.15; yearlings, $8.00 to $9.50; lambs, native, $8.75 to $10.50; western, $9.50 to $10.60.

EAST BUFFALO CATTLE.

East Buffalo, N.Y., March 28.—Cattle receipts, 3,400 head; good to choice, steady to strong; common and medium slow, and 15c to 25c lower; prime steers, $7.75 to $8.25; shipping, $6.75 to $7.50; butchers, $5.50 to $7.50; heifers, $5.00 to $7.00; cows, $3.25 to $6.00; bulls, $4.00 to $6.25; stockers and feeders, $4.00 to $5.75; stock heifers, $3.75 to $4.50; fresh cows and springers, steady; $27 to $70. Veals receipts, 1,500 head; active and 25c lower; $6.00 to $10.50.

Hogs receipts, 8,500 head; active and 5c to 10c higher; heavy and mixed, $11.30 to $11.45; yorkers, $11.10 to $11.30; pigs, $11.00 to $11.10; roughs, $10.35 to $10.60; stags, $8.00 to $9.00; dairies, $11.00 to $11.25.

Sheep and lambs receipts, 13,600 head; sheep active; wethers and ewes 25c lower; lambs slow and steady; lambs, $7.25 to $10.40; yearlings, $9.25 to $9.75; wethers, $8.50 to $8.75; ewes, $7.75 to $8.00; sheep, mixed, $4.00 to $8.85.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Mar. 28.

About 550 head of butchers' cattle, 250 calves, 25 sheep and lambs and 600 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards this forenoon. The offerings of live stock at this market during the week consisted of 2400 cattle, 2200 calves, 150 sheep and lambs and 1400 hogs. Trade was very slow, but there were no material changes in the prices, as the run was light.

Prime beeves sold at 6c to 6½c per lb.; pretty good animals at 5c to 6c, and the common stock, 3¾c to 4¾c per lb. The calves were young veals, and sold at from 4c to 5c per lb. Sheep sold at 5c to 5½c per lb.; lambs at 6¼c to 7c do. Good lots of fat hogs sold at 10½c to 10¾c per lb.

Liverpool Cattle Market

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Liverpool, March 28.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable that there was a slow market for cattle at Birkenhead to-day, but the tone was very firm, and Saturday's quotations were maintained, viz., States steers, 14c to 14½c per lb., and Canadians from 13½c to 14c.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, March 17.—To-day's supply of beasts consisted chiefly of butchering cows and bulls, for which trade ruled slow but firm as Monday's currencies. Top prices paid per 8 lbs. as follows:—Fat cows, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; fat bulls, 2s 10d to 3s 6d. Sheep trade ruled firm at last Monday's quotations, the few lambs offered being quickly sold. Best pens made per 8 lbs. as follows:—7½ to 8 st. down tegs, 6s 2d to 6s 4d; 9 st. do., 5s 10d to 6s; 10 st. half-breds, 5s 6d to 5s 8d; 10 st. ewes, 4s 2d to 4s 4d. Calf trade firm. Quotations per 8 lbs.:—Sheep, 4s 2d to 6s 4d; calves, 4s to 6s; lambs, 5s 2d to 8s. Total supply—Beasts, 70; sheep and lambs, 190; calves, 20; milch cows, 10.

London, March 17.—Fair supplies and trade slow, prices tending easier for beef. English beef, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; Scotch sides, 4s 2d to 4s 3d; shorts, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; extreme, 4s 8d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s 10d to 4s; refrigerated hind-quarters, best, 4s to 4s 4d; seconds, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; forequarters, 2s 10d to 2s 0d; inferior beef, 2s 10d to 3s 4d. Mutton—Scotch weddders, 5s 0d to 5s 2d; tegs, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; ewes, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; English weddders, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; ewes, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; English lamb, 6s 8d to 8s 0d; veal, 4s 0d to 5s 4d; English pork, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; Dutch, 4s 6d to 4s 10d per 8 lbs.

A TALE OF DISHONESTY

Grafting Pittsburg Councilmen Confess Their Infamy.

Pittsburg, March 22.—An embarrassing situation has developed in the city's council committees through the enforced resignations of a number of members because of their confessions of guilt in connection with the bribery conspiracy, and others that are expected to be demanded by reason of the indictments found against forty present and former members by the grand jury last night. The councils meet next Monday night, and it is expected by that time that there will not be enough virtuous ones left to form a quorum.

The penalty to which the guilty councilmen are liable under the law is a fine not exceeding $10,000, imprisonment not exceeding five years, and to be forever debarred from holding any place of profit or trust in the commonwealth.

Anxious to receive the immunity bath, three former members of Common Councils appeared before Judge Frazer early to-day and pleaded no defence to charges of having received money for their vote in the passage of the bank and street vacation ordinances. Two of the men who appeared were not even under indictment. All were given suspended sentences.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 22.—Nine more former members of councils appeared before the District Attorney to-day, confessed to accepting money for their votes while members of the municipal bodies, and were then rushed before Judge R. S. Fraser, where they received their immunity baths in the way of a suspended sentence. When the Grand Jury adjourned for the day it had returned no indictments, although the jurors had listened for hours to developments in the bribery scandals even more sensational than developed yesterday. Men admitted selling their honor for from $50 upwards. John F. Klein was before the Grand Jury the greater part of the day and continued his narrative of councilmanic graft. Klein recounted some of his experiences in handing out the money to the councilmen. 'There was one fellow,' he said, 'who was a daisy—a regular Shylock for the dough. In the South Seventh street business, I handed him $81. He looked at me for a few minutes, and then yelled like a stuck pig for the extra ten cents. You know $81.10 was the standard price in that deal. Well, he got the ten cents, all right.'

All the nine men who confessed to the District Attorney to-day will testify before the Grand Jury. District Attorney Blakeley will, as soon as the councilmen and bribe-takers have been rounded up, go after the bribe-givers. These are said to be bank officials of institutions whose names have never heretofore been breathed in connection with the graft probe of the last two years. The tip has been passed to these men that they may come in under the immunity extended by the District Attorney, but as they have thus far failed to avail themselves of the opportunity it is reported that some bombshells will be dropped into the social construction of Pittsburg when county detectives turn the money changers out of their own temples and bring them before the bar of justice.

With all that has thus far been disclosed in the big graft conspiracy, there is a feeling that the surface has only been scratched.

Twenty have thus far confessed, thirty-seven have been indicted, but have not yet confessed, and sixteen have been implicated, but have not yet been indicted. It is said at the District Attorney's office, that before the Grand Jury is dismissed fully a hundred persons will be implicated. These will include not only some of the present and former members of the councilmanic bodies, but the men who supplied the money to do the bribing.

Yesterday and to-day Klein, still in the District Attorney's office, worked the telephone overtime trying to get the former president of the Common Council, Wm. Brand, to come forward and tell his story. Brand was to have gone to the penitentiary, but his incarceration was deferred because of the illness of a daughter and partly in the hope that he would confess. Klein also telephoned Jos. C. Wasson, who entered the penitentiary on Monday. As a result, Wasson, too, will join the band of penitents, and this afternoon Judge Fraser sisued an order directed to Warden Francis, of the Western Penitentiary, for the taking of Wasson's deposition.

Pittsburg, March 23.—Nine more councilmanic grafters confessed their guilt to Judge Fraser to-day. No more confessions will be received. Those caught in the public prosecutor's dragnet from now on, it is said, will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. At noon to-day a total of twenty-nine former and present members of the municipal legislative machine of the city of greater Pittsburg had received immunity. Further indictments are expected, and it is reported, will bring into the graft crusade bankers, real estate men and manufacturers in this vicinity.

Joseph C. Wasson, now a convict and formerly a select councilman, Captain John Klein, formerly councilman, and now under penitentiary sentence, and Wm. Brand, also a convicted grafter, are the men upon whom the District-Attorney is replying for his final probe into municipal rottenness. Wasson and Klein both appeared before the Grand Jury during to-day, and, it is reported, completed an amazing tale of small and large graft which made their auditors gasp.

DEATH BLOW TO PICKETING.

Plumbers' Union Worsted in Privy Council.

Winnipeg, March 22.—An interesting sidelight is thrown on the now famous case, in which the Plumbers' Union was worsted in the Privy Council on the legal question of the liability for damages following picketing during a strike, and also on the right of the Union to picket the premises of an employer while there is a strike in progress. The decision was of great interest to all unions because of the fact that it meant the death blow to picketing. Their counsel, who has just returned from London, gives it as his emphatic opinion that the Union lost its case simply because they had destroyed their books when the action was first called, thereby making it impossible for the plaintiff to learn who was actually responsible for the strike, and for the administration of the Union affairs.

The Privy Council took the ground that if any body of men purposely destroyed their Union records they must have something to conceal which they were afraid of, and which did not entitle them to consideration.

RAILWAY CRITICISED.

Seattle, March 23.—The coroner's jury investigating the Great Northern disaster of Wellington, on March 1st, in which 90 lives were lost brought in a verdict to-day, which, while it does not fix responsibility on the Great Northern Railway, criticises the company for not having placed the trains in a safe place.

The Great Northern is also criticised for having paid the laborers engaged in cleaning the track but fifteen cents an hour, without board. Because of the small wages 35 men quit work when their services were most needed.

The jury censured the railway for not retaining enough men to clear the track, regardless of cost.

ETNA RAGING

A Magnificant But Fearful Display.

Catania, Sicily, March 25.—An official report upon the volcanic disturbances in the Mount Etna district, made public this forenoon, while confirming the gravity of the situation, holds out the hope that the worst is over. The craters that may be properly described as new appear to be only four in number. These have opened at the foot of Mount Castellazzo, four miles in an air line from the summit of Mount Etna.

One of these craters is at a spot called Tasca Albanelli. This is not throwing out much lava, but is the noisiest of the four, and its loud detonations are chiefly responsible for the terror of the population for miles around. A second crater is six hundred feet above in a place called Vola-Sangirol-Amo. This is seven thousand feet above the sea and the most active of the openings emitting the greatest flood of incandescent matter.

At Tasca Arena is a third break, also very active, and near it is the fourth, showing a less serious eruption.

Four streams emitted from these craters have united at the foot of Mount Castellazzo and formed a great river of lava that is bringing death and desolation into the invaded districts. Plants, trees, whole vineyards and orchards have been destroyed by the consuming flood. This morning the lava river had extended nine miles from its source. Even in this city there was little sleep for any one last night. The greatest anxiety was felt for friends and relatives and their property interests in the threatened district by those who know well the possibilities of the disaster.

In the path of the advancing flood the people are in great terror, and thousands had abandoned their homes at daylight. The roaring of Mount Etna continued without [illegible]terruption to-day and a rain of cinders fell for miles around. Several houses of peasants have already been destroyed, and it is feared that if the flow does not cease very soon, that the flood will enter Borrelo.

Caravans of peasants, carrying all their household goods and all of their transportable possessions are moving to places of safety. In their distress the fleeing ones present a pathetic sight. At many homes the molten mass has entered their cisterns and caused destructive explosions.

During the past forty-eight hours the emission of lava, it is estimated, has amounted to ten thousand cubic yards.

Prof. Riecо, director of the Mount Etna Observatory, advancing too far in the disturbed zone to-day, was caught in a blizzard of cinders and smoke and forced to flee for his life. Troops have been ordered into the vicinity and volunteers from neighboring villages have come to the aid of the distressed.

After reaching the valley the lava flood widened, but diminished in velocity and this afternoon the hope that the eruptions were decreasing in volume was strengthened.

A TERRIFYING SCENE.

Mr. Frank A. Perret, of Brooklyn, N.Y., who is attached to the Royal Observatory, on Mount Vesuvius, arrived here to-day and proceeded immediately to the scene of the eruption. Mr. Perret arrived at Nicolosi this evening and immediately sent this telegram to Catania:

'The great eruption continues with unabated violence. The craters constantly are throwing out liquid fire and rock to a height of twenty metres. It is a magnificent though terrifying spectacle.

'The lava has flowed about ten kilometres (about seven miles), in two days. The lower end of the stream is two hundred metres broad and five metres high. The stream is advancing sixty metres per hour, destroying vineyards and houses.

'Enormous damage to property has been done. The Alpine Club's refuge has been destroyed.

'The lava will reach and partly destroy Borrello and Balpasso within three days if present conditions continue. Nicolosi is not

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

(From the Peru (N.Y.) 'Sentinel.')

Promptly at the appointed time, 7.30 p.m., and in the presence of about thirty immediate relatives and intimate friends, the bride and groom appeared to take upon themselves the solemn vow of 'love, cherish and protect,' and if rightly interpreted will bring true happiness over the matrimonial sea of life. After the solemn vow the bride and groom, together with the guests, proceeded to do justice to a sumptuous repast, much to the credit 'to whom it is due.' To say that Mr. and Mrs. Ridnour are not worthy, and have not the best wishes of a host of relatives and friends, goes without exception.

Do It Now.—Disorders of the digestive apparatus should be dealt with at once before complications arise that may be difficult to cope with. The surest remedy to this end and one that is within the reach of all, is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, the best laxative and sedative on the market. Do not delay, but try them now. One trial will convince anyone that they are the best stomach regulator that can be got.

IN SPITE OF TOMMY.

Home study for Tommy had just begun and he found it hard to apply himself to regular hours. At bedtime one evening his father said: 'Tommy, I am not at all pleased with the report your mother gives me of your conduct today.'

'No, father, I knowed you wouldn't be, and I told her so. But she went right ahead an' made the report. Jest like a woman, ain't it?'—'Ladies' Home Journal.'

The Real Liver Pill.—A torpid liver means a disordered system, mental depression, lassitude, and in the end, if care be not taken, a chronic state of debility. The very best medicine to arouse the liver to healthy action is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are compounded of purely vegetable substances of careful selection, and no other pills have their fine qualities. They do not gripe or pain, and they are agreeable to the most sensitive stomach.

HIS COAT OF ARMS.

Mr. Porker (of Chicago, who made a fortune from Porker's Read Seal Lard) —'Say, Duke, this trade-mark, of yours is just cute. Guess your ancestor who invented it was in the menagerie business?'—London 'Opinion.'

AN EASY CASE.

William P. Sheridan, the 'detective with the camera eye,' was discussing insurance frauds in New York.

'A very easy case,' said Mr. Sheridan, smiling, 'grew out of a conversation overheard by a friend of mine on a train.

'Two elderly business men sat side by side in front of my friend. Suddenly, the first put down his paper, winked and said.

'"By the way, how did you make out about that fire of yours last Sunday?"

'"Shut up, you fool!" the other muttered. "It's next Sunday."'—Washington 'Star.'

All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.

A LITERAL ANSWER.

A stolid German who was coming over to America had the misfortune to fall overboard, but the alarm was given instantly, and, after a very exciting experience, he was rescued. That evening he appeared on deck, not much the worse for his mishap, and was surrounded by a number of passengers, who evinced a great interest in him.

'Oh, tell me,' gushed a wide-eyed young woman, 'how did you feel when you had fallen, and the ship had gone on, and you were left alone in the ocean?'

The German looked at her calmly. 'Wet,' he answered.—'Lippincott's.'

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

AN ANTIDOTE.

Mrs. Crabshaw—'The doctor said my condition was due to living in an overheated room.'

Mrs. Crawford—'What did he recommend?'

Mrs. Crabshaw—'A steam-heated flat.'—'Judge.'

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

WISE LITTLE BOY.

The uncle is telling the wise little boy a fairy tale.

'Then the Princess came closer to the sleeping youth and kissed him on the lips.'

'Gee!' cried the wise little boy, 'wasn't she afraid of germs?'—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

Simple and Sure.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is so simple in application that a child can understand the instructions. Used as a liniment the only direction is to rub, and when used as a dressing to apply. The directions are so plain and unmistakable that they are readily understood by young or old.

NOT A FARMER.

Young Lady (who has just been introduced)—'Did you say that you were a farmer, Mr. Bouncer?'

Gentleman (with a diamond pin)—'Not much! I said that I'd made a fortune out of wheat. You never heard of a farmer doing that.'—'Illustrated Bits.'

Many inherit weak lungs, and as disease usually assails the weakest point, these persons are continually exposed to attacks of cold and pulmonary disturbances. The speedy use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will be found a preventive and a protection, strengthening the organs so that they are not so liable to derangement from exposure or abrupt atmospheric changes. Bickle's Syrup is cheap and good.

SUCH A POLITE YOUNGSTER.

A few days after a farmer had sold a pig to a neighbor he chanced to pass the neighbor's place, where he saw their little boy sitting on the edge of the pigpen watching its new occupant.

'How d'ye do, Johnny,' said he; 'how's your pig to-day?'

'Oh, pretty well, thank you,' replied the boy. 'How's all your folks?'—Cleveland Leader.'

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

A miser who died at Vauxhall Rowton House for the Poor, was found to have over £3,000, which has been left to charity.

One of the few survivors of Sir James Ross's Antartic expedition of 1839, George Farr, formerly of the Royal Marines, has just died at Gillingham, Kent, at the age of ninety-four.

Sir William Mather, head of the firm of Mather & Platt, engineers, Salford, has placed £10,000 in trust, with the direction that the income arising therefrom shall be distributed annually among the firm's workpeople on the occasion of their annual holiday.

Three leading railway companies, the London and North-Western, the Midland, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire, propose entering into a working agreement under which all traffic will be pooled and the fullest possible working arrangements will be made on a mutual basis. The economies effected will involve the wholesale reduction of clerical staffs in both goods and passenger departments.

Poultry-keepers disclaimed any hostility to fox-hunting as a national sport, at a meeting of representatives of the Poultry Club, the National Poultry Organization Society and the Utility Poultry Club. A resolution, expressing the view that some steps should be taken to prevent loss arising from the depredations through foxes and to secure fair compensation where such loss arises, was, however, adopted, and the Masters of Foxhounds' Association was invited to appoint representatives to confer with representatives of the poultry societies.

William Lane, an aged farmer of Bentley, a village near Atherton, Warwickshire, was sitting in front of the fire reading to his wife, when a gun was fired through the kitchen window, and, the bullet striking him behind the left ear, killed him instantly. Mrs. Lane ran out and met a farm bailiff, who returned with her, and on making a search they discovered in the stable the body of a farm lad named Edward Mitchell, aged sixteen, who had been in Mr. Lane's service since April last. Mitchell had apparently taken his master's life, and then blown out his own brains. He had always seemed on the best of terms with Lane.

Romance underlies a legacy which has just been received by a Nantwich shoemaker named George Robinson. Twelve years ago Mr. Robinson, then a journeyman shoemaker, met outside Nantwich an invalid lady and a nurse. Robinson was carrying a bunch of roses, and the invalid remarked as he passed her, 'What lovely roses.' He turned immediately and asked whether she would like some of them. The lady said that she would be very grateful, as she wanted some flowers to put on her mother's grave at the local cemetery. Robinson handed her the bunch, and the recipient inquired his name and address. Robinson has now been informed that the lady has left him a legacy of £120.

While Harold James, of Aberman, was trying to recover a football from a river, he fell into the stream and was drowned. A young man named Wrentmore, who went into the water to attempt the rescue of the lad, was seized with cramp and was with difficulty brought to the bank. Artificial respiration was resorted to, and in the evening he was out of danger. A young man named Bertie Veale was at the time of the lad's immersion on the opposite side of the river. He rushed down to assist, but was seen to fall on his face. He became unconscious, and died before he could be taken home.

Excavations at Hampton Court Palace have shown that the Wolsey Bridge, with the exception of the original parapet, was intact. The whole of the bridge and the arches were in a state of most wonderful preservation. It was found also that the walls of the original moat were in existence, the moat having been filled up with rubbish, consisting mainly of old clay pipes and broken bottles, which have now been preserved in a temporary museum at Hampton Court. Other objects of antiquarian interest were also discovered. The bridge has an interesting historical reminiscence, not only on account of the builder, but also from the fact that Charles I. brought his consort to the palace across it, as may still be seen from some old prints of that time.

In 1901 the League of the Empire originated a scheme for bringing children in different parts of the Empire into touch with each other for mutual correspondence. Some slight idea of the expansion which has come from small beginnings may be gathered from the fact that over 17,000 children are now members of the comrades' correspondence section with each other. Each child signs a form giving its age, sex, parentage, and address, and stating what are its interests, and in what country it wishes to have a comrade. These forms are sent to the offices of the League, where they are quickly compared with those already received, and the child put in touch with another of the same age, sex, position in life and interests, in the country chosen. So the correspondence begins, and leads frequently to steady friendships, and in every case awakens interest and fellow-feeling among children in all corners of our great Empire. The honorary secretary is Mrs. Ord Marshall, League of the Empire, Caxton Hall, Westminster, London, S.W.

SCOTLAND.

Two Scotch ironworkers, who rescued an unconscious steeplejack from the top of a shaft 180 ft. high, have been awarded Edward medals of the first class by the King.

The trustees of the late Mr. Charles Anderson, of Fettykill, have distributed large sums to Scottish charitable and benevolent institutions. The Church of Scotland has received £30,000.

The Central Fund of the United Free Church of Scotland shows a surplus for the past year of £6,000 available for division among ministers whose ministerial income from all sources, exclusive of manse or sum equivalent, is under £200.

A deputation from the Irish Department of Agriculture, consisting of three practical farmers and a representative from the Department, has visited Scotland for the purpose of inquiring into the system, or systems, of marketing cattle in the north of Scotland.

Under the will of the late Mr. John Mills, Dundee, about £6,000 is now available for the establishment of an observatory in the town, and negotiations are proceeding between the trustees and representatives of the Town Council with the object of completing the terms of the trust.



NEUTRALIZATION.
"LET HIM CHOOSE FOR HIMSELF."
FROM THE NATIONAL REVIEW-SHANGHAI.

Preparations are being made for one of the most remarkable gatherings of its kind—a world's missionary conference, which is to be held in Edinburgh. All denominations will take part in the conferences. The purpose is to gather the missionary work of the churches into the unity of one purpose, to adapt the forces at the disposal of Christianity to the work it has to do, to divide the field so that no part be left unoccupied, and to decide as to the best methods of carrying on the campaign. Its aim is to be a deliberative assembly, whose decisions will settle the issues of the future.

A curious case of mixing up children has occurred at a hospital in Motherwell. At a time when the hospital was very pressed, two children, of about the same age and very much alike in appearance, were admitted to the hospital within a short time of each other—c rtainly not more than half an hour. One child was certified to be suffering from scarlet fever, and in the haste of removing the child the nurse lifted the wrong name. Consequently the babies got mixed. The father took home the wrong child, and it was only when he got home that the mistake was discovered. Even the child innocently admitted that his name was 'Jacky,' while as a matter of fact it was not. The boy was immediately taken back to the hospital, where the father certified his own child in the fever ward.

C. Falkendorf, a trainer in a wild animal show, at Glasgow, had a very narrow escape. He had taken a lion and two lionesses into the steel cage for their customary practice, when the lion sprang upon him, bore him to the floor of the arena, and seized his left leg about the knee, in his mouth, burying both his upper and lower teeth into the flesh. The trainer, taken so suddenly off his guard, sufficiently recovered his presence of mind to draw and fire his revolver and cause the lion to release his hold. Another trainer, Martino, rushed into the cage just as the lion was about to make another attack upon Falkendorf, who by that time had lost consciousness and was lying helpless on the arena floor. Martino rapidly fired six blank catridges into the face of the lion and succeeded in driving him past the safety gate to the back of the arena, from whence he rushed through the passages to his cage.

IRELAND.

The large steamers of the Cunard fleet will permanently omit the call at Queenstown on the eastward journey, proceeding direct to Fishguard.

The residence of Capt the Hon. John Campbell, of Oughterard, County Galway, was visited by a burglar, who donned a suit of livery which he found in the servants' quarters. This conspicuous costume led to his arrest.

Figures have just been presented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer which show that from 1st January to 31st December, 1909, there was paid in Ireland in respect of old age pensions £2,305,649, and in Scotland £907,508.

A dancing teacher, who was on board the London and North-Western steamer 'Anglia' when it ran aground near Holyhead in 1907, and alleged that as a result of her fright she became ill with Grove's disease, was awarded £2,250 damages against the company at Dublin. The steamer was aground for only six or seven minutes.

An extraordinary fight with revolvers on the River Lee occurred between sixteen salmon poachers and eight water bailiffs. The bailiffs, who were on board a motor launch, were about to seize some drift nets when four rowing boats put off from the opposite shore. When about fifteen yards from the launch the occupants of the boats began firing revolvers at the bailiffs, and the latter returned the fire. It was only when some of the poachers had been seriously wounded that the firing ceased. The poachers then rowed away in haste, but one was afterwards arrested and appeared at Queenstown police court.

A recent demonstration of peasants is reminiscent of the old Land League days. It was the sequel to a dispute between a landlord named Mr. Max well, of Roscrea, and his tenants of Ballywilliam, to whom he promised to either sell or give a reduction, but he failed to do either. The tenants refused to pay rent, with the result that writs were issued, and the property of one of them seized on. On the day of the sale several bands, followed by hundreds of farmers on foot and numbers in cars, paraded the town, proceeded by a bunch of cattle and several horsemen dressed in fantastic suits, while on a platform elevated on a car was an old goat highly ornamented, and large posters posted alongside with the words: 'A present for Sammy Maxwell.' The demonstrators, although determined, were orderly and good humored.

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THE NEW LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND. —New York 'Herald.

THE CHRIST OF THE ANDES.

Unique Race Movement Cast From the Cannon of Two Countries.

On the mountain frontier between the Argentine Republic and Chile, nearly 13,000 feet above the level of the sea, at Cumbre Pass, is a piece of statuary absolutely unique in history 'The Christ of the Andes.'

Cast in the bronze from the cannon of opposing Chileans and Argentines it was placed on the boundary line of the two nations in March, 1904, says the 'Bulletin,' of the American Republic,' as a symbol of the perpetual peace which should thenceforth obtain between them.

It stands a colossal figure, twenty-six feet in height, placed on a gigantic column surmounted by a globe on which the configuration of the earth is outlined. One hand holds a cross and the other is extended in blessing. At the base are two tables, one inscribed with the history of the monument and the other bearing in Spanish the folowing legend:

'Sooner shall these mountains crumble into dust than the people of Argentine and Chile break the peace to which they have pledged themselves at the feet of Christ the Redeemer.

THE LESSONS OF LIFE.

(Lord Rosebery in an Edinburgh Address.)

I wonder if you can realize that it is rather a solemn moment for any one of my age to come to face with boys at your age. I suppose between the oldest of you and myself some five-and-forty years intervene. Looking back on that period between the termination of one's school life and the period at which one has arrived, one reviews it with a sense of one's own great shortcomings, of one's waste of time, of one's opportunities missed. No one is wholly satisfied with his life. The best of men that you could think of cannot have felt any complete satisfaction at reviewing his career. But there are degrees and degrees of satisfaction.

The most costly thing in the world is what we are all willing to give to those who are younger, and what our juniors never accept, but throw away into the ditch as soon as they receive it, as though it was destitute of all value at all, and that is experience. We all buy our experience very dearly with pain, with anguish, sometimes with our heart's blood, and yet when we try to give it to those who are younger than ourselves they treat it with neglect, and they go into the world resolved to buy their own experience themselves.

Well, I, therefore, won't offer you my experience, because, as I say, you would reject it. But there is a great phrase which has come down from the ancients, which embodies, I think, all that a boy at school ought to wish to be, putting religion aside. I am going to say it in Latin, and you won't understand it, because I pronounce it in the Eton way, which is all wrong, and you pronounce it in the Scottish way, which is all right: 'Mens sana in corpore sano.' I suppose you would say (here His Lordship adopted the Scottish pronunciation): 'Mens sana in corpore sano'—a healthy mind in a healthy body.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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HERR BEBEL'S LIFE STORY

From Catholic to Socialist.

HIS TRIBUTE TO HIS WIFE.

(Berlin Correspondence of the 'Christian World.')

For more than forty years August Bebel, the great leader of German Social Democracy, has stood in the front rank of European celebrities, the object of the warmest admiration from the millions who follow his teachings, equally the object of the sternest denunciations of those who dread upheaval, or who see in the Socialist movement the end of all things. After the wear and tear of a long life of labor, and when a younger generation is preparing to take the reins out of his somewhat weary hands, this veteran sits down to write his life story (Aus Meinem Leben*).

In a few days Bebel will be seventy years old. He was born in the military barracks of Deutz-Cologne, on the Rhine, the son of a sergeant. The family occupied one small dark room, which served as kitchen, bedroom and sitting-room. Bebel says it was in this room that he first beheld the 'Light of the World.' The light was a flickering smoky oil lamp made of tin and Bebel in telling us this, means it to be symbolical. His father was a grumbling, discontented man, doing his best to save something for his family, but never succeeding. His mother was a tenderer character, and the old Socialist looks back and sees her preparing the evening meal of potatoes in their skins, and speaks of her quiet endurance and love. The father was consumptive, and died in the hospital penniless, leaving his family to the care of his younger brother August. August decided to marry the widow, and as this man appears to have been a tyrant of the worst sort, and by profession was a prison warder, it would almost seem as though fate were leading the young Bebel to experience all that he has since hated with such a bitter and terrible hatred. As a child he had learned all about militarism, and one might be inclined sometimes to think that much of the intolerance, the volcanic anger, the rage for discipline, the scorn for intellectual inferiors which Bebel has always shown throughout his life was imbibed with his mother's milk in that dingy barrack room at Deutz.

The prison in which his uncle served must have been a terrible place. Every evening Bebel used to hear the prisoners groaning and moaning under their punishments. He detested the place. He detested the sound of the owls dashing themselves at night against the walls of the church near by. All these things scored deep furrows in the young heart of August Bebel. His mother used to protect him from the onslaughts of his irate stepfather. It was an unhappy home, and the mother's failing health made it more so. Then her second husband died, then two of her children; and alone and almost destitute she made her way with little August to Wetzlar, on the Rhine, where she lived for seven years slowly dying of consumption, her relatives allowing her a pittance, on which she managed to live. She died at last, as such women always do, without complaining, without a sigh over their joyless life, bearing this last of all pains unmurmuringly as they have borne all others. And this was the mother of one of the greatest fighters of modern times.

A year after his mother's death Bebel left school, and his aunt, with whom he now lived, apprenticed him to a turner of her acquaintance. Bebel says that his new master was quite an artist at his trade, but that he himself was never very proficient, and never got beyond mediocrity at the lathe. In three years he had finished his apprenticeship and became a journeyman, and as in those days it was customary for young German artisans to spend some years in wandering about the world in search of work and experience, Bebel resolved to follow this rule. He made his way to Freiburg, the beautiful city on the edge of the Black Forest, always hungry, as he says, for two things—politics and 'butterbrod.' He had begun to take an interest in the political situation. As a boy at Wetzlar, he had received a sound drubbing from his companions for having expressed monarchical opinions. In those days they were all republicans on the Rhine. But here in Freiburg Bebel was first conscious that his ideas were changing and that his sympathies were going out to the people.

At first this sympathy took curious forms. One of the most paradoxical things in this charming volume is an account of how Bebel, seeking for companionship and sympathy, and himself a Protestant, joins a Catholic young men's association. It was a tolerant sort of body, but what pleased Bebel most was the fact that he could read the newspapers in their rooms. From Freiburg Bebel went into what what is now Austrian territory, the beautiful neighborhood of Salzburg. It is rather startling to hear of him—this rabid enemy of the Christian religion—making a pilgrimage to Maria Plain on a hill near Salzburg and forming part of a procession bearing a banner with a picture of St. Joseph and the Christ child embroidered on it. We hear of him also declaiming a poem before the Prince Archbishop of Salzburg, an act which did not prevent him shortly afterwards from annexing some of the Archbishop's plums. They were very good plums, says Bebel, and the garden was very tempting. Besides, the Archbishop as a holy man has long since forgiven him.

But his mind was stirring with other ideas. The working classes of Germany were moving, groping after union, after organization, and meetings were being held, at which earnest, loud-voiced men were asking for the liberty to move about from place to place, were asking to be freed from the fetters of the Middle Ages, were asking for protection in their factories and mines, were asking even for a parliament elected on universal suffrage. Suddenly Bebel threw himself into this movement—a youth little over twenty. There was no socialism about the movement. Merchants, bankers, officials, men of good standing espoused the cause. The doctrines of Marx and Lassalle were not yet spread broadcast.

Then came Bebel's acquaintance with Wilhelm Libknecht, and Bebel's fate was decided. Bebel pays a splendid tribute to this great Socialist leader, whose influence upon him was so sudden and profound. With a great wrench Bebel sundered himself from the so-called parties of progress. He would have no dealings with the Philistines. The proletariat was a class by itself with separate interests, and any connection with the 'Burgerliche' parties would only tend to perpetuate a system which must be rooted up if the



HERR BEBEL.

worker was to come to his rights. In 1860 Bebel came to Leipzig and with one spring he flung himself into the labor movement and into public life. In Leipzig he came into contact with all sorts and conditions of men. The landlord of the beer-house where most of the labor meetings were held was a man named Wurkert, an unfrocked pastor, who had offended his superiors. He used to stand on the stairs and harangue his guests on all subject under the sun. Bebel grew in influence, and was appointed president of the new labor association. He had established himself as a turner in Leipzig, but he found it impossible to serve two masters, and after a severe struggle to carry on politics and the turning lathe at the same time he finally abandoned his business and took to journalism, a profession which he has since followed.

It was in Leipzig that Bebel met Lassalle, the strange hero of Meredith's 'Tragic Comedy,' a man who influenced Bebel strongly, but a man whom Bebel never liked.

It was also at this time that Bebel met his wife—a pleasant-faced girl in a Leipzig millinery establishment. One of the delightful passages of this book is where Bebel pays a strikingly eloquent tribute to this woman who has stood by him through thick and thin in all the turnings of a life singularly rich in vicissitude. If there is anything in his whole life, he says, which has shown courage and perseverance, if he has maintained a buoyant and indomitable spirit in the midst of perplexities and trials which would have weighed an ordinary man to the ground, the credit for it all must be ascribed to his wife. The writer of this article can fully corroborate every word of this high praise, for never has he seen a more perfect example of domestic felicity than that afforded by the Bebel family.

In the volume under review we have described for us Bebel's rapid progress towards the front, and his assumption of the reins which guided the entire labor movement in Germany. It speedily ceased to be merely a Democratic movement and became Social Democratic. Lassalle, Schulze-Delitzsch and all other apostles of the mixed forms were ruthlessly put to one side, and the young leader with his strong fists took the helm into his own charge. He held it fast and firm. He holds it today as strongly almost as ever. During the last ten years numerous attempts have been made, even within his own party, to wrench it from his grasp, but they have all failed. The Revisionists, under Eduard Bernstein, once thought that they were well on the way to overthrow the Dictator, but they failed, and Bebel in his old age is still the undisputed leader of the four million Socialists of the German Empire.

And yet this first volume of his life story is not couched in any triumphant tone. Bebel writes quietly, cogently, sometimes dryly, without the trace of a boast, without the fanfare of triumpet and drum. Is it that age and reflection have mellowed him? He even speaks gently of political oponents, and in not a few passages reveals himself the gentle kindly man of the people. But one cannot read this volume without the feeling that here is a great man, a character, a personality of immense power, who, as one of his critics once said, has paid not only with what he has done but with what he is.

Perhaps a few concluding words may be permitted me descriptive of the personal appearance of this man who has so mightily moulded millions of his fellow-countrymen. He is a man of middle height, meagre of build, and, considering his seventy years, still active and wiry. His face and head are small, his features pinched, his eyes blue, kindly and somewhat penetrating. He wears his hair, which is snowy white, closely cropped, and his full beard is cut short and pointed. In speaking with him you notice the pleasant, musical voice, the friendly, courteous manner, the clear, concise forms of his language, the warm, firm grip of his hand to the overlooked. A man, I should say, of immense personal magnetism.

Since Prince Bulow left the political arena, I should say that as a political speaker Bebel is without a rival in Germany. The gentle kindly man is another being when he addresses a great meeting, or even when he addresses the Reichstag. The pleasant voice has become rough and clamant, and denounciation follows denunciation in one continuous lava stream of vituperation, mordant, withering pitiless. Readers of the 'Christian World' will regret that a man of Bebel's genius is utterly at variance with the aims and work of the Christian Church. They will regret that he has attached himself to a programme which labors for the overthrow of the Christian religion which has regenerated the world, and has made possible the ideals which Socialism strives to attain.

*Aus Meinem Leben. Von August Bebel. Stuttgart: J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. 1910.

That Old Winter Cough

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You'll Never Be Well Till You Heal the Lungs With "Catarrhozone."

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WHERE LONDON CHILDREN ARE TRIED.



'NOW TELL ME, LITTLE GIRL, WHICH BOY TOOK THE MONEY FROM YOUR POCKET?'

The State, in pursuance of the new theory that it is the overlord of the rising generation, celebrated the advent of 1910 by introducing special courts for children offenders, where they can be tried without the degrading accompaniments of the ordinary police court. To these courts the public is not admitted. Six of the fourteen metropolitan police courts—Bow Street, Clerkenwell, Tower Bridge, Westminster, Old Street, and Greenwich—have been set apart for hearing cases of offenders under sixteen years of age. Tuesday and Friday afternoons are the 'children's days.'

—The 'Graphic.'

SERVICES IN CLARENCEVILLE.

(From a Correspondent.)

Special evangelistic services which opened in the Methodist Church, Clarenceville, Que., on February 20th, closed on Sunday evening last, March 13th. From the first day the interest deepened with every service. The last ten days, with favorable weather, were attended with crowded houses and a great work in progress. The Rev. R. H. Whiteside, of Kemptville, Ont., Montreal Conference evangelist, who was in attendance, is a powerful and convincing speaker. He grips and holds the attention of his audiences throughout the entire service, and from beginning to the close of the mission. He is a skilled workman in the after service, also in leading men to definite surrender to Christ and acceptance of him as Master and King. He preaches a very practical gospel, aptly illustrating the old truths with telling experiences drawn from every day life. His vivid descriptions of events are indeed forceful and striking, leading to repentance, confession, and reconciliation with God.

During the mission some seventy, representing the several communions, signed the covenant cards, among whom whom were a goodly number of business men and leading citizens avowing thereby their sincere desire and purpose to live a new life. Of the above total, some already within the church, have been led to plant their feet on higher ground, while the still larger number seeing their need were led to definite surrender to God. Of this number forty united with the church at the reception service on Sunday morning. There will be another reception class at a later date.

We render devout thanksgiving to Almighty God in that he has in his infinite mercy thus vouchsafed to visit us with such a spiritual awakening during this Lenten season; that the people have been disposed during the said protracted season, which annually calls for special meditation and prayer, 'to lay aside every weight,' and wait upon him in the sanctuary; for the human instrument whom he has been pleased to use as the vehicle of expression, conveying to us his mind and will and through whom he has been pleased to do us good. To him who has thus vouchsafed to hear and answer the united prayers of his people at this time of earnest intercession be all the glory for all these triumphs of grace.

The Rev. Mr. Whiteside left on the morning train on Monday for his home in Kemptville, Ont., after spending a few days with his family he leaves for Ottawa, where he will open the next mission with the Rev. F. G. Robinson, pastor of Ottawa South Methodist Church.

FRENCH OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

(European Letter in New York 'Sun.')

The French old-age pensions scheme, the bill for which has just passed its first reading in the Senate, follows the Prussian rather than the English measure. As in Prussia, it is contributory and compulsory, workmen and employers contributing an equal amount annually.

Men are to pay $1.80, women $1.20, and persons under eighteen, 90 cents yearly until their sixty-fifth year, when they will become entitled to a pension, which will be paid from the total contributions plus the employers' quota and a sum of $12 a year paid by the state. The conditions for receiving the full pension are that the worker shall have contributed to the fund for thirty years, including in the case of men the two years of military service. Those who have contributed for more than ten years and less than thirty, will be entitled to a reduced pension.

Existing friendly societies which may be taken into the scheme will be authorized to collect old-age contributions from their members. They will receive from the state a contribution of thirty cents a head for sickness and insurance, plus an additional sum to cover expenses.

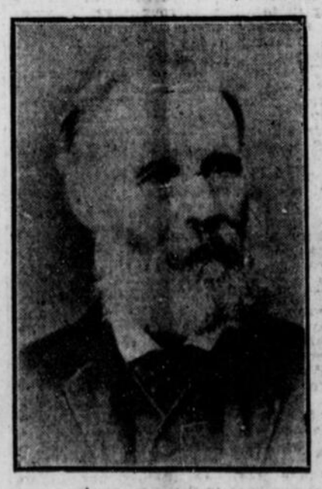
The working classes of France are estimated to number 11,000,000. The government has agreed with the opposition so far as to restrict the principle of compulsory contribution to town and rural wage-earners, otherwise workmen in the ordinary sense of this term, and to make contribution optional to the large class of small farmers, petty landowners and part profit cultivators (metayers), all of whom are laborers in reality. If they do not contribute they cannot benefit by the pensions scheme. These rural classes are computed at 6,000,000 in number.

Forty years hence, when the scheme is in full operation, the pensioners will have $83 a year. They will start the year after the bill is passed with $20.40 a year, the pension to rise gradually during the interval.

The chief newspapers on the government side predict that early in April the bill will become law, and will be regarded as the greatest achievement of the Third Republic; but a great many prominent politicians are not so optimistic. Many senators have voted for the second reading of the bill for no other reason than getting a better opportunity of making a more systematic and concentrated attack on the compulsory clauses.

Last year 519 undesirable aliens were expelled from Britain, as against 356 in 1908. During the year 422,548 alien passengers landed in the United Kingdom, compared with 399,289 in 1908; but as there were 118,223 transmigrants possessing through tickets to places abroad, against 61,680 in the previous year, the alien immigration for 1909 shows a substantial decrease.

DIAMOND WEDDING CELEBRATION.



MR. ANDREW WALKER.



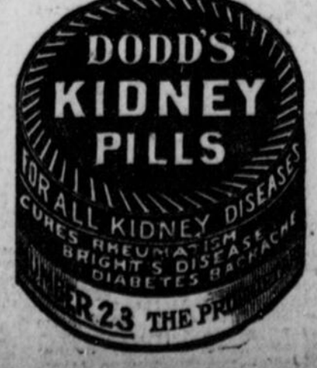
MRS. A. WALKER.

In the full enjoyment of health and strength and surrounded by their children and friends Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Walker, of St. Jerusalem, near Lachute, have just celebrated their diamond wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are both life-long readers of the Montreal 'Witness,' and attribute much of their knowledge (which in spite of their years, is by no means to be slighted), to the reliable information always contained in its columns, and they are loud in the praises of the paper that stands for truth and righteousness against the evils of the present day.

The aged couple welcomed the guests and chatted with many old friends over bygone days. Among the visitors was the groomsman, Mr. Patrick Dunbar, Messrs. Thos. Brown and Gavin J. Walker.

Mr. Andrew Walker came from Berwickshire, Scotland, in the year 1830, and was married to Catherine, a daughter of Captain Dunbar, in 1850. They had eight children, five sons and three daughters, all of whom except one son are living. Mr. Walker remained on the homestead in the Seigniory until 1895, when his son Andrew bought the farm of his late uncle, Robert Crozier, in Jerusalem, Quebec. They then retired, and are now living with him.

Mr. Walker, in his younger days, was very active in the affairs of the county, having been municipal councillor of Lachute for twenty-one years. He was a director of the old Lachute college from its inception until the incorporation of Lachute town when their new academy was built. He was also a member of Major Simpson's company of cavalry, having been a sergeant at the time they received the Prince of Wales at Carillon, George Dunbar, the eldest son lives at Bethany; Janet L., married to Jas. W. Raitt, secretary-treasurer of Lachute town; Catherine A., married to William Copeland, lives at Lane's Purchase; Andrew on the farm at Jerusalem; William and John lives at Chilliwack, B.C.; Maggie, married to Duncan McPhail, lives at Chatham, all of whom were present.



NEW SHAKESPEARE DISCOVERIES

The Case of the Mountjoy Marriage.

In the March issue of 'Harper's Magazine,' Professor Wallace, of the University of Nebraska, gives an account of an exceedingly important discovery made in the Record Office of the documents of a case at law in which Shakespeare was a witness, including a signature which now ranks as the sixth extant of the poet.

I have the honor (writes Professor Wallace) to present Shakespeare as a man among men. He is here as unmythical as the face that speaks living language to you across the table or up out of the jostling street. He is as real and as human as you and I who answer with word or touch or look.

The records in the present case at court in which Shakespeare is involved are generally well preserved, except the set in which his deposition occurs, which is mouldered on the right-hand edge. They consist of several sets, and are scattered through various great bundles. In all, there are twenty-six documents in the case. Nine mention Shakespeare by name two refer to him merely, and one is his own deposition signed by his hand. In the entire list his name occurs twenty-four times.

The story is of the simplest and most ordinary sort, arising out of the life of the most ordinary people. That Shakespeare lived with a hard-working family, shared in their daily life, and even lent his help with the hope of making two young people happy, marks him as the world would gladly know him, an unpretentious, sympathetic, thoroughly human Man.

The family with which the great master-poet lived was named Mountjoy. They were French, possibly refugee Huguenots. The head of the house, 'Christoper Monioy,' was born at Cressy, France, and took out his patent of denisation in London, May 27, 1607. He was now a fairly prosperous man engaged in the making of fashionable head-dresses and wigs.

* * * *

In 1598 Humphrey Fludd, who about four years previously had married a Mme. Bellott in France, persuaded Mountjoy to take his stepson, Stephen Bellott, who had already been boarding there a year, as apprentice to learn the trade of tyre-making. It seems that Fludd and his wife were to find the boy his clothing, and Mountjoy was to provide his linen and keep. House and shop were in one building, and Stephen lived with the family.

Young Stephen loved his work. But there was also an added inspiration that gave skill to the hand and zest to labor. Side by side with him labored also another, Mary, the modest maiden of the household, only child of the master. And Mary liked Stephen well, yet held her secret guarded save from her mother and father only. But Stephen now, having finished his apprenticeship, longed for the world, and wished to travel into Spain. He needed additional funds, and Mountjoy was good enough to provide him with sixpounds for the journey, which, however, Stephen later declares urgently he did not do.

Near the close of 1604 Stephen after a short time in Spain, returned to the house and shop that had been home to him for six years. It was a question what the young man should do, now that he was his own master.

One day Mme. Mountjoy laid the case before Shakespeare, and asked his good offices in making two hearts happy. It was also a matter of good practical business. These two young people were skilled in the same trade, and if all should go well they might prosper together. Mme. Mountjoy told Shakespeare that if he could bring the young man to make a proposal of marriage, a dower fitting to their station should be settled upon them at marriage. This was the fair sum of fifty pounds in money of that time, or approximately £400 in money of to-day.

So the greatest poet of all the world, moved by the simple impulse of humanity that is the key to all he ever wrote, did the wished-for service among these simple-hearted, single-passioned folk. He went to Stephen and told him that if he would make the offer of marriage there was good hope that Mary would accept and the old folks be willing, even to the extent of giving with the daughter a dower of £50 on the day of marriage. This was quite agreeable to Stephen. So he and the members of the family had several conferences, doubtless with pleasing anticipations on all hands, concerning the marriage. Shakespeare was present at some of these conferences, according to his own testimony. All details were satisfactorily arranged and the marriage was solemnized, as the parish register of St. Olave, Silver street, shows, November 19, 1604.

After the marriage, it was agreed that Stephen and Mary should live in the paternal home, in return for which, Mountjoy says, and Bellott denies, they were to work in the shop for two years. Then they were to receive £50. But before the end of the first year Bellott refused to remain longer. Just what happened is not told. But it seems that Bellott saw a better opening. At any rate, he removed to the parish of St. Sepulchre's.

* * * * *

A year and a half later (October 30, 1606, as the parish registers show) the mother died. The young people then returned to live with the father as partners in the business of tyre-making. But a half-year was as long as they remained. Father and son-in-law could not agree. The father declares the young man did not pay his share of running expenses, and cites as a particular instance that he himself bought into the shop silver wire to the value of ten pounds, besides other stuffs, no part of which the young man paid for. He declares also he paid three pounds for Bellott to the brewer, which, however, Bellott denies, declaring he owed no brewer any sum.

The son-in-law, in his replication, denies that Mountjoy gave him six pounds for the journey into Spain, and declares the father got of him forty shillings which he has never paid back.

But the one great grievance is in reference to the dower and a promised inheritance. Bellott claims he was to have a dower of sixty pounds, and besides, at the death of the father, he was to receive a legacy of £200, equal to about £1,600 (nearly $8,000) in money of to-day. He declares the father has never yet paid the dower, and besides, since the mother's death, has become reckless and wasteful in spending his money, and has declared he will leave Bellott and his wife not a groat when he dies.

Mountjoy, however, says he did, when they first left his house, give Bellott and his wife ten pounds in ready money, besides household furniture and utensils for their trade to value of twenty pounds, and that he never promised to leave them £200 at his death.

In this state of mind it was impossible for the two to agree. So Bellott, feeling himself illused, went into the Court of Requests, a branch of equity, to secure fulfilment of promises that he claims were made.

The question of chief concern to the parties involved and to the court was, what promises of dower did Shakespeare as intermediary make? In order to determine, witnesses were summoned, chief of whom was Shakespeare himself. The case was acrimonious, and twelve depositions were taken. These rather voluminous depositions constitute the source of the present new information.

Hearing of the cause was set for Easter term, 1612. May 7th the court issued 'A compulsory to William Shakespeare gent and others ad testificandum inter Stephanum, Bellott querentem et Christoferum Mountjoy deft,' and labelled it returnable immediately. Four days later Shakespeare and two other witnesses were examined in court. On June 30 the court issued an unusual order, referring the whole matter at variance to the French Church of London, and making the decision there the final decree of the court.

Upon his own testimony, Shakespeare lived at Mountjoy's also during all the time of Bellott's apprenticeship, that is, six years, from 1598 to 1604, and had known the family about thirteen years.

The evidence makes it certain at least that here Shakespeare was living when he wrote some of his greatest plays—'Henry V.,' 'Much Ado,' 'As You Like It,' 'Twelfth Night,' 'Hamlet,' 'Julius Caesar,' 'Troilus and Cressida,' 'Macbeth,' 'Measure for Measure,' 'Othello.'

PURIFIED HIS BLOOD

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills Healed Mr. Wilson's Sores

When the sewers of the body—bowels, kidneys and skin ducts—get clogged up, the blood quickly becomes impure and frequently sores break out over the body. The way to heal them, as Mr. Richard Wilson, who lives near London, Ont., found, is to purify the blood. He writes:

"For some time I had been in a low, depressed condition. My appetite left me and I soon began to suffer from indigestion. Quite a number of small sores and blotches formed all over my skin. I tried medicine for the blood and used many kinds of ointments, but without satisfactory results. What was wanted was a thorough cleansing of the blood, and I looked about in vain for some medicine that would accomplish this.

At last Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills were brought to my notice, and they are one of the most wonderful medicines I have ever known. My blood was purified in a very short time, sores healed up, my indigestion vanished. They always have a place in my home and are looked upon as the family remedy."

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills cleanse the system thoroughly. Sold by all dealers at 25c a box. 6

THE CONFEDERACY'S ONLY COINS

FOUR HALF-DOLLAR PIECES STRUCK AT NEW ORLEANS.

(From the New York 'Sun.')

The only specimen of the Confederate half-dollar was recently exhibited at the New York Numismatic Club. For twenty-eight years it had been in a safe deposit vault in this city and the existence of this solitary coin of the Confederacy had been forgotten by the older collectors. Many of the newer generation were not aware that it was extant.

The design on the obverse is exactly like that of the United States half-dollar of 1861, and as a matter of fact one of the regular obverse dies was used in making the coin. The reverse design is distinctly original and emblematic of the confederacy.

In the centre of the field is a shield of seven bars and seven stars. Above on a pole is a liberty cap. Surrounding the shield is a wreath composed of a branch of the cotton plant and a stalk of sugar cane. Around the border is the inscription, Confederate States of America. Half Dol.'

It is a curious fact that notwithstanding the millions of paper currency bearing the stamp of the Confederate Government which flooded the South, its entire metallic currency consisted of four silver half-dollars. At various times the existence of a Confederate coin of the denomination of five or ten cents has reen reported, but in every instance investigation has shown the piece to be only a privately made medal eulogistic of the South or of one of its leaders.

The only coin that could pretend to be Confederate metallic money issue besides the half-dollar was a cent piece that did not come to light until several years after the close of the war. The dies for this coin were made by a Philadelphia engraver in the early part of the war, but never got beyond the experimental stage, and only a few pieces were originally minted. The devices were emblematic of the South, but there is no official record showing that the Confederate authorities intended to issue such a cent or commissioned the engraver to prepare the dies, so until more definite information comes to light the so-called Confederate cent is included among the private or unofficial issues.

That the Confederate Government contemplated a metallic coin issue and had advanced so far as to strike a number of half-dollars did not come to general notice until many years after the war.

VETERANS OF 'PUNCH.'

It has been stated that Sir John Tenniel and Mr. Henry Silver are the sole survivors of the 'Punch' of the fifties, but, says the 'Daily Chronicle,' that is not so. At the other end of the earth there still lives the veteran Anglo-Australian journalist, Mr. James Smith, who is of the same age as Sir John Tenniel, having been born at Maidstone, Kent, in 1820. According to the Australian 'Who's Who' he was an 'early contributor to London 'Punch,' and was associated with Douglas Jerrold in the 'Illuminated Magazine' and other publications.' In 1854 Mr. Smith migrated from London to Melbourne, where he has lived ever since. He was one of the founders of 'Melbourne Punch' and its editor for many years. At 90 Mr. Smith is still an active member of the editorial staff of the Melbourne 'Age,' and he has published a dozen books.

H.P. SAUCE

is made in England and enjoyed all over the world.

It has a new and delicious flavour, distinct—*quite distinct* from any other sauce you have ever had before.

AGRICULTURAL.

COMING EVENTS.

Alberta Spring Horse Show, Calgary, April 5-8, 1910.

Canadian Horse Show, Toronto, Ont., May 3-7, 1910.

Auction Sale, Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, Calgary, June 1st, 1910.

Alberta Provincial Exhibition, Calgary, July 4-9, 1910.

Prescott Fair, September 6, 7 and 8.

DENMARK: A COMMONWEALTH RULED BY FARMERS.

Denmark is a farmer state. It has a farmer parliament, a farmer ministry, a farmer point of view. Its legislation is that of the farmer too.

Most countries are ruled by a class. It may be a landed aristocracy, it may be by a commercial oligarchy. And most people accept the rule of a class as a most natural thing in the world. In Denmark the people really rule, and they rule in the interests of a larger percentage of the people than in any country I know, unless it be in Switzerland. The Danish peasant is the direct antithesis of the English peasant, who wants to be ruled by a lord. The peasant in Denmark wants to be ruled by a peasant like himself. Nor does he intrust his Government to members from the cities, to the lawyers, or to the large landowners. Denmark is suspicious of Copenhagen, its largest city. Denmark distrusts the lawyer, and the landed aristocracy is only permitted to protest.

There is very little tenancy in Denmark. Over 89 percent of the farmers own their farms. They work their own holdings. Only 11 percent are tenants. In America the percentage of farm ownership is very much less. In 1900 only 64.7 percent of our farmers owned their farms. More than one-third were already tenants. And ownership in Denmark is widely distributed. According to the latest published statistics, the land is divided as follows:

Size of farms.	Number of farms.	Total number of acres in the class
Less than 1½ acres.	68,000	25,000
From 1½ to 13 acres	65,000	450,000
From 13½ to 40 acres	46,000	1,150,000
From 40 to 150 acres	61,000	5,900,000
From 150 to 650 acres	8,000	2,100,000

The total number of farms is 250,000, with a cultivated area of over ten million acres. The very large farms are survivals of the old feudal estates. They comprise about one-tenth of the total agricultural area. These estates are not worked on the tenant basis, but by hired labor, which, by reason of the ease with which the peasants secure land, is difficult to obtain. In consequence the landlords import foreign laborers from Poland, who work on the estate during the summer months and return home during the winter.

There are three things which make Denmark unique: The first is the system of peasant ownership; the second is the co-operative movement, which is well-nigh universal; and the third is the political supremacy of the peasant class in politics. The second and third causes are, however, due to the first. For home ownership lies at the root of the Dane's success.

The Dane is the best farmer in the world. The secret of his success is largely due to the fact that land minutely divided, the average size of the farms of the first five classes, which comprise nine-tenths of the land, being thirty-nine acres. A man on four acres, the Hussman, will make a decent living for himself and for his family. He will have three or four cows, and possibly fifteen pigs. He will produce his own vegetables and some eggs and poultry.

The hundred thousand peasants, with farms ranging from 13 1-2 to 150 acres, who own seven-tenths of the land, live very much better. They work their farms partly with hired labor, are well educated, and devote a lot of time to politics and the co-operative workings with which they are concerned. They are the ruling class in the state, and are as wise as the traditional Jew and as canny as the Scot. They control the politics of their district and are ascendant in Parliament as well. They know all about the most technical agriculture, are familiar with prices, are rather skilled mechanics and good chemists. They are saturated with a knowledge of agriculture, and are not consumed with the ambition to be rich or to acquire more land. Their only ambition is to be good farmers. They take an active and constant interest in the thousand of co-operative societies, in the various savings and credit institutions, and are familiar with all of the laws which bear upon their business.

The Dane has made his land a dairy farm. Denmark is cultivated like a market garden. The chief products are butter, eggs, poultry, bacon and fine stock. A generation ago, like the farmers of England, the Dane was threatened with extinction by the wheatfields of America, Russia and the Argentine Republic. But he did not throw up his hands as did the English landowner, and convert his land into pasture fields. Neither did he go to Parliament, as did the great estate owners of Germany, and demand a protective tariff. The Danish peasant is self-reliant, and he is a convinced free-trader. He looked about for other markets. He found that England was buying her butter, eggs and bacon from Ireland. He sent a commission to that country to find out how Ireland produced these things. Then Parliament and the people set to work to convert Denmark into a market garden. That was only a quarter of a century ago. Soon the Danes were producing better bacon, better butter, better eggs than the Irish. Within the last four years no less than four special commissions have been to Denmark from Ireland and Scotland to find out how it is done. For the Danes have captured the English market. And they have done it by improving upon Irish methods.

Denmark is now exporting to Germany, to England, to South America, and even to the Philippines. Here are the statistics of the export business. They are in round numbers. Except for the year 1908, the average for a five-year period is given:

	Av. exports, 1875-1879.	Average. Exports, 1895-1899.	Exports. for 1908.
Horses	$1,750,000	$2,909,000	$3,000,000
Cattle	5,250,000	3,000,000	7,000,000
Bacon and lard	750,000	12,000,000	26,500,000
Butter	6,500,000	30,000,000	45,700,000
Eggs	250,000	3,000,000	6,600,000
Total	$14,500,000	$50,909,000	$88,850,000

How has this been accomplished? By making agriculture a business of the most technical kind. The Danish farmer is an expert. He is also a student.

He is aided in this in countless ways by the state. The state is always at his service. Commissions are sent abroad to study foreign markets and foreign methods. Stock is bred from the best studs and bulls. Chickens are selected for their qualities as egg producers. Soil is studied, and the latest agricultural and dairy implements are bought, either co-operatively or by groups of men in the same village.

The other great factor is co-operation. The Danish farmer gets all that he produces—absolutely all. The state owns the railways and protects the farmer from exploitation. And he himself performs all the processes of production, distribution, and exchange. He has eliminated one middleman after another until he is almost as self-contained as was his ancestor of three hundred years ago, whose only knowledge of the outside world was gained at the local village fair, where he went to barter his goods. The co-operative movement began with dairying. Up to about 1880 each farmer made his own butter. It was very costly and there was no uniformity in the product. About this time a new device was invented for butter-making. A number of farmers got together and purchased one of the machines. Its success was immediate. Other villages followed. To-day there are 1,087 co-operative dairies, with a membership of 158,000 farmers. There are also 200 other private dairies. Nearly 95 percent of the farmers are members of the co-operative dairies, which ship nearly one million dollars' worth of butter a week to England. Then the farmers began to use skim milk for feeding their hogs. The bacon business became a by-product. They organized co-operative slaughterhouses, which are located in districts. There are now 34 of these co-operative abattoirs, with a membership of 90,000 and an annual business of 1,100,000 hogs.

The Danish Co-operative Egg Export Society was the next organization. It was organized in 1895. It now has 57,000 members.

The peasant is also his own banker. There are 536 co-operative savings banks in the country. Here the farmer places his savings. Here he goes when he wants a loan. The deposits in 1906 amounted to $208,500,000, and the number of depositors to 1,352,000 (over half of the population), with an average deposit of $154. Now the peasant is talking of organizing a great central bank for the whole country, a bank which will include all of the co-operative societies and all of the labor unions as well.

But the co-operative story does not end here. The farmer does his own buying at wholesale. Through these purchasing societies he buys food for his cattle. Almost everything that he consumes comes to him at cost. It is purchased by central agencies made up from representatives of local agencies. The goods are then distributed to the stores, one of which is to be found in every village. Thus he gets his agricultural implements. Thus he buys his food and all his supplies. He saves the profits of the jobber and the retail dealer for himself. The turnover of the purchasing societies in 1907 was $17,500,000.

There is no illiteracy in Denmark. School attendance is compulsory up to the age of fourteen. This is usually followed by a period of from three to four years, when the children work on the farm. Above the elementary schools are the high schools. They are privately organized, but practically all of them receive aid from the state. The boys attend in the winter and the girls in the summer. The tuition is small and the students live in the schools.

Along with these high schools are the agricultural colleges, of which there are twenty-nine. They give a very thorough course in all of the things that relate to Danish agriculture. They also are aided by the state.

It is through these high schools and agricultural colleges that the Dane is educated. There are over six thousand students in attendance. The boys are trained in agricultural chemistry, in stock-breeding, in seeds, in the management of co-operative establishments. In addition, an immense amount of what might be termed extension work is going on all of the time. These are lectures and circle work. Excursions are made to Copenhagen and elsewhere, while the co-operative societies have special textbooks for the use of the farmers. The papers and the magazines are universally read, while constant political and agricultural meetings are being held.

Everybody in Denmark seems to be an agitator of some kind. And Danish culture is a product of it all. It is not hard and fast, it is a part of the thought of every one. The education of the peasant is like the information of the American baseball 'fan.' It is a part of his life. The Danish peasant is saturated with the culture of his nation, the culture which has come from the mastery of his subject and a knowledge of the politics of the country.—F. C. Howe, in the 'Outlook.'

HOW TO PREVENT SORE SHOULDERS.

The following hints from Dr. Glover, of the Colorado Agricultural College, are timely. Too much care can not be executed in seeing that the collar is a perfect fit. A collar which is too large is more likely to injure the horse than one that is too small. The collar should be scraped each morning and carefully cleaned before it is again put on the horse. Before the spring work begins, it is well to oil the harness and have it soft and pliable. For the first few days of hard work on soft ground the shoulders of the horse should be bathed in cold water every night after the harness is removed. The horse will be very sore and tired for a few days and should be given every kind of attention. Watch the harness to see that the draft is at right angles with the shoulders. If it is too low, the collar will be constantly 'kicking up' at the top and the horse will soon have a sore neck. If the draft is too high, the collar will not rest securely on the lower part of the shoulder, where the horse is best prepared to throw his weight. If there are any calloused lumps on the horse's shoulders or back, they should be carefully removed before the busy season. If the collar is put on over one of these 'sit fasts,' it will have the same result as a man trying to walk with a button in his shoe or a bunion on his foot.

This article is not for the purpose of suggesting treatment for bruised shoulders and sore neck, but simply as a reminder that as spring approaches an ounce of prevention (by having the horse and the harness in good condition before beginning the spring work) is often worth pounds of cure later on when the horse is disabed and you are deprived of his services for weeks, right in the busy season.

GET MORE OUT OF THE LAND.

How many farms are producing forty bushels of corn to the acre when they ought and might produce sixty or more? How many fields are yielding twenty five to fifty percent less oats than they would grow if conditions were as they should be? How much land is being wasted by growing half as much hay or other forage as could easily be produced upon it? These are questions for every farmer to first ask himself, and then seek the answer from the agricultural department of his college, or from the most successful farmers in the neighborhood.

The perfection to which the various breeds and breeding methods have been brought in the past few years is truly remarkable, but we are face to face in the east, the west, the south and the north with the greatest problem of all, namely, how to make the land produce enough feed to make the most out of the animals we are breeding.

TESTING THE VITALITY OF SEEDS

It is advisable for the farmer, before going to the trouble and expense of sowing his entire stock of seed with the haphazard chance of its 'coming up,' to have some idea of the prospects of getting profitable returns from such seed. Even in the experimental farm reports we often see the announcements that certain seeds 'did not germinate.' This means that the time and labor expended in seeding have been lost, and the failure is generally not known until it is too late to make another sowing with a chance of success.

Though failure of the crop to 'come up' may not always be due to lack of vitality of the seed, yet that is so commonly the cause that it behooves the farmer to study the matter carefully and leave as little as possible to chance. As the process of testing is simple and interesting, and calls for no more apparatus than is to be found in every farm house, its adoption will become common and beneficial to that class of farmers that we call intelligent.

Where only one or two kinds of seeds are to be tested, an ordinary plate, two pieces of flannel and a covering of glass are all that is required. The flannel should be boiled to ensure its absolute freedom from germs or fungi, and this should be repeated before each fresh lot of seeds is tested. Dip the cloth in cold water and wring, but not too dry. Place one piece upon the plate and the seeds upon it, covering with the other piece and then with the glass to prevent the evaporation of the moisture.

The three essentials for germination are: moisture, warmth and oxygen. Moisture is needed to soften the shell and to swell the protoplasm, which is the cellular tissue of life that exists in the seed but in a dormant condition. The ordinary temperature of a living room is sufficient for the germination of most plants grown here, with the exception of clover and alfalfa, which need a minimum temperature of about 88 degrees. The higher the temperature (within limits), the quicker the germination, and consequently the more vigorous the plans. Chilling or lowering of the temperature is to be avoided as it may kill the embryo plant before it can thrust out its tiny shoot and thus proclaim its vitality or fertility. The oxygen will provide itself as it does in the ordinary way to the seed when in the ground.

When the seeds sprout they should be picked out and classed as fertile. Some seeds germinate very irregularly, but after a reasonable time those that have not sprouted can be regarded as infertile and the percentage of such will show whether the seeds are worth planting or not. The germination of hard cased seeds should be helped by swelling the seed in hot—not boiling—water. All big seeds are helped by being swollen a little.

When a variety of seeds is to be tested, a somewhat different apparatus is needed. An ordinary dripping or roasting pan will suffice, if thoroughly clean. A piece of flannel should be cut the width of the pan but about twice the length, so that when laid in the pan it can be folded into as many folds or ripples as there are varieties of seeds to test. Wire or sticks should be laid across the pan so as to support the cloth in its folds It is advisable to fasten the cloth to these so that the folds cannot slip and disturb the seeds. The bottom of the folds should be about half way into the pan so that when the water is poured in they will be clear of it. The ends of the cloth should be free and rest on the bottom of the pan.

The seeds are placed in the folds and cold water is poured into the pan. If rice, water lily or such other weeds that germinate in water are being tested, the one fold in which they lay can be lowered into the water. Sufficient moisture is provided for the other seeds by the capillary action or soakage, in the cloth, the ends of which are in the water. A glass or other cover should be used to equalize the temperature.

Owing to its greater capacity and adaptability, for more varieties, this plan is preferable to the scarcely more simple one with the plate. Moreover, if a glass cover is used, the process of germination can be watched without any disturbance caused by uncovering; but the pan should be placed away from the strong light which is detrimental to the germination of some seeds.—F. Sheppard.

INSECTS DESTRUCTIVE TO GRAIN

Of the twelve or thirteen species of beetles attacking stored grains, not more than five or six are commonly found at work in the farmers' bins. To these may be added four species of small moths, of which the Angoumois grain moth is the most serious pest attacking ripened corn, and the meal moth and the Mediterranean flour moth the serious ones in meal, bran, or any of the ground grain products. The farmer applies the term 'weevil' to all of these insects and distinguishes the moths by the term 'fly weevil.' All are of small size, none of the beetles exceeding five-eighths of an inch and the most of them being less than one-black or brown in color. The moths are tiny 'millers,' and their work in the bins and granaries may be distinguished from that of the beetles by the presence of web or silk in the grain, bran, meal, or flour.

Fresh grain should not be exposed to attack by being placed in bins or granaries with that already infested. Before storing, the old grain should be removed and the floors, walls and ceilings of the bins thoroughly cleaned. If the granary has been badly infested, it should be fumigated. Cleanliness is very important in preventing injury by these insects. Dust, dirt, rubbish, refuse grain, flour and meal serve as breeding places. Frequent agitation or handling of the grain will destroy many of these moths, because they are unable to free themselves from a mass of it and perish in the attempt.

The simplest, most effective, and inexpensive remedy for all insects infesting the farmers' grain stored in tight bins is careful fumigation with carbon bisulphide.

This depends upon the size of the buildings, on its tightness, and the nature of the attack. If the building is reasonably tight and the infestation slight, one pound of carbon bisulphide is sufficient for every seven hundred cubic feet of space or one pound for every hundred bushels of grain. In case the buildings or bins are not sufficiently tight to allow thorough fumigation, the amount of the liquid should be doubled or even tripled. If the insects are beetles and are very abundant, the liquid should in every case be doubled.

The buildings and bins must be made as nearly air-tight as possible in order that the vapor may remain in all parts of the space in full strength and for the required time. The vapor must enter all cracks and crevices by diffusion. Doors and windows should be arranged so they can be opened from the outside when fumigation is completed. Care should be taken to have everything ready and in its place, so that after the first vessel has received its liquid it will be unnecessary to stop to adjust anything. Everything should be done to avoid unnecessary delays and to facilitate the rapid evaporation of the liquid.

The liquid should be placed in shallow pans or dishes as high as possible in the bins or building, since the vapor is heavier than air and settles to the lower parts. It should be well distributed, having not more than a half pound in a place. In large bins, to hasten and to equalize the operation it is well to put a quantity of the liquid into a gas pipe, loosely plugged at one end, down which the carbon bisulphide may be poured and the plug loosened with a rod. The liquid may be applied directly in this manner to infested grains or seeds without injuring their edible or germinative qualities.

If a building of more than one floor is to be fumigated, the operator should begin on the first floor and work upward, and after placing the liquid in the second story, leave the building through a window that he can close after him. If impossible to get out from the upper story, the carbon bisulphide should first be distributed there, working downward as rapidly as possible to avoid the settling vapor

The bins or buildings should be allowed to fumigate from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. The best plan usually is to apply the liquid on a Saturday afternoon and leave the building closed until the following Monday.

Doors and windows should be opened wide and the buildings or bins aired thoroughly one or two hours before entering. Slight traces of the odor will linger in corners and other places where the air does not move freely, but these will gradually disappear.

The vapor of this liquid is highly inflammable and explosive. No fire or light of any sort should be allowed about the building while the fumigation is in progress. The application should always be made in daylight, for artificial lights must not be used, since when turning them on or off there is always danger of producing a spark. Nor is it safe to have heat of any kind in the building while fumigation is in progress.

THE TUBERCULOUS COW MUST GO.

Below we give a further extract from the report of the Ontario Milk Commission:—

With a system of thorough inspection should be launched a strong and intelligent effort to combat tuberculosis among cattle, the ravages of which in Ontario make it at once the most dreaded and destructive of bovine diseases. This aspect of the question must be considered from two standpoints—from the standpoint of the financial loss to dairymen which it annually entails, and from the more important and likewise more controversial standpoint of the loss of human life through contaminated milk.

That there is a steady annual financial loss through the wasting and death of tuberculous cows, there can be no doubt, but the amount cannot even be estimated as no records are kept. As to the prevalence of the disease, there is a wide range of opinion. Special inquiries were made. In Western Ontario, veterinarians stated that twenty to twenty-five percent of the cattle were diseased. In Toronto an eminent veterinarian expressed the opinion that not more than five percent of the ordinary dairy cattle suffered, but that it was much more prevalent in the pure-bred cattle. In Eastern Ontario, the estimate was placed at fifteen to twenty percent, but of a herd of one hundred and eighteen well bred Jerseys on a farm near Ottawa, 30 reacted to the tuberculin test in 1908, although all were splendid looking and apparently healthy animals. Of the 1987 cattle which, according to the latest report, were voluntarily tested under the supervision of the Health of Animals Branch at Ottawa as a result of the free distribution of tuberculin, 263, or about 12 percent reacted. Of course it is to be remembered that these were suspected of being infected and the percentage may not be representative. These figures, although necessarily only estimates, will give some idea of the magnitude and seriousness of the problem. With 1,075,496 milch and 1,595,088 other cattle in the province according to the figures of 1909, even the lowest estimate of five percent means there are over 125,000 more or less tuberculous animals. It is to be feared, however, that the true total would be nearer double that number. From the point of view, therefore, of the dairy and beef industry, strong and intelligent steps should be taken to curtail the ravages of bovine tuberculosis.

THE BROOD SOW AND PIGS.

The Missouri Agricultural College and farm experience on the subject of growing hogs is well set forth in their recent bulletin, which is summarized as follows from years of experience:

All growing animals must be fed so as to have abundance of protein and ash for the formation of muscle and bone to meet the requirements of growth. The brood sow must be fed a ration that will have her gaining in flesh at breeding time. The pregnant sow must be fed a feed that is not only rich in protein and ash, but is also somewhat bulky, so as to satisfy her appetite, and a laxative in order to keep her system in the proper condition.

If the sow is in proper physical condition, healthy, and not too fat, there need be no trouble at farrowing time. Each sow should be by herself in a cot, having a rail around the outside, to prevent the pigs from crushing.

The feeding of the sow while suckling pigs must be heavier and contain more food nutrients than at any other period in her life. Sows often break down from lack of ash in their feed at this time.

The suckling pig should have a creep into which it can go to receive food separate from the sow. This food should consist of grain, in the form of slop, and be of a narrow nutritive ratio.

At weaning time the sow should be removed from the pasture, leaving the pig in familiar surroundings, in order to avoid restlessness. The sow should be returned a few times in order to prevent the spoiling the udder.

The pig should receive the same feed after weaning as before, only in larger quantities. As the pig grows, however, the feed can be changed to a dryer feed.

Scours in young pigs are usually caused by insanitary conditions, sour or unclean feed, or by a feverish condition of the sow. They are prevented by changing their feed or by giving the sow a physic.

Lice are prevented, by the use of dips, coal oil, crude oils, etc., either sprayed upon the hogs or by having the hogs dipped.

Thumps are usually caused by heavy feeding, with lack of exercise, and may be remedied by cutting down the feed and inducing the pigs to take exercise.

Worms are best cured by the use of turpentine, santanin, etc. The majority of farmers, however, adopt preventive measures rather than curative measures, and feed such remedies as salt, ashes, charcoal, coperas, etc.

No other domestic animal will reproduce itself as quickly nor in so great numbers as the hog. Neither will any other domestic animal, except young lambs, make so economical gains during the fattening period as the ordinary porker.

MANURE FOR TOMATO PLANTS.

The nature and amount of fertilizing elements to be applied to the soil is dependent upon such a number of local conditions that no one individual can recommend a certain practice and guarantee success to all those who follow it. The more growers one sees the greater the variety of practices and the differences of opinions that one meets with. In general, the application of barnyard manure is not heavy, from 8 to 10 tons of well rotted stuff to the acre. In Southern Ontario, to a lesser extent in Western Ontario, and to a still less extent in Eastern Ontario and Prince Edward County, this is supplemented with from 200 to 500 lbs. of commercial fertilizer, 2-8-10 generally, worked in around the plants at the time of setting. A relatively large percent of the potash and small percent of nitrogen is desirable, since a large proportion of nitrogen will cause the plants to run to vine and lessen the yield, while potash tends to produce smaller vines and a better all round quantity of fruit. The grower must strive to ascertain what his soil needs and aim to supply that need.

Many growers in Southern Ontario, however, would not think of doing without fertilizers, and they are more or less used in the other districts, yet many growers have no use for them. The grower must determine the actual value of these fertilizers to his soil by experiment. It can never be done by theory. Suffice it to say, that many growers would get heavier crops if they prepared their ground, better paid more attention to cultivation and used less fertilizer.

LINSEED MEAL FOR CALVES.

Since the cream separator has got such a hold in the country, people are often at a loss to find a good material for calf-feeding in place of the cream which has been removed. One of the best for this purpose is linseed meal. This is made by grinding the flax and cotton seed before the oil has been taken from it. These seeds are very rich in fats or oils, and are very good for this purpose. At the present price, however, they are very dear, as they are quoted at $4.50 per hundred. Oil is present to the extent of about 30 percent, and these meals are very easily digested. It is this factor that makes them excellent food for young stock. There is always a great danger, however, of their being adulterated, which is done by the use of oil-cake being ground and added to it, and also by the coarser grains.

When the calf is born it should get whole milk for a while and the change from this feed to the skim milk should be made very gradually. When starting to make the change the oil meal should be added in very small quantities. It is best to start with about a gessertspoonful and gradually increase the amount till a handful is fed. This should be fed in the form of a jelly. If fed in the proper way the linseed meal will be found profitable even at $90 per ton. When buying it be sure that you are not getting the pure meal, for the oil cake is not so good for this purpose, having the oil all taken out of it.

A LARGER MILK SUPPLY.

Patrons of cheese factories and creameries need not only to see to it that the raw material is delivered in the best possible condition, but that a large and steady supply is furnished. Can any means be taken to increase the production per cow per acre? The answer to that query implies a knowledge on the part of every dairyman as to just what each cow in his herd can produce. Does any stable nowadays furnish free quarters and good feed to cows that have no intention of giving more and that have no possibility of a profitable yield? Is every dairyman quite certain that each cow in his stable 'pays'? It is an excellent plan to make sure of that vital point, it is the initial step in successful dairying, the foundation for building a profitable herd. The only way to make sure is to keep dairy records, then it is an easy matter to distinguish and dispose of any non-paying guest, and feed each selected cow up to her full capacity of production. Through a continuous check on the yield of each individual cow many herd owners have been enabled to increase the average yield by as much as fifteen and eighteen hundred pounds of milk per cow in three years. Forms for recording weights of milk, or feed, will be supplied free on application to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.—C. F. W.

THE OBJECT OF PRUNING.

Why should we prune a fruit tree? There are many people who can scarcely give a reason for pruning. If they cannot give a reason this is good evidence that they do not understand pruning.

You know why we prune the hedge. It is for the purpose of keeping the hedge dense and low. Why do we not trim our oaks, maples and elms? For the reason that we desire them to be densely headed, thus it cannot be said we trim our apple trees to make them more beautiful. Should we trim our elms, maples and oaks back to make them more healthful or longer lived? No, it is not natural for trees of any kind to be pruned. They are not apt to be so long lived after pruning nor so handsome to look at.

The main object of pruning is to be able to produce larger and better fruit than could be secured without pruning. If a fruit tree is filled with branches thickly, the tree will have twice as much fruit as it can bring to perfection. If each year we thin out a few of the branches we thus thin out the fruit and at the same time permit the rays of the sun to penetrate so as to color the fruit and bring it to perfection. If too many branches are taken out and the sun admitted too freely in the top of the tree it may be injurious. If there are too many in the tree and they are too close together, the air cannot circulate among the branches, and the fruit will not be as attractive nor as good in quality. Sunshine and circulation of air are as necessary to the fruit tree as fertility in the soil.

GROWING ONIONS FOR SEED.

Many of the large growers of domestic onions grow their own seed. For this purpose the bulbs should be selected very carefully, both as regards shape, color and size. The best time to make the selection is when the onions are going over the screen. By having a crate at one side of it the extra choice bulbs can be picked out and dropped into it, and can be stored separately until spring. Good rich clay or sandy loam is used, and the bulbs are planted in rows about three feet part and about six inches apart in the row. This admits of horse cultivation and ease in working. About one hundred and twenty-five bushels of bulbs are used in planting an acre; the crop varies according to season, from one pound to upwards of four pounds of seed from each bushel of bulbs planted. Care is exercised in gathering the seed bulbs. The field is gone over sometimes four or five times, cutting off those that are ready, about two inches of the stock being removed with the seed ball. They are generally gathered in bags or sacks, and are taken to the seed drying house where they are spread out in shelves. These shelves are generally about one foot apart and the bottoms are made of one-half inch wire netting. Doors and windows are kept open on bright days to admit free circulation of air to aid in the drying of the seed. After the balls are thoroughly dry, the seed is beaten out with a stick while the balls are still on the shelves, the wire netting on the bottom of the shelves allowing the seed to fall on the floor. Others use a flail as a means of separating the seed. It is then gathered up and run through a mill to clean it and blow off the light stuff. And it is cleaned and placed in barrels or tubs and water poured over it until all the good seed is entirely immersed, all the light and poor seed that floats being discarded. It is then thoroughly dried as quickly as possible. If it remains damp for any length of time it will mould or germinate, thus spoiling a large percentage. The big drawbacks to onion seed growing are hail, high winds, and danger of blight during the time the seed ball is filling.

GROWING ALFALFA.

James Murray, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, speaking on the possibilities of growing alfalfa in the province of Manitoba, states that it is quite possible to grow from three and a half to five tons per acre. The methods in Manitoba differ from those of Ontario and Kansas, but the quality of hay is just as good. In Ontario it is grown with a nurse crop and in Kansas they pasturet it, but neither method should be followed in Manitoba. They could always get two crops, and in a good season three, but the last crop should be cut six to eight inches from the ground, to leave a hold for the snow and prevent winter killing. It is best grown on summer fallow or land that has been in potatoes or roots. The seeds should be obtained from Montana or Idaho, as it does not pay to experiment with seed grown further south. Grimm's alfalfa is the hardiest variety, but it is difficult to obtain and costs from 45 to 50 cents per pound. Seed should be sown 15 to 20 pounds to the acre.



40 YEARS PROOF

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KENDALL'S Spavin Cure

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Johnville, Que., Jan. 9, 1909.

I have used your medicine for nearly forty years, and now I take the liberty to ask you to forward one of your books to me. I once had a horse with two Bog Spavins. I tried your Cure and at the end of four months he was as smooth as the day he was foaled.

Yours respectfully, John Smith.

$1 a bottle—6 for $5. Get our book "A Treatise On The Horse" at dealers or write us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'To all that tends to spirit growth
May this fair Easter be,
Anoint our eyes to clearer sight
And hold us nearer Thee.
To all that leads our souls aright
And brings us strength and grace,
Helping us through the clouds to see
The shining of Thy face.'

Easter is the most ancient festival of the Christian Church, dating back even before the celebration of Christmas. The name is identical with that of the ancient Saxon Goddess of Spring, and almost every country has its own peculiar custom in connection with its observance.

Fairest of all flowers to lend purity to this occasion is placed the Lily, the old Egyptian emblem of joy immortal. Foremost of these are the Harresii and Longiflorum lilies with waxen trumpets often called Annunciation Lillies.

There was a tradition in ancient Judea that after the Saviour rose from the dead his footprints were marked by snow white lilies, and perhaps to this bit of sentiment we owe the choice of this flower at this season of the Resurrection. Far before the materialistic method of our day and its fashion, one may recognize the sincerity of the sturdy peasants of the Hartz Mountains, as told me by a friend, how they take their children, and amid the stately forest surrounding, turn toward the eastern sky, and some kneeling, others standing with outstretched arms, devoutly await the Easter sunrise with its expectant blessings.

TO YOUNG WRITER.

A pathetic little letter received asks what are the chances for a young girl as a writer for the press, and it would require more space than can be given here to give a proper answer.

In the first place, the gift of putting on paper our thoughts and experiences is sadly trammeled if money is made the first consideration.

The worship of the golden calf that fills so large a place in the world now-a-days, is certain to kill inspiration, and if you have to depend upon this inspiration, it will probably fail you if you cannot pay your board bill.

The way into print is very clear: just get something worth saying and say it in a way worth while.

It sounds simple, but is far from easy, unless you have a suuject and know it intelligently.

Charles Darwin found in earth worms the starting point of his life work. Louisa Alcott did not cross her own door step to get her inspiration, and I have been to the house where she lived, and it was as simple as yours or mine.

There must not be anything artificial about your work, but by study and reading of the best masters, get your inspiration even for the lowest tasks. Remember that authorship is like every other trade, it needs an apprenticeship, sometimes a long and arduous one, and full of discouragements. You are likely to have your best friends misunderstand you, and misconstrue your best intentional phrases, besides criticizing and blaming you at times, but that is the common lot of those who aspire to literary effort.

These things you must ignore and give your time to study and thought. If you wish to write of nature read Thoreau and Walton. For simplicity the masters are Whittier, Bunyan and Burns, and Shakespeare feeds and strengthens the imagination, while Jane Austen teaches an interest in every-day life.

For clearness take Macaulay, and if you want some logic study Burke and Bacon. There is a value in Homer not always recognized, and Milton's works have a sublime concepion that is wonderful. Good conscientious writing is hard work, and the success of the effort, if there is natural ability to begin with, is in sincerity and perseverance.

Cherish a noble dissatisfaction with your work, do not flatter yourself that it is perfect, or the best that is in you. If you can do this, and not fail through discouragement, there is a chance that you may go in and win.

ARSENITE OF LIME.

A subscriber asks for the formula of the Arsenite of Lime that is so much recommended as a spray. It is made as follows:—

Take two pounds of white arsenic, eight pounds of sal-soda, and two gallons of water.

Boil till the arsenic all dissolves—about 45 minutes. Place in ar earthen dish, and if any water has been lost in boiling, let it be supplied, so as to make measurements true.

For use take one pint of this stock, two pounds of freshly slaked lime, and forty-five gallons of water, it is then ready for the spray.

SWEET FLAG.

J. H. P.—It is not easy to tell you how you may recognize sweet flag, its proper name being Acorus calamus, an ancient name of unknown origin.

It is a hardy herbaceous water-loving plant, and grows two feet in height, the root-stock being horizontal, pungent and aromatic.

The leaves are striped deep yellow when young, fading to a paler color later in summer. Of the variegated variety, and the flowers in early summer, are not conspicuous.

TO GROW SPINACH.

Amateur—For this summer's use you should plant the seed as soon as the ground is dry, but the main planting is done during the autumn months for use in early spring.

The seed is sown fairly thick in shallow drills or rows ten or twelve inches apart. The plants are allowed to grow thickly in these rows, and when the leaves are four or six inches high, the entire plant is cut off just above the ground. If treated in this way there is quick growth, and a good crop of the succulent leaves in early summer. If set out separately there will be large clumps of leaves, and more satisfaction.

SLUG ON CHERRY TREES.

G.M.B.—The slug on cherry and pear trees is a common enemy, and the only cure is to give them what has been named a stomach poison.

A very reliable spray for this purpose is one pound of Paris green, one to two pounds of quicklime and 200 gallons of water. Slake the lime in part of the water, sprinkling in the Paris green gradually, then add the rest of the water. Keep well stirred while spraying and dilute with fifty gallons more of water for peach trees, or other tender-leaved plants.

GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT CUTTINGS.

Newfoundland.—You should have taken off cuttings in autumn and put them in a box of sand, tied in bundles; in this way they would form callouses, and be in fit condition for spring planting.

At this season of the year your best plan will be to layer branches of your plants by putting them down on the ground and covering with earth. They will probably root at every joint during summer, and can be cut up and set out another season. Wherever they are set out the drainage must be good, and ground dry, but cuttings taken off at this season of the year are not likely to root in a box, but may do so if set out in early summer, at least a percentage of them probably will.

Year old plants are now so cheap and sent by mail that it seems the better method, and the same can be said of spruce trees, though they can be grown from seed if you are willing to give them the necessary attention.

A WILD GARDEN.

Homestead.—If there is a woods near by this is a very good time to start your wild garden in the piece of ground where trees keep it too shaded for cultivated flowers. But you will do well to put fresh soil on the land before planting, for the trees will have taken out the nourishment. First for beauty are the hepaticas, with starry blossoms of white and pink, toning to all shades of mauve and blue. It is beloved by Canadian children who live where it grows, and blossoms among the leaves before the spring beauty appears.

The trailing arbutus is the first-born of the forest, but shy of being transplanted, and quickly withers away if planted anywhere near a limestone soil. Before we are aware of it the trilliums will be in bloom, and as the season advances you will find other choice flowers for the seeking, and bloodroot (Sanguinaria), follows quickly. These transplant easily, and for many years a Jack in the Pulpit has sprung up suddenly in a shaded nook here, its peculiar shaded brown, with golden trimmings, ready to preach a spring sermon to me.

Lady Slipper do not fail if the ground is moist, and the lovely wild Columbines take kindly to the change.

Both seed and plants of many wild flowers are sold, but the growing plants, if carefully taken up and kept shaded until replanted, will be the first to bloom.

WHAT FLOWERS TO PLANT.

Bessie.—It is not advisable for the amateur to confine the flower garden altogether to annuals, for they require as much, or more attention, than any other plants, and many flowers can be grown with less trouble.

The flowers of the hardy garden may not be varied, but such perennials as larkspurs, campanulas, dicentia and hollyhocks, survive the winter in the open ground, and remain established for years. An hour's work once a week will keep such a collection of plants in good condition, if each spring the soil about the plants has some good fertilizer dug in about the roots, and grass kept out.

This can be done easily and rapidly by the use of the hoe, and with them the yearly trouble of seed sowing and hand weeding is avoided.

Dahlias, cannas and gladioli can be planted out each season, and are easily managed, but if annuals are desired, and you have not any hotbed, they can be grown in shallow boxes of fine earth mixed with sand.

Keep the soil moist, but do not overwater, and it is a good plan to lay sticks across the boxes after the seed is sown, and place upon them a cloth or newspaper to keep the temperature even, and retain moisture, for this will hasten germination.

Never put seedlings that have had their growth in a warm place suddenly out in open ground while it is cool, but give them out of door air while in the boxes, to harden them.

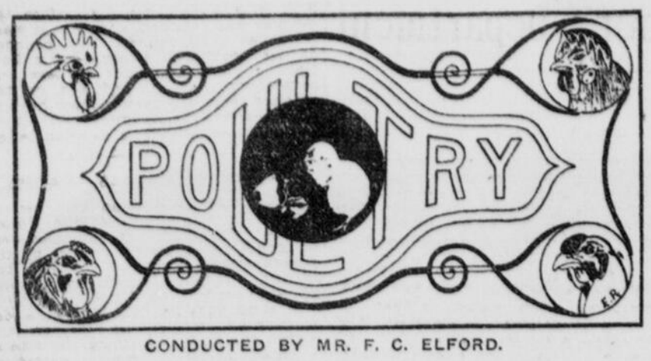
It is needless to say that transplanting should be done on a cloudy day, or after a rain, and if the sun comes out strongly before they are established, cover each plant with a newspaper cap. If it is found necessary to water the newly set plants, let it be done after sundown, and the humidity of the air, affected by the dewfall, will have a tendency to retard evaporation. Apply closely to the roots of the plants, and be sure that it reaches them instead of only a sprinkling that distributes the water over the surface, but often fails to penetrate the soil.

INSECTS ON PLANTS.

E.E.B.—It would be easy for me to say, fumigate with hydrocyanic acid, which is used in a greenhouse for this purpose, but an amateur cannot manage it with window plants. Nicotine, as directed on label of bottle, mixed with water and vaporized, will kill most of the insects. Most of these insect enemies have a dislike for water, and if they could be sprayed every day, it would lessen the mischief, but not destroy them all. Tobacco fumigation is not always successful unless a water spray is applied at once. Whale oil soap is for sucking insects, but no always a perfect remedy for your enemy.

A DREADFUL BULLET.

The Manchester 'Guardian' has received an account of the new sharp nosed bullet virtually adopted by the German army. The correspondent had an opportunity of seeing experiments made



CONDUCTED BY MR. F. C. ELFORD.

SELLING AND BUYING EGGS.

Egg advertisements indicate that the breeding season is about here, and those that have to buy had better order early. From our orders it looks as though it will be the best year yet for those who have good eggs to sell. Inquiries for both breeding stock and eggs are plentiful. There seem to be more incubator orders than usual, indicating, I suppose, more incubators. For those who buy, a dollar on the price of the purchase should not unduly influence you. As a rule the best stock is high-priced. Buy from a man who has a good record for honest dealing. If one can be suited near do not buy from a distance. Give the breeder near by the same money and in all probability he will give just as g d, or better.

Do not be too critical; do not find fault too quickly. Fault may be found with the seller when he is not to blame. He may not be at fault if only six chicks come from thirteen eggs. Some of it may be your own. A better adjustment of any difficulty can usually be obtained when the supposedly injured one keeps his temper. Even in the best of places, where various breeds are kept, a black chick may come out of a white breed. The cross was not wilfully put there. If the hen goes off on the eighteenth day, do not claim another dozen because 'not a chick hatched.'

On the other hand, people who buy eggs have some rights. They have a right to expect fair treatment. A breeder who advertises should be expected to live up to his promises. There are some who use display advertisements, and when an order comes have to look around among the neighbors for stock or eggs to fill it. There are also those who do not care so long as they get the money. A man who deliberately misrepresents or fails to live up to his agreement should be punished, and poultry associations should endeavor to make it easier to prosecute such. So again, buy from those whom you know to be reliable, no matter if the price is a little more.

There are many farmers and poultrymen who think that each year they should buy—they must buy something. Often a man buys something better than he has, but with some there is no system about this buying. If it is thought necessary to put in some new blood, and hatching eggs is the best way to bring this about, buy from a reliable man who has what you require and instead of going the rounds purchasing from every man in turn stick to the same breeder. Each time going back to the same strain you will get better satisfaction, and better results will follow. It is very poor policy to change the strain or the breed every time one hears of something new.

There are some who should not buy breeding eggs at all—those who have a good strain of a suitable breed at home and those who will not take the pains to care for what they pay. If farmers would select a little on their own account they would often find they had just as good, or better, than they would buy. Just about this time of the year take a few of the best hens, one-year-olds, if you have them, and mate them with a good vigorous cockerel, say one male to eight to twelve hens. If the hens are healthy and vigorous, and the male likewise, it will not hurt if he is one of your own. Should a change be necessary do as with the eggs, go to the same man from whom you started, or from whom the last male was purchased. The man who does not care for his present flock will not likely take care of a superior one, and he had better not buy. For this very reason some breeders will not sell hatching eggs very cheap. It brings a class of customers that are not a credit. Reliable breeders look to their customers for new purchases.

EGGS AND RECEIPTS.

Receipts during the week were 1,776 cases against 3,263 cases the week previous and 278 cases for the same week last year. The receipts of newlaid coming in by express are not shown in the above figures.

The arrivals of newlaid Canadian eggs have been more liberal during the past week, and with the supplies from American houses, the market has been easier with prices down about two cents per dozen from our outside figure. Sales of newlaid eggs have been made this week on the basis of twenty-five to twenty-five and a half cents. There is no profit to the trade at these prices as it practically costs those figures to lay them down in Montreal. The purchase of American eggs by Canadian houses during the past week have been lighter, as there has been a stronger and better feeling in the American market, newlaid being quoted at twenty and a half cents f.o.b Chicago.—'Trade Bulletin.'

TO BEGINNERS.

We are going to say a word to beginners who contemplate taking up poultry culture either for pleasure or profit. Don't have an idea that you can get into the front rank as a fancier at once. Not at least unless you are willing to spend a small fortune to get there. If you can expend $10,000 for stock and $20,000 for advertising, in addition to a good poultry plant, then you may be able to make yourself known and step into a place close to the head of the procession, providing you spend your money judiciously. If you start in a small way as a fancier you are likely to succeed if you stick to the business, advertise as liberally as you can afford, always ship good stock, and be sure that every customer is satisfied. If you do this it may be a number of years before the business is profitable.

Don't believe that you can get rich quick from poultry no matter what system you adopt. There is always something behind these wonderful profits, and they accrue only to those who have some special cause for recognition by the public. You may advertise all you wish and spend many dollars, but you cannot sell eggs at $2.00 each, no matter how good your stock is, unless the public has cause to know your that stock has this merit. Don't look for wonderful profits, for the chances are that you will not get them; not at least until you have been prominently before the public for a good many years. There is a legitimate profit in the business which is sure when you devote your stock to the production of market eggs. The profit is still greater when you have breeders that will produce stock of quality, but it is not quite so certain. You may not be able to sell this stock for what it is really worth, but the chances are that you will if you pursue good business methods. No matter what branch you take up, have good stock, and you will never regret the investment.

GUINEA FOWL ON THE FARM.

The profits derivable from the keeping of guinea-fowl cannot be claimed to be as great as those which can be made by the keeping of other kinds of poultry, yet on many farms a few birds of this variety may be run with advantage. They are chiefly insectivorous, and there is no better gleaner, yet they do not injure growing crops in even the slightest degree, and for these reasons they cannot be regarded otherwise than as friends of the farmer. The guinea-fowl is a particularly active forager, and in search of insect food will wander as far as a mile from the homestead, yet it is not a troublesome fowl to take care of, for the homing instinct is well developed, and at the approach of twilight the guinea-fowl invariably returns to its roosting place—generally the branches of a tall tree in or near the farmyard. From this point of vantage it keeps watch by night, and warns the farmer of the approach of strangers, be they friends or foes, says a British contemporary. In the morning it is early afoot, and is such an inveterate forager that during the milder parts of the year it is almost self-supporting. For this reason the net profits which can be made from a small flock of guinea-fowl make it worth while to look after them, at any rate. It is not a winter layer, and its eggs are small, but it lays a large number between April and September, and if these are set to hatch under ordinary hens, especially during the early part of the season, a fine flock of young birds can be raised for marketing the following



COLONY HOUSE, on the farm of Mr. L. P .Shortall, Pillsberry Ont.

Mr. Shortall has an up-to-date dairy farm, and believes that poultry makes a good combination.

spring, at the close of the game season.

The flesh of the guinea-fowl has a decidedly gamey flavor, and is but little inferior to that of the pheasant. It is considerably darker than pheasant, but makes a good substitute when game goes out of season. The prices which can be obtained for young guinea-fowls vary in accordance with the locality and are, of course, affected by supply and demand. Frequently plump young birds sell at eight to nine shillings a brace, but the average price would be nearer six shillings a brace. The price seems small, when we remember that the birds are hatched in April or May, and must be kept till February or March before they can be sold, but the profit comes from the fact that guinea-fowl are largely self-supporting, and, except in very severe weather, will keep up condition on one feed of corn or mash per day. They need very little of the special care which must be given to every other class of poultry, and are so hardy that they will thrive in a semi-wild state.

The guinea-fowl's nest is seldom made in any of the farm buildings, as these birds usually select the most secluded spot as a nesting-place, and they are exceedingly clever in concealing their nests from the eyes of man. Sometimes a spot at a long distance from the homestead is chosen, and thither the hen will wend her way by the most roundabout course, so as to mislead anybody who may be following her with the object of discovering her nest. There are, however, two ways in which the nest can easily be found—by listening for the long, peculiar cry which the hen utters when leaving her nest after she has laid, and by observing the movements of the cock. He remains standing within a few yards of the nest, as if on guard, whilst the hen is on it. The guinea hen seldom begins to lay before April, but she will continue almost every day, without intermission, for a month or more, and if the eggs are collected regularly, leaving one or two in the nest, she may be kept laying till August or September without showing any desire to hatch. If she should become broody, it is only necessary to break up the nest, and she will lay again in another place. Generally speaking, it is inadvisable to allow a guinea hen to hatch early in the year, for she will not lay a second batch of eggs after she has hatched the first, but will run till next spring with her young. A better plan is to give the eggs to barn-door hens to hatch, and they will mother the young quite as well as the guinea hen does. Guinea eggs are much relished for breakfast use, as they are of excellent flavor if regularly gathered, but contact with the earth or grass spoils them in a few days, imparting to them a most objectionable flavor.

Rearing the chicks is not by any means difficult, as they are hardier than either turkey poults or barn-door chicks. The period of incubation is from twenty-six to twenty-eight days, and as the chicks have a propensity for straying very soon after they emerge from their shells, it is well to remove them to a close coop with a wire-run attached as soon as the hen has brooded them sufficiently. Because of their inclination to stray, the chicks must be kept within the confines of the coop and run until they have grown accustomed to the mother's call. Afterwards they may be given more liberty by allowing them to run in a bare field on all days when the grass is not wet. When newly hatched the chicks may be fed upon any of the patent chick meals, moistened with milk or whipped egg. They must also have a supply of tender green foods, such as lettuce, dandelion, leeks, etc., finely chopped. Coarse oatmeal fed dry is excellent for an occasional meal, and all such seeds as hemp, millet and canary are much relished and decidedly wholesome. When three or four weeks old, guinea chicks may have coarser foods—barley meal, maize meal, middlings, etc.—made into a crumbly mash by the addition of milk.

Young guinea-fowls are naturally insectivorous, and, when hatched in the woods and fields, they live almost entirely upon flies, grasshoppers, moths and grubs of various kinds. These being their natural food, the more of them that can be given to the chicks in a state of domestication the better they will thrive. It is accordingly advisable that, when a few weeks old, the chicks should be given a free run with the old hen, and the best kind of range for them is an overgrown, weed-covered garden, orchard or shrubbery. In such a place they can find as much insect food as they need to keep them in health. When guinea chicks are being reared in a small run, deficient in insect food, it is necessary that they should get some animal food. This may take the form of finely-cut fresh meat or bone, or one of the meat foods especially prepared for chicks. Dried ants' eggs are sold as chick food for pheasant and guinea-fowls, but on many farms ants' nests naturally abound, and in these places the coops may be placed in the vicinity of the nests, and the chicks will help themselves.

THE PROPER CARE OF POULTRY.

Good poultry does not necessarily mean a lot of useless work. Puttering is the bane of poultry-keeping. There is more time wasted in the care of poultry than would be required to give every hen in the country the best of care. While we should not neglect important duties we should aim to cut out all useless labor. Because a person has only a small flock of fowls it is no excuse for bestowing a large amount of time on their care. By good methods one man can care for 2,000 laying hens. Then why should he give half his time to 200? That is why the home flock is not as profitable as it should be. They are pampered and coddled one day and neglected the next. They don't lay as they should, and the owner complains that he has not the time to give them the care he should. One hour per day, divided into two visits to the hen house, will do all the work necessary in the care of three hundred hens, when the efforts are well directed. How much will three hundred hens add to the family income? That is another question of management. It may be $300, $400, or more.

A great many people think they must have a farm or surburban place with acres to grow poultry successfully. Old-time methods taught us this. Many of these people who have an ardent liking for fowls look forward to the time when they can take up poultry work as an exclusiveness business on a small farm, and some with limited means make the start. A few are successful and some fail, though the failures are not as numerous as they use to be, because of better methods and the knowledge that has been constantly drummed into readers of the poultry press that one must know the business before embarking in it. The time to take up poultry culture is now. The place is right on your village lot, or a vacant lot near by. Here, if the lot is a large one, by intensive methods a flock can be kept that will pay all the family expenses. Commence with a few hens and increase gradually to a flock of 100, 200 or 500. Then, if the quarters are too small, enlarge them or move to a larger place. Systematize your work and learn how to raise poultry with the least possible labor. By this method there is no danger of serious loss and you can keep right on in your present occupation until the business grows so as to demand your whole time.

It is the burden of the song of many writers on poultry topics 'to get close to nature'; to feed such feeds as the hen would find in a wild state, etc. We should do just the opposite; we should get away from nature. The hen, as kept for the fullest production, is an unnatural product. If left to herself she would probably not lay more than twenty or thirty eggs, hatch one or two broods of chicks and succeed in killing all but one or two of them. She would lay when the crow lays and we would have no 50-cent eggs. The hen is domestic and depends on man. We cannot conceive of her being in a wild state, for she has been domesticated for thousands of years. There is no history that goes back so far that the hen is not a part of it. They why try to make a game bird of her and relegate her to a wild state, rather than make the most of a bird evidently destined for the use of man?—Exchange.

THE INCUBATOR ON THE FARM.

Most farmers do not care to invest largely in incubators and brooders, and it is not wise and expedient for them to do so. One good incubator of not less than 100 egg capacity will answer the purpose of most farmers. It costs very little more to run a 200 than a 100 egg machine, and if one has a large number of hens the larger machine is the cheapest and most satisfactory to buy.

It takes no more time to look after an incubator than it does a couple of fussy old hens, and one can care for a brooder of fifty chicks as easily as he can one hen with ten chicks. Hopper or continuous feeding does away with most of the work. The heat of the brooder will have to be looked after and the brooder cleaned, but there will be no fighting lice or numerous other disagreeable jobs which is always necessary with hen-hatched chicks. We would not discourage the use of hens for incubating entirely. Use them, but use the incubator also and thus materially increase the output.

By building a small cheap brooder house the farmer can use indoor or fireless brooders which are less expensive than outdoor brooders. It is not necessary to have any chicks come off before the first of April, unless one is raising broilers, or has a slow maturing strain of fowls from which to secure winter eggs. Broiler raising is a trade and it is not expedient for the farmer to enter largely into this class of work, unless he thoroughly learns the business, has a suitable equipment and makes it a regular winter and spring employment.

If hatching is to be done early in the spring preparations should be made for securing eggs and caring for the chicks. The brooders should be in readiness. Outdoor brooders can be used quite early if they can be set in an open shed. Such a shed will keep the ground dry and prevent the wind from blowing on the chicks, so no matter if it is cold they can be let out of the brooder during the warmest part of the day. The shed should face the south and may be put up of rough boards or slabs. Perhaps some unused building can be devoted to the chicks. If the building is tight indoor brooders can be used. If it can be heated fireless brooders can be used.

The beginner should exercise great care in the selection of an incubator. There are some worthless machines on the market, and others with which only an expert can secure satisfactory results. They all have long lists of testimonials, and, of course, each claims to be the best. A good plan is to purchase a machine which has done well in your locality. Most of the standard makes will hatch well under right conditions. The success of the operator depends in a large measure on the incubator he purchases.

Poultry raising requires care and judgment, as much as is bestowed on other farm animals. The details are more minute and this often leads the busy farmer to believe that fussing with chickens don't pay. But it does. It affords the largest kind of profit, but the man must not be above his business, he must look after small things, but when once established, if he follows right methods, the work will come along with the general run of chores and not be noticed or take any appreciable extra time.

Be sure that every bird you place in the breeding pens is vigorous. Do not use a bird that has ever been sick, or one that as a chick did not make a good growth, even if apparently all right when you wish to breed from it. Half the year's success depends on the mating of the breeding pens.

PACKING EGGS FOR HATCHING.

It is a well known fact that eggs for hatching sent by post or rail frequently give poor results. The fault lies sometimes with the eggs, but still more frequently with the system of packing adopted. The aim should be to avoid not only broken shells but also to prevent injury to the delicate membrane enclosing the yolk, as an egg may be completely spoiled for hatching without a trace of fracture appearing on the shell. This can be prevented by using a package of moderate size and weight.

Of the many patent egg boxes some of the best are too expensive, others are too small, and a still greater number are fragile. The popular cardboard boxes are objectionable. They undoubtedly save labor in packing, and are light in weight, but their initial cost, the number of breakages that occur whenever they are used, and the fact that so few people return them, make these boxes an expensive item for the small poultry keeper.

After trial of many different kinds of package, nothing has been found to compare with a plain wooden box 11 x 7 1-2 x 3 1-4 inches (outside measurements), made of the very lightest boards. Divisions of wood or cardboard are not necessary; they add to the cost without increasing the efficiency. Boxes should be bought from the manufacturers in pieces; that is, the wood should be cut to the exact size ready for nailing together, the nails being supplied with the wood. The advantage of buying in this way is that the cost of carriage is less, and the pieces can be packed in a sack, and are, therefore, far less liable to damage in transit than the made-up boxes would be.

To pack a dozen eggs, a layer of hay is placed at the bottom of the box. Each egg is first wrapped in a piece of newspaper and then in a strip of soft hay, after which it is placed on end in the box. A box of the dimensions given holds twelve eggs in four rows of three eggs each. It is most important that the eggs should stand on end, and that they should be so tightly packed that they cannot move when the box is roughly handled or shaken. The proper amount of hay to use is easily determined with a little practice. The lid should be tied on, never nailed, and no label is necessary, as the address can be written with indelible pencil on the white wood. The danger of having valuable high-priced eggs broken or interfered with when sent in a box that is tied only, and not nailed, can be overcome by screwing down the lid.

Every vendor of eggs for hatching should be provided with a stamp and a bottle of endorsing ink to stamp every egg sold. By this means, any attempt to substitute inferior eggs on the journey or to claim falsely for the replacing of infertile eggs can be detected.

In order to get best results, all eggs for hatching that have been sent a journey should be unpacked and allowed to rest on their sides for twenty hours before they are placed under the hen.

FRESH EGGS.

The high price of meat seems to be a blessing at disguise. It awakens our duty to look more closely to the interests of home and family life. It teaches us also to be more independent of the western products while we are able to help ourselves, but have to our own hurt neglected it. One thing in doing our share for the support of the family is by rasing and keeping chickens. Fresh eggs are a delicious luxury and a always in demand at a good price, and by proper care and feeding we may have them at all seasons.

For utility I prefer a mixed breed of chickens from different strains of the best known layers, Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, etc., and to see and own a flock of them, each one of a varying color and form, with its own individuality, such as chickens certainly have, is indeed a pleasure. The profit follows in feeding them well with egg producing food, and not let the biddies shift for themselves and search for it.

My long experience has taught me many points to observe in their keeping. 'What makes your hens lay?' is often asked. 'Oh, you must give them red pepper,' another answers. This is an error which I have ever avoided to make. The pepper is too strong, the least particle remaining undissolved causes their intestines to be streaked with blood, and the hen suffers just as much as we do when we get a dose of it in our mouth or nostrils.

Corn was abnormally high in price last year and we have been nearly all at the mercy of the western farmers. I have always planted as much as I could cultivate of a small kerneled variety which has from 16 to 18 rows of corn on one cob, though occasionally I have found ears with twenty rows. If these could be separated in planting time a better corn for the chickens would be the result, for the mammoth kernels of the common field corn is too hard for digestion. Wheat screenings are often fed, but the chaff and weed seeds in it make it undesirable. First class wheat is good but too high priced to permit much profit on eggs, though the composition of an egg produced by the hen needs some wheat ingredients. The best feed plan I have found is to give in the morning a warm wash of one part of best fine middlings (not wheat bran) and the same quantity of yellow corn meal mixed together. At the noon feeding cracked corn and vegetables, as well as fine cut clover hay in winter, also first-class oats which have been soaked in water on the stove to swell. This is always a favorite food for the hens, especially in winter, and they like it warm. The last meal at night I give whole corn which they digest better during the night when roosting, than by day, when they are active and scratch around. Ground oyster shells and plenty of coal ashes should always be within their reach as they need it much for their health and the formation of egg shells. I have spared no labor to keep my hens in a healthy condition and I can truthfully assert that I have had success, pleasure and profit for it.—Mrs. W. S.

JOTTINGS.

The poultry crop of the United States in 1909 exceeded in value that of any other farm product except corn. The value of eggs sold was $307,400,000 and of poultry raised, $211,900,000, a grand total of $519,300,000. Just what part of this was received by the producer, and what part was profit, would be an interesting story. It shows however, what workers our hens are, and that they are producing wealth at the rate of over $1,395,000 in round numbers every day.

Seventy-five percent of the loss of brooder chicks is due to malnutrition, and this could in a great measure be avoided if proper attention was paid to the mineral elements in chick nutrition. A lack of these elements leaves the chick an easy prey to white diarrhoea and other chick ailments. The germ which causes white diarrhoea is doubtless present in nearly all chicks, but it is only when the chick becomes weakened by being chilled, overheated or the lack of nutrition—the elements in the food which sustain the body—that the germ secures a sufficient hold to accomplish much damage. A chick which eats well at the start and has a full supply of food containing the right elements, is seldom sick. Chicks from weak parent stock or that are made weak by faulty incubation, bad brooding conditions or from any other cause, will not take a sufficient quantity of any kind of food to make a good growth, consequently become thin and easy preys to disease germs.

Roup was at one time the scourge of poultry and the nightmare of the poultry keeper. To-day it is practically unknown in the yards of the practical, progressive poultry keeper. This change has been brought about by the adoption of the open front house. Not only has the open house eradicated roup, but hens subjected to open-air treatment lay better than did those kept in tight, damp houses.

Those who know little about poultry breeding are led to believe that the Mendel law, as explained by some writers, is a fixed law, and that results will be as stated. The average in a great many cases may confirm this law, but the poultry breeder making crosses will not in a thousand times secure the results stated. There is no certainty whatever about crosses. In the majority of cases you get the poor qualities of both parents, and the result is mongrels.

The domestic fowl is and has been bred under all sorts of conditions, some of which tend to increase and others to decrease productiveness. Until within a comparatively few years the subject of systematically breeding for increased productiveness was not given serious consideration, and even now the average flocks of the country do not produce half the number of eggs they should. There are breeders who have realized the possibilities of the American hen and have set out to make her more productive and to place poultry keeping on a substantial basis. In many cases success has crowned their efforts and such men receive double the returns from their hens that the average poultry keeper does. Think of receiving a net profit of $4.40 from every hen in a flock, from egg production alone; yet this is what a friend of the writer reported as the returns from a flock of 100 hens last year.

If the chicks are normally hatched there is no difference between incubator and hen-hatched chicks. Sometimes brooder chicks mature earlier than those hatched under hens, but this is probably due to better care and freedom from lice. On the other hand there is sometimes a large mortality among brooder chicks, due to numerous causes, principally among them faulty brooding, bad feeding and improper care of the eggs before and during incubation. The growing of the chicks is the one great obstacle to the poultry business. Here is where most beginners fall down. Almost any one can make hens pay if they have a nice flock of young hens, but the trouble is and always has been to get the pullets.

Poultry keepers should remember that they have a meat proposition: You can make a pound of chicken as cheaply as you can a pound of pork, and much cheaper than you can buy the pork. A nine-pound capon can be grown on fifty pounds of grain. These capons will sell right in your home market for two dollars or more. Hens and small capons will afford a proportionate profit. For this work you want heavy fowls such as Plymouth Rocks or Light Brahmas. The old scrub hen won't do. Large grade hens may return a profit, but the chicks will not be uniform and will not afford the profit that can be got out of thoroughbred stock.

Poultry Queries

REMOVING BROODINESS.

An Amateur.—What do you recommend as a good, simple and efficient remedy for removing broodiness from hens, when the owner wishes to have them continue laying eggs, instead of sitting to hatch? Our hens are Rhode Island Reds and Plymouth Rocks. Ans.—To break a Red or Rock hen of broodiness requires prompt action. It may then be only partly succesful, or fail utterly. We have not much trouble in breaking Rocks, but our Reds are almost past redemption. Just as soon as a hen appears broody, she is taken from the nest and put in a coop or crate, where she is well fed. If a good, vigorous male is in the coop so much the better. In some pens we use a swinging cage into which the hen, or hens, are put. This cage is hung in the pen about on a level with the other hens. The unsteadiness of this cage, and the slatted bottom and sides seem to make the hen forget her troubles, and willing to go to work again. Hens while being treated should be well fed and cared for. Dipping in water, and such treatment, is not the best. Nor should we expect results if the hen is allowed to remain on the nest for a time before being taken in hand. One can, by selection, weed out to a limited degree, the sitting propensities of the flock, but both time and perseverance are necessary. For the present, take the hen as soon as noticed, put in crate, with a cool, airy position, and feed well. Most birds will be willing to return to work in from two to three weeks. There are some hens, however, that are determined to sit, and it is often best to allow them to bring out a batch.

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.)

QUEBEC.

A WIDOWER'S WILL.

M.—A, a widower, wills his farm to B, his son-in-law, for his keep. B accepts the terms of the will, and leaves a good position to live on the farm, making certain improvements thereon. After a few month A leaves for no reason and goes to live with C, his son. Can A make another will now, and leave the farm to C? If so, can B claim payment for the improvements he made? Ans.—A may make subsequent will at any time, revoking the previous one, but is liable to B for improvements made upon the property.

CURATOR—WILL.

———1. What are the duties of a curator in a museum? 2. A man dying leaves provision for his widow in his will. At her death the principal goes to relatives. He did not leave sufficient for her comfort at her death. Can his will be attacked for food and care, provided by neighbor? Ans.—1. These duties are not defined by law, but are usually provided for by the parties appointing the curator. 2. No.

DISPUTE OVER WILL.

———Would you answer me the following: 1. A person dies, leaving no will; has three brothers and two sisters, and they cannot agree for settlement. What is the first thing to do? 2. One brother says he has an agreement whereby he becomes owner of one of the houses after the death, but it is not registered. If the matter goes to court, can we make him swear that the agreement is given? 3. Will this kind of agreement hold good, not witnessed, no one knows or knew of its existence until a day ago, and the brother is dead over a month (he says he has it, but says he will not show it; we did not see any). 4. How can we get the rents and other debts paid to us? 5. How do they have property valued (how many valuators do act)? 6. Can a nephew of deceased, in real estate business, act as valuator? 7. If I take the case to courts and win, who pays the costs; the estate in general, or the protesting parties? 8. Does the property have to be sold by auction or can we hold it until a few months and secure our prices. 9. Two brothers and one sister are living in one of the houses, as they did before he died. Can I now order them out, or how? Ans.—We would advise that you consult a solicitor in this matter. It would seem to be necessary from the facts stated to institute an action at law to obtain a partition of the property.

ONTARIO.

NEIGHBOR'S ANIMALS TRESPASSING.

Old Reader, Ont.—1. Mr. C and Mr. K, each own a certain portion of land, adjoining each other. C has his half of the line fence built to keep Mr. K's horses and cattle out of C's crop, which is opposite K's half, or where he should build it. Mr. K says that he won't build his part of the fence because he has no crop near thereto, but that he only pastures his portion by his horses and cattle. You will kindly advise, and if there is no remedy, can I impound or hand up for trespass? 2. If I am a pound-keeper in the Province of Ontario, and my neighbor's horses or cattle, or pigs, come on my farm, and do damage to my crops, can I, as poundkeeper, impound the said animals and collect the same for myself, as I am supposed to do for any other person in such like case? Horses and breechey cattle and pigs are not allowed to run at large in this township. Ans.—1. K is obliged, under the Line Fences' Act, (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, chap. 284, sec. 3), to make, keep up and repair a just proportion of the fence requisite to mark the boundary between his land and C's, and may be compelled to do so. The proceedings to be taken are prescribed by the act. 2. We think so.

ENFORCING PAYMENT OF CLAIM.

O.S., Ont.—I sold a quantity of logs to a milling company. When they were scaled I received part payment, and the promise of the balance when they were delivered on the bank of the lake, before March 5. They were delivered before that date. The company refuses to pay balance. 1. Can I take an attachment on the logs for the balance? 2. How can I proceed? Ans.—1. Not without first obtaining judgment for the amount of such balance of account. 2. You should instruct a solicitor to make the collection, and by suit, if necessary.

CHURCH ELECTION.

Old Reader, Ont.—There was a vote taken on the Book of Praise, with all the Psalms, whether we would keep them, or have the Selections. There were no scrutineers appointed. One of the opposition party carried away all the ballots. He gave no return of how many were for or against, but stated that the Selection has the majority. Is that election legal? Ans.—It seems to have been irregular; and a reconsideration of the question and the taking of another ballot would appear to be in order.

MAINTENANCE OF A WIDOW.

O.—A man dies and leaves ill-sufficient to keep his widow. A neighbor provides food and care. His estate has at her death $5,000 to go to relatives in Ireland. Can neighbor collect her keep out of this sum? Ans.—The facts are not sufficiently stated. The neighbor ought to consult a solicitor personally.

POWER—WIFE'S PROPERTY.

X.Y.Z., Ont.—Q.—A married a man up in years. His property is real estate. They do not agree. A owns a house in town where they now live. He says he will go to his farm and A may come or support herself. 1. If he moves his chattels from A's house to his farm and A will not go, too, will it interfere with her right of power? 2. Will it interfere with her claim of dower if A should move to another locality to reside? 3. If A wishes to sell or raise money on her property, can she give a lawful deed on mortgage without his signature—A owning said property before marriage? Ans.—1. No. 2. No. 3. Yes.

ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATE.

D., British Columbia.—Q.—A man died in February, 1906, single and intestate. His nearest relatives are mother, brothers and sister. He left some real and personal property, and it was supposed that the sole disposal of his estate rested with his mother. But some doubts have been cast on that lately. Will you kindly settle the matter. Ans.—The mother is entitled, beneficially, to the whole of the real estate. The personality, after payment thereout of the debts and funeral and testamentary expenses, goes to the mother and brother and sisters equally. The mother would seem to be the proper party to be appointed administratrix.

MEDICAL

(Letters for this department should be addressed 'Medical Editor,' 'Witness,' Montreal. Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.)

PEURITUS.

'A constant reader of the "Witness"' is a man over seventy-three years of age. He enjoys good health and does not use intoxicating liquor of any description. Smokes moderately and takes a walk daily if the weather permit. For several weeks past has been troubled with a disagreable irritation in different parts of the body; on the ankles, knees, sides and back. Lately it has been on the arms and chest. The irritation only starts when he gets into bed curiously enough. Then he has to scratch and the irritation continues all night. Is not sufficiently stated. The neighbor ought to consult a solicitor personally. Is there any druggist within easy reach of your home, you could write for a supply of Stearn's Kasagra. Six ounces would last you for a long while. It is a reliable preparation. Or your local doctor could get it for you. It is best taken for chronic constipation after meals three times daily in ten to twenty drop doses. The dryness of the mouth you complain of is probably due to a habit of sleeping with the mouth open. Perhaps your nostrils are not free. If you have a cold or a chronic catarrh the secretion might block the nose and thus cause your trouble. If this is the case, cleanse the nose before retiring by blowing and then snuffing up a little water in which you have put a little baking soda. As much as would cover a quarter is a right amount for a cupful of warm water. Lie on the side, and not on the back. If you sleep on your back the weight of the jaw is apt to keep the mouth open.

SALINE TREATMENT.

J. S. asks if a saline treatment is useful to stimulate the heart. If so, if one teaspoonful of salt is sufficient to add to a quart of water. Also asks if numbness of the hands is a sign of heart-weakness. What is good for torpid bowels? When using medicine containing strychnine, is it injurious to eat fruit at meals? Ans.—I do not think that salt is of any particular value in strengthening the heart. Its principle use is to aid in preserving the natural juices of the tissues and so assist in elimination of poisonous substances that accumulate there. If the heart is so weak that there is dropsy, then salt is positively injurious. Numbness of the hands may be due to poor circulation, but the heart may not be at fault. The blood vessels may be so thickened that the blood does not flow readily. Or, there may be some nervous affection, possibly in the brain, that brings the result about. To relieve torpid bowels much depends on the nature of your particular case, for cases differ. In general, it may be said, that diet is important. You should eat the coarser foods, that is to say, foods which contain considerable residue. Such are oatmeal porridge, Graham or bran bread, meat, vegetables, fruit, especially figs and prunes, beans, peas. Preserves and sweetstuffs are useful also, but in moderation. Soup is good, too. Drink plenty of water between meals. A glassful of cold water before breakfast is a good thing. Concentrated foods, such as milk and eggs, tend to promote constipation. Then moderate exercise daily in the open air is necessary. Walking is good, but riding is still better. Cultivate the habit of seeking a motion at some stated time every day. Usually after breakfast is the most convenient. There is a good deal in habit. Constipation is often due to people neglecting at the time the calls of nature. There is no harm in using fruit at meals when taking strychnine.

RUMBLING IN BOWELS.

C. K. Y.—Mother, aged about sixty, is troubled with rumbling sounds in the bowels, and an uncomfortable looseness over which she has little control. She has had this for several weeks, and also had it last fall. Asks if there is too much sameness about her food, as she is a very plain liver. Ans.—The trouble is probably with the diet. Many old people suffer at times in the same way. Usually, the diet is too easily digested or insufficient in amount. Let her eat more meat and less starchy foods. Give her plenty of milk, eggs, cream, meat, and vegetables, and I think the trouble will disappear.

HAIR FALLING OUT.

'Reader' is a woman of forty-four years of age. When about twenty her hair, which was fine and thick, began to come out. She had it cut off and kept it so for some years, but without any noticeable benefit. There is a lot of dandruff. She has used a number of remedies without improvement. Lately the scalp is very itchy and the hair is coming out to the extent that there is very little left. When she brushes the hair the dandruff comes out in showers. Ans.—The trouble is with the scalp. Perhaps you have not applied the remedies in the right way. The first thing is to get ride of the dandruff and get the scalp into a more healthy state. Wash the head every night with very hot water and spirits of green soap. Rub the lather well in and move the scalp backwards and forwards over the underlying bone. Do not rub on the hair. Then wash off the soap, and reapply. Finally, wash off with water, and soak the scalp in the following lotion:—Corrosive sublimate, twenty grains; glycerine and rose water, of each, four ounces. Allow this to remain on for five minutes and wash off. Finally, douche with cold water. Be careful of this lotion, as it is a rank poison. Next, dry the hair with a minimum of rubbing and finish in a warm room. Every night after this treatment rub in some lanolin into the scalp. In the morning apply the following lotion:—Resorcin, three drachms; salicylic acid, twenty grains; castor oil, three drachms; bay rum, one ounce; rectified spirits to make eight ounces. After a week or two of this treatment, if you find the dandruff does not accumulate, apply the process every second or third night; then, once a week; and finally, once a fortnight. Where the scalp is dry as in your case, washing once a month is enough. Of course, you must not let dandruff accumulate. The application of lanolin occasionally, and the daily use of the last-mentioned lotion, is advisable always. This need not be discontinued. Massaging the scalp with the tips of the fingers every day will benefit the scalp greatly. Of course, it is essential that your general health should be kept up. Outdoor exercise, good nourishing food, plenty of rest, plenty of water to drink, and cold sponges are all very valuable.

Letters have been received from H. M.; C. H. F.; N. McL.; J. A.; for which thanks are returned.

CONSTIPATION.

'A free trader' is troubled with constipation. He has been using cascara, which he has got at various times and at various places. Some of it has been at times in the bottle while other specimens were musty. Asks for information as to getting the drug pure, and what would be the correct dose. Often when he wakes up at night his mouth and tongue will be quite dry with a bitter taste. Would like to know what to do for it. Ans.—If your cascara was thick or musty, as you have described, it was undoubtedly old and unfit for use. If there is any druggist within easy

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Scores and hundreds—ten thousand people in fact,—all over Canada, are following The Peerless Way to their profit. More than eleven million dollars' worth of eggs were sold in Canada last year. Yet with all this output prices stay high for every sort of good poultry and eggs. The market is far bigger than the present product—and it grows bigger day by day. Poultry-raising is the best business for any farmer, any farmer's child. Pays better for the time and money invested. Profit is surer. Isn't ever-crowded—and never will be.

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**Send right away for interes



SUMMARY.

The previous chapters introduced Redney McGaw, who started out, with a healthy ambition and good natured common sense as his sole stock in trade, to make his way from street life in New York to farm life in Iowa. His escape from the guardianship of the two hobos, Fat and Cut Nose, is followed by his admission, after due testing, to membership in the Big Show.

CHAPTER IV.

The Animal Men.

A night in a menagerie tent; strange conduct on the part of elephants, lions, giraffes, pythons, and laughing jackasses; some thrilling adventures which, however, do not appear to have happened.

It was a first night with a circus that was worth any five years of common, ordinary life!

Perhaps, some time after an evening performance you have tried to go out by the route by which you came in, to see the animals again. And you have found that you could not. This is because animals are sensible beings and hold strong views as to the wisdom of going to bed early. Their acts are considerately put on in the first part of the programme and when they have finished they retire in both senses of the word.

When Red followed Elephants McNally into that great, smelly menagerie tent a little after nine, they were already beginning to close it up. The 'gasoline men' were making their rounds and putting out all but a single jet in each huge, flaring chandelier. And over on the right, as the darkness thickened, the 'big cats'—the lions and tigers, leopards and panthers—had begun with large, whiny yawns to take to camp

Down the centre of the tent between the poles was a broad, soft bank of hay. The gathering keepers commenced to spread their blankets upon it, and to stuff more hay into bags for pillows.

Elephants got an extra bag and blanket for Red. 'But you won't need it much,' he said. 'When we're sleepin' on the lot like this, we only take off our coats and vests and loosen up a little. And, Jemima, it'd be hot enough without anything at all!'

The gasoline men finished their work and departed. 'That'll leave it some cooler,' breathed a keeper by the next pole.

The elephants, in a wide half circle, were stirring about and furling and unfurling their ears uneasily. 'It hits them hard here, a night like this,' said McNally, 'don't it, Coakeney?'

'Coakeney' was East London for 'Cockney.' And the little East Londoner was bunking just on the other side of Red. 'It certainly does, me boy,' he said. 'They come from parts that's warmer. But in Indiar they can shove beneath the trees. An' often enough they spend the night chin-deep in water.'

All the keepers had now 'taken to the hay' But it was plain,—and Red realized it with new thrills of rapture—that, for his delectation, they were not unwilling to swap experiences for a while before they went to sleep.

'An', my word,' said the little Englishman again—'it's the Port Elizabeth Ryleway people—South Africar, you know—that learned that h'elephants are fond of water. Down there the h'elephants st'y down around the bits of rivers all d'y, and then travel up them after nightfall. Consequence was, at first, that whenever some little brook was let under the ryleway line by a bit of a cuttin', an' that cuttin' was too narrow for the big old bull of the herd to push thisself through, h'up they all climb over the embankment, an' bring down so much gravel and ballastin' that, my word, that ryleway wouldn't be syfe for weeks afterwards. In the end, right through the h'elephant country they had to widen every h'arch along the line!'

'Yes, I've heard about that,' commented McNally; 'and I can tell you, too, they're goin' to have a run for their money while they're finishin' their Cape to Cairo road. When I was last through Buluwayo, I was after them lads yonder,—he crooked his thumb towards the tower-like, open-top cages of the giraffes,—'and I'll just tell you what they've learned to do. You know, out there they haven't got any high timber, and they've had to content themselves with fifteen-foot steel sticks for their telegraph poles. Well, when a bunch of them necky lads have been bothered by the wires, they simply get together and put their heads through, and rip away a half a mile or so of them at once!'

'Say!' said Red, 'say! I'd like to be workin' out there!'

'Well, you wouldn't want to be carryin' telegrams, me boy,' said Coakeney. 'My word, along the Mombassa ryleway, what with havin' linemen for breakfast, an' then navvies for dinner, the lions got so fat that they s'y they actially couldn't waddle off quick enough when the engines 'd find them on the track. My word, it got to be fair shockin'!'

Even as if he had heard and understood, one of the great-maned beasts on the other side of the tent opened his mouth in a long sleepily-hungry stretch. They could hear the jaws come together with a soft clicking. Red's spinal column had delicious shivers.

'Say,' he asked 'do youse go out capturin' things for the Show?'

'That's what!' said McNally; 'and mighty hard they are to capture sometimes. Coakeney, did you ever hear about how I lost that laughin' jackass down in Queensland?'

'Not recently,' said Coakeney, 'not recently!'

'Why, it was like this: a laughin' jackass, you know, is a sort of a rooster-sized kingfisher, with a head like a blue hatchet and a voice to beat a million election rattles. And they're gettin' to be pretty rare. Well, one day I was out in the blue-gum bush, and I caught sight of a big one on the end of a dead branch. Now it's a habit of the laughin' jackass to take a terrible fixed look at you when he thinks you're hostile to him; and once he drills his eye onto you it seems like he ain't got the natural power to take it off again. Well, not thinkin', what did I do but start goin' around that tree by way of closin' in on him! Tchck! I'd just made my circle when, pop—down that laughin' jackass falls, gives one kick, and is as dead as a knocker. You see, he'd twisted his head around just one point too much and broke' his neck.'

'Skids!' said Red, 'I bet you lost money on them goods all right!'

'Trust me! I never went after a laughin' jackass that way again.'

'Frightful unintelligent!' said Coakeney, 'frightful! And when you're dealin' with any beast you need to have your wits about you. I mind well a ticklish minute or two I had once with a big python in Natal. He'd wrapped hisself 'round me full length,—nothin' but my h'arms free, and knife and gun fifty yards aw'y! What did I do, my boy? I'll tell you what I did, and I want to s'y, now, I only thort of it in time. I took that snyke's tyle, rammed it into his mouth, and chowked him to death!'

There was a minute of deep silence. Then there went up a prodigious and manifold snort, as if all those surrounding animal men were likewise choking to death.

them lads yonder,'—he croked his me'!—you both been!'

'I guess they been doin' a lot more than that,' said somebody down the line, with conviction.

'And I'll bet you was stringin' me about them giraffes an' lions, too.'

'Well, I don't know,' said McNally; 'you never can tell.'

'Say!' came a wearied growl from somewhere out of the dark 'When are you guffers goin' to get to sleep, anyhow?'

'Right away we are. But this new elephant expert here has been tellin' us a line of yarns that would keep any man awake Hang if we can believe some of them!'

He gave Red's leg an understanding smack and turned over

'But, say,' said Red, 'before youse go, there's just one thing I'm wantin' to ask.'

'Ask it now, then'

'About that little geezer with the Saxon Samsons. Why is it he looks so terrible solemn?'

'What, you don't know about our Hans Sohmer yet? Why, "Midget Hans" is the only support of his great-grandmother in Germany; he's been keepin' her since he was eleven. And if you had a great-grandmother on your hands, you'd look solemn, too.'

'That—that ain't just more jollyin'? Ah, go on, now.'

'Never a jolly!'

'Skids! But ain't the others his big brothers?'

'Big brothers nothin'. They're what we call a family in the circus. But that only means they've got together because they look alike and all fit into the same line of turns.'

'And the biggest one of all—what's his name?'

'Oh, that's Big Heinie Muller. Him and Mrs. Muller have got a "leedle Heinie," too, back with his Aunt Elsa in New York. He's only a year old, but he gives the Show a lot more worry even than Hans's great-grandmother.—And I guess that'll be about all for to-night.'

Elephants turned over again, made himself easy, and in another five minutes he was gently snoring.

But Red could not sleep. For one thing the evening performance had not ended yet. From the 'big top' the throb of the band came to them wave on wave, the chariots raced, and the applause of the crowd sounded like falling surf

Once he caught two of the elephants turning over; they rose as heavily as mountains, and as heavily lay down again on the other side. 'Say!' he gloated, 'I bet Noah's Ark wasn't no better'n this. Say! Spider wouldn't like to be here, or nothin'. And I guess I ain't hoboin' it no more!'

Once, too, the Numidian lion began to blow in his sawdust, louder and louder, even as if it had been the sand of the Sahara; and then he sent forth his voice in a long, shuddering roar. The animal men never awakened, though Red's legs grew stiff at it.

But by plugging up his ears and pulling the blanket over his head, he began to make himself feel sleepy at last.

It had been the kind of day which at the end seems like weeks and weeks.

(To be continued.)

'MADE ON A SHOESTRING.'

'About as long as a string' is an indefinite expression unless it refers to a shoestring. A shoestring is six-fourths long when you do not specify the length required. Further research would most likely answer the question six-fourths of what?

When a man buys a new pair of shoes the strings in them are just long enough. When he buys the next pair of shoestrings they are too long. The strings that come with the shoes are four-fourths long, the next pair will be six-fourths unless you ask for and can get four-fourths. These lengths have to do with men's high shoes. There is not the same trouble as to low shoes.

Some shoestrings are very strong and will wear a long time, but they will turn brown. Others will not wear so long, but they will retain their original blackness. The strong strings that turn brown are of linen or very strong cotton. The others are of mixed fibres that hold their color.

Many persons prefer the less durable shoestring, not only because it holds its color, but because, being of a less hard fibre, it stays tied better than the other. A few of the millions of shoestring wearers know how to tie a bow-knot that won't come untied. The method can be explained without a diagram.

Instead of tucking the bow once over before drawing the knot tight, tuck it twice over. A fiddlestring used for a shoe lace would not come untied if the knot were made in that way. This knot can be untied in the same way as the other by pulling at the ends.

The hooks above the eyelets were a very profitable invention, but not for the inventor, the shoe manufacturer or the consumer. The story of that invention has been printed many times. If it were not fairly accurate it would have been contradicted.

The story has it that the hook was devised by a man somewhere in the West, and that the idea was sold for a song to a travelling salesman, who happened to come along. Various versions of the story give the amount paid as from $50 to 150. The story says that the salesman patented the device and that for a few years after its introduction and before the patent ran out the profit from it was about $50,000 a year.

The invention was unprofitable for manufacturers of shoes, because all had to use it, none could charge more for their shoes with it than without it, and it did not increase the demand for shoes. It added to the cost of their output the amount of their royalties, and it brought no return.

A man patented a hook to be used as the last at the top of the shoe, which did away with the knot in the shoestring. It was like the jam cleat for fastening small lines on sailing canoes and the string would never slip, but manufacturers would not adopt it. They said that if one used it all would have to use it and it would add a little to the cost of every pair of shoes with no return.

The hook that was adopted was unprofitable for the consumer because his shoestrings wore out faster after it was introduced, but if his time was valuable there was compensation because it was a time saver. The salesman of the story and the shoestring makers reaped the harvest from the invention.

It was not long ago that high top shoes were invariably laced fishbone fashion all the way up. Then came the over and over lacing from the eyelets nearest the toe to the hooks, with the fishbone lacing from hook to hook. A later device was to lace over and over to within two eyelets of the hooks and begin the fishbone lacing there, because the latter is more easily opened than the former.

A few young men who have prided themselves on their display of footgear, wearing fancy hose with low cut shoes and trousers turned up, have affected lacing their shoes with broad laces from the top of the shoe downward and making the bow at the point nearest the toe.

There are many merchants of wealth who started out in business peddling shoestrings. Perhaps one of them is the Polish boy, who came to this country at the age of 14 and two years later met an acquaintance who asked him how he was getting along. He replied that he was doing well; had a business of his own now. Where? Broadway and Tenth street. Good location; what line? Selling shoestrings on the sidewalk.

There is one way for the unknowing to tell a good shoestring, as there is a way for the uninformed to tell a good summer shirt. In the case of the shirt look at the buttons; if they're good the shirt is good. Look at the tips of the shoestrings. The best have twisted wire tips that do not pull off.

There is almost a drug store profit in shoestrings. Your cobbler charges five cents a pair for a rather poor quality. The boy shoestring pedler charges 10 cents for a dozen pairs. The price of the same goods at wholesale is 65 cents for a gross pairs.

So the cobbler realizes a profit of $6.55 on an investment of 65 cents. The drug store man sells gasoline that costs about 10 cents a gallon for $7.20 a gallon, which is a somewhat larger profit. The boy pedler of shoestrings gets only 55 cents profit on his gross of pairs at 65 cents a gross, but that is more than the interest allowed by savings banks. —'Sun,' New York.

HUMOR AS AN ELEMENT OF SUCCESS.

I am strongly of the opinion that a quick and abiding sense of humor is a great element of success in every department of life. I do not speak merely of success in the more strictly artistic fields of human work, but am ready to maintain that even in the prosaic and practical concerns of human existence, the sense of humor is an inciting and sustaining influence to carry a man successfully through to the full development of his capacity and the attainment of his purpose. It is so in the art of war—it is especially so in the business of statesmanship.

Mortal life, at the best, is so full of perplexities, disappointments and reverses, that it must be hard work indeed for a man who is endowed with little or no sense of humor to keep his spirits up through seasons of difficulty and depression, and maintain his energy—living despite the disheartening effects of commonplace and prosaic discouragements. A man who is easily disheartened does not appear to be destined by nature for the overcoming of difficulties, and nothing is a happier incentive to the maintenance of good animal spirits than the quick sense of humor which finds something to make a jest of even in conditions which bring but a sinking of the heart to the less fortunately endowed mortal. In the stories of great events and great enterprises, we are constantly told of some heaven-born leader who kept alive, through the most trying hours of what otherwise might have been utter and enfeebling depression, the energies, the courage, and the hope of his comrades and his followers.

One can hardly read the story of any escape from shipwreck, any drifting about in an open boat over wintry seas, without learning of some plucky and humorous mortal who kept his comrades alive and alert through all dangers and troubles by his ready humor and animal spirits. Read any account of a long-protracted siege, when the besieged had to resist assault from without and hunger within, and you will be sure to be told how the humorous sallies of some leader were able to prevent those around him from sinking into the depths of despair. There are times when no good whatever is done by taking even the most serious things too seriously, and a sudden flash of humor often lightens up the atmosphere as the blast of a trumpet might give new spirit and new energy amid deepening gloom of some almost desperate day.—Justin McCarthy, in 'Success.'

GROWING OLDER: A RIDDLE.

Pray guess me this riddle, if guess it you can.—
A riddle ideal as ever guessed man
What is it, that everything on the round earth
Is doing, wherever it may have its birth?
In field or in forest, in village or town.
The King on his throne, as the beggar and clown,
Yourself and your friends and acquaintances too,
Your enemies old and your enemies new?
What swims in the seas, and what flies through the air?
Whatever you eat, and whatever you wear?
What is it, I ask, in each country and clime,
All, all, are doing, and at the same time?
Guess quick and guess hard! Though I cannot tell how
I know for a fact, you are doing it now.
—Zitella Cocke.

To learn is not the main thing, but to practice.—The Mishna.

Puzzles

BEHEADINGS.

1. Behead a business organization which people are constantly finding fault with and leave the redish coating formed on iron when exposed to moist air.

2. Behead an adjective meaning of or pertaining to the country and leave a range of mountains between Russia and Siberia.

3. Behead a preparation for making dough light and puffy and leave one of the points of the compass.

The discarded heads spell the name of a famous city which the Greeks besieged for nine years in order that they might recover the beautiful Helen who had been carried away by Paris. —N. Y. 'Tribune.'

ANAGRAM.

Transpose the letters in the following words and you will find an interesting country: real din.

STEP PUZZLE.

A vowel..... •
A pronoun..... • •
Part of the head..... • • •
A flower..... • • • •
A British possession... • • • • •
An ancient musical instrument..... • • • • • •
To draw..... • • • • • • •

The initials spell a continent.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.
Jacques Cartier.

NICKNAMES OF PLACES.
1. Nova Scotia. 2. Cuba. 3. The southern part of the Caribbean Sea, and its coast. 4. Yellowstone Park. 5. Switzerland. 6. Ceylon. 7. China. 8. Scotland. 9. China. 10. The harbor at Constantinople.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

C a u t i o N
A r m a d O
N i g e r I A
A d v e n T
D u l u t H
I n t e r v i e W
A l i c E
N a n t e S
Y a c h T

Correct answers to last week's puzzles were received from Cecil Quirouet, Quebec, with the exception of two in the nicknames of places.

We regret that the final line in the double acrostic was not set correctly. The stars should have been set as in the corresponding word in the answer to this puzzle.

Indoor and Outdoor Department

The White Stork.

Of the several genera of storks, including some dozen species, by far the larger number belong to the 'Old' world. The most familiar is the white stork (Ciconia alba), which distributes itself over Europe, Palacarctic Asia, and North Africa, wintering southward in India and Cape Colony.

The white stork, contrasting in its plumage purest white with deepest black, and possessing a bright red bill and legs, stands in height rather over three feet. From as early as the middle of January to the middle of March it migrates from Africa over Southern and Central Europe. Its distribution is, however, uneven.

In England, though many are recorded as having been seen at different times, they have never occurred except as stragglers, even before the draining of the Fen country. In Norway also it occurs only as a straggler. In Skone, in Southern Sweden, however, several take up summer quarters every year. It is rare in Northern Russia and Finland, but in Poland it is common, and on the right shore of the Vistula is still more so.

In the Baltic Provinces and throughout Northern Germany, and in Denmark, the stork is met with everywhere during the summer months. While travelling the other day from Danzig to Marienberg, I saw several in the fields and on nests upon buildings quite close to the railway. In Denmark, however, it is less numerous since the draining of the morasses was begun. It is still fairly common in Holland and Belgium, but in France, owing to its being persecuted, and the fact of none of the original race surviving, it is seen only as a bird of passage. In Alsace and Lorraine its better treatment is rewarded by a certain number remaining during the summer to breed.

In passing through Savoy in April, and in the early autumn, it meets with heartless persecution, especially on its return towards the South, when the young birds are often much fatigued. It is believed that on one of their migrations which took place a little after the middle of last century the white storks experienced some sort of catastrophe, as they returned in greatly reduced numbers, and ever since then they have been considerably less numerous than before. The periods of migration with the storks are very regular. They arrive in Central Europe generally between March 19 and 25, and prepare to depart at about the end of August, first congregating in large bands, which break up as the adult individuals come and collect the young together to conduct them southwards. It appears that they migrate in large flocks, flying mostly by night.

The males and females, it is supposed, migrate separately, the former undoubtedly arriving about a week before the latter to take charge of the old nest, or to settle on a favorable spot for building.

Wherever the stork is met with in Europe, excepting in parts where its occurrence is rare, where it meets with the common fate of rarity, it is with the common fate of rarity, it is protected. The peasants mostly hold it as sacred, and consider it as a sort of protector, or house-god, to the house on which it nests, and one will sometimes sell a nest to a neighbor, to bring him luck, in which case the bird will discover the new situation of its nest, and continue to occupy it. Often an old wheel, or something else inviting, is fixed on a roof to induce a stork to build. The nest itself is constructed of branches and twigs, neatly lined with grass, straw, or any other suitable material. It takes up much space, and every year it is added to, so that the peasant upon the roof of whose house it rests is obliged sometimes, when the bird is absent, to remove a portion of it in order to lessen its weight.—'Westminster Gazette.'

EULOGY ON THE DOG.

One of the most famous speeches ever made by the late Senator Vest, of Missouri, was made in the course of the trial of a man who had wantonly shot a dog belonging to a neighbor. Vest represented the plaintiff, who demanded $200 damages. When Vest finished speaking, the jury, after two minutes deliberation, awarded the plaintiff $500. The full text of his speech is printed below:

'Gentlemen of the jury.—The best friend a man has in this world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him, perhaps, when he needs it most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads.

The one absolutely unselfish friend that man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog.

Gentlemen of the jury, a man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, where the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer, he will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert, he remains. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journey through the heavens. If fortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him to guard against danger, to fight against his enemies, and when the last scene of all comes, and death takes the master in its embrace, and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by his graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even to death.—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

WARTS DISFIGURE THE HANDS

But can be painlessly removed in twenty-four hours by the use of Putnam's Wart and Corn Extractor. Fifty years in use and still the best. Insist on getting "Putnam's" only.

BIRD'S SENSE OF DIRECTION.

The migratory instinct in birds is combined with another equally mysterious, that of the sense of direction. A gentleman who is engaged in scientific research work for the Fishery Board on board the government steamboat 'Goldseeker,' records a very interesting observation he made of this characteristic of migratory bird life. An oyster catcher that was being buffeted by a head wind in its eastern flight across the North Sea toward the Continental shores alighted on the boat. It took kindly to the attention paid to it so long as the boat kept its eastern course, but when the course of the boat was altered a few points to the northward the bird immediately showed signs of uneasiness and after an apparent consideration of its bearings flew into the darkness of the night on its eastward course. The alteration in the boat's course was revealed to those who were watching the bird only when the compass was examined.—The Scotsman.'

STRANGE NESTING PLACE.

A correspondent of the Nottinghamshire 'Guardian' tells a remarkable story of a blackbird which is nesting on the mantelpiece in the living-room of Mr. Samuel Haden, at Dudbridge, near Stroud. The bird was liberated by Mr. Haden one day last spring, but the next morning when he opened his back door it was waiting outside. He fed it, but it refused to go away, and entered the house. Once or twice during the day the bird took short flights into the open, but it returned at night and roosted on one of the pictures. From that day to this the bird has always gone home for meals and to sleep. If when it returns the door is closed it flutters against the window, and if it is locked in the house it goes through a similar performance until the door is opened. About a fortnight ago the bird found a mate, and proceeded to build a nest. For this purpose it gathered together pieces of string, cotton, hay, and portions of an old curtain. Mud, of course, was procured for plastering purposes, and now the bird sits on three eggs between a clock and a vase, the fire meanwhile burning in the grate.

ADVICE FOR BOYS.

A boy who is envious of the good fortune of others, and is dissatisfied because he, too, cannot have it, makes all around him unhappy. He should not be envious of anything but the good traits of others, and these he may possess if his desire for them is real. One restless, unhappy boy in a house, who is always bemoaning his own fate and envying others, will jar upon the good nature of a saint. He should not be vainglorious and assume airs for something which he supposes places him a little beyond his fellow creatures. If he cannot respect himself he cannot hope to exact it from others, but his self-esteem must be tempered with modesty. He may be conscious of his own achievements, but it will be more becoming in him to allow others to herald them.—'Pilgrim.'

JACK ROBINSON.

How many people who have ever used the phrase, 'As soon as I could say "Jack Robinson,"' know that the aforementioned gentleman was a real person, and not somebody out of a nursery rhyme of a Mother Goose tale for 'Jack Robinson, as he was always called, was a politician during the reign of George III., and a great favorite with the king. His career was a long and lively one, for he was a member for Harwich during twenty-six years.

He was on one occasion bitterly attacked by Sheridan, who, denouncing bribery and its instigators, replied to the cries of 'Name, name,' by pointing to Robinson on the treasury bench, exclaiming at the same time, 'Yes, I could name him as soon as I could say "Jack Robinson,"' and thus originated the saying still current.—'C. E. World.'

A VICIOUS MONKEY.

Injured Several Men Before Despatched

The scrapping ability of an angry monkey was shown on the North German Lloyd ship 'Dufflinger' in port at Colombo, and though the monkey is now resting with its fathers it left its mark on a steward of the ship whom it attached and who killed it in self-defence.

It was a medium sized monkey, maybe a trifle bigger than the average, and was brought on the boat by its owner after the ship had come to anchor. Maybe the heat ruffled its temper, but anyway it jumped for the deck steward when the latter made his appearance in the room where the monkey was.

'I make him dead,' was the steward's description of the fight that followed, words which failed entirely to describe the wicked conflict the steward was forced to make.

The man was knocked flat by the monkey, being taken unaware, and the beast at once started clawing at his eyes and face. When the animal was thrown off it jumped for the steward again and bit his leg and side through his duck clothing, bringing blood.

The smoking room steward heard the racket and came to his fellow's aid. Still it was five minutes before the monkey was subdued, and then it wasn't killed until pounded and pounded on the head with a soda water bottle. It was necessary to sew up several of the cuts inflicted on the steward, who was clawed from head to heel and who came within an ace of losing an eye—From a London letter.

A MENACE TO COAST FARMS.

The 'live' sand dune is a serious menace in many parts of the United States. Much effort and a good deal of money have been expended by the government in trying to control it, but in vain. It remains to-day an unsolved and perilous problem.

A sand dune of this kind is a devouring and remorseless monster. It is a hill, sometimes attaining the size of a small mountain, which, instead of remaining stationary in one spot, continually travels. Anything useful to man that happens to be in its way is destroyed utterly. It swallows up houses and even villages; the cultivated fields over which it makes its dreadful march are converted into hopeless desert.

For ten years past the government, in an experimental way, has been fighting the dunes. It has used for the purpose every means which the ingenuity of science could devise. But without success. No human artifice seems able to check, save in very temporary and incomplete fashion, the march of the traveling sand hills; and it has not been found practicable to render them stationary by planting them with sand-binding grasses, because the latter will not grow on their constantly-shifting surface.

The problem is particularly serious along the Columbia River, in Washington and Oregon, where immense damage has been done to cultivated fields and even to towns by rapidly-moving areas of dunes. Many orchards and extenive tracts of rich agricultural lands have been wholly destroyed. At the great bend of the stream, near the Walla Walla River, there is a gorge, through which the wind sometimes blows with terrific violence, carrying before it sheets of sand. By this means a wide region has been converted into a veritable Sahara.—From 'Where Land Flows Like Water,' in April Technical World Magazine.'

DOGS FOR DEFENCE.

How They Are Trained in Belgium to Protect Master and Property.

(Brussels correspondence London 'Standard.')

A very interesting congress has just taken place in Brussels in connection with the competitions for dogs trained for the defence of their master and his property and for police dogs.

The programme under discussion was divided into two sections, that for dogs privately trained for the defence of their master and his property, and that for police dogs. In the former section dogs of all kinds are used and the matter of training is individual and according to the owner's personal idea. Belgium has an unenviable notoriety in the matter of crime (probably due to its lax punishments), and a solitary perestrian in a lonely, unfrequented neighborhood has often a poor chance even in daylight unless armed.

At night even the outskirts of the towns and villages are unsafe, and this is why so many men whose occupations oblige them to face the risk of attack train their dogs to defend them. This idea has enormously developed of late years in Belgium, and competitive trials are now numerous, which with their good prizes and the high sums for which trained dogs are often sold greatly encourage the breeding of suitable dogs.

Many men in Brussels keep a dog solely as a defence for going to and from work, and on any large vacant space of ground one is sure to find some man training his dog with this purpose in view.

The dogs used solely for defence and police dogs, of whom is required a more subtle intelligence, must, for their own safety learn certain lessons in common. For instance, they must refuse to accept food from any one, although their master may not be present to restrain them.

Another item settled on the programme was the height of the jumps required of the dogs. Both defence and police dogs must be able to jump a fence hoarding at least seven feet high, with a maximum ordinarily of eight feet, though some dogs can jump nearly ten feet. With a ditch of over seven feet to take first the hedge must be at least three feet high, and the animals, which jump at the word of command, must come back over the obstacle the instant they are called.

The dog's capability of guarding his master's property is always tested by means of an individual dressed like an 'apache,' the point to be aimed at being that the dog will only attack him when he actually touches the property.

ONE STORY AND A JUMP.

(Baltimore 'Sun.')

The old house which was once the home of Samuel Arnold, the friend of Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Abrahaum Lincoln, is no more. It was the popular belief that the Lincoln conspiracy was formed in this house, as it was the home of Samuel Arnold. The house was supposed to be about 100 years old. It was of quaint architectural design and was one story and a 'jump.' The first floor contained six rooms and the 'jump' two. It was probably built by George Arnold, father of Samuel Arnold. Mr. Trainor bought it about twenty years ago from Mrs. Orian Jackson, of Washington. Several times he started to raze the old building, but refrained on account of its supposed historical value.

THE LONDON CADET YEOMANRY.



—Copyright, Halftones, Ltd.

A NEW BOYS' ORGANIZATION.

In addition to the Boy Scouts, a movement which has become very popular all over the world, and news of which has been given in the Boys' Page from time to time since its beginnig, there is now an organization in London called the Cadet Yeomanry. The Yeomanry will be conducted on much the same lines as the Boy Scouts, except that its members will be mounted. It is, of course, nothing to do with the Boy Scouts movement, being a separate scheme altogether. Our photograph shows a scene during the first recruiting march of the Cadet Yeomanry through London.

TOO HOARSE TO SPEAK

An American Doctor Tells of the Grand Results Achieved with "Nerviline."

"I had a patient with Quinsy that I found great difficulty in curing," states Dr. Wilson. "Every time he caught cold or got chilled he suffered intensely from sore throat, huskiness, throat and chest soreness. After every attack his throat and chest seemed more sensitive. This patient lived in the country, and couldn't come to the city for treatment. I concluded that the best remedy would be an honest liniment, and because of its enormous sale and well-known merit, I advised 'Nerviline.' Morning, noon, and night Nerviline was rubbed over the neck and chest, and once a day diluted with water it was used as a gargle. In a day or two my patient reported an improvement, and by continuing the treatment with Nerviline he was cured. I can recommend Nerviline for breaking up colds, for chest tightness, throat inflammation, quinsy, tonsilitis and similar conditions."

NERVILINE CURES QUINSY

Not a druggist or doctor who has examined the formula of Nerviline who won't tell you how good it is—why it contains the best medicaments known to science, and for general family use has no equal.

WHOLE COUNTRY AMAZED

AT "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Wonderful Cure Made by These Remarkable Fruit Juice Tablets.

Moorefield Magistrate Says "The Days of Miracles Are Not Passed."

His cure seems a wonderful thing to his family and all his friends.

Mr. Henry Speers, the well-known J.P. of Moorefield, Ont., suffered for two years with Chronic Indigestion and Dyspepsia, which brought on a serious Heart Trouble. He wasted away until he was nothing more than a skeleton. Two physicians gave him up to die.

Then his son made him try "Fruit-a-tives" and now Mr. Speers is entirely well. As he says, "The days of miracles are not passed and I am convinced that 'Fruit-a-tives' will cure Stomach and Heart Trouble where doctors and everything else fail." 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial size 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

FEDERATION OF CHURCHES

Proposed as an Alternative for Union on the Basis Tentatively Accepted.

PROFESSOR PATTON, OF THE WESLEYAN COLLEGE, DISCUSSES PROS AND CONS OF BOTH PLANS.

At the March meeting of the Methodist Ministerial Association, the Rev. Professor Fraser, who was to have read the essay of the day, being unavoidably absent, the Rev. Professor Patton was asked to address the Association on 'Church federation as an alternative to organic Church union.' He spoke substantially as follows:—

The existing unity of the Protestant evangelical churches is, first of all, to be accepted as a fact. They are all one in their devotion to our Lord Jesus Christ, and they are all one in their aim to bring the world to him. The essential problem which faces them is: How most effectively to realize this aim; and their relations to one another will normally be determined by their interest in this aim. That evangelical Christians of different creeds may find a sufficient bond of union in their comon enthusiasm for a common end has already been demonstrated. We ned but to look for evidence at such instances of interdenominational co-operation and fellowship as are found in Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the Christian Endeavor Society, the Laymen's Missionary Movement, the Student Volunteer Movement, the Dominion Alliance, and a great many other Christian enterprises. Indeed, whenever great issues of righteousness have been at stake, it has been common in larger communities for Protestant ministers as representing different denominations to unite in action. The end sought has been an adequate factor to secure efficient joint action, and only in rare instances has any less important factor been demanded.

A survey of the Christian world today reveals a widespread tendency among the evangelical bodies to unite for service, but very little tendency to unite in common doctrinal confession, common polity, or common modes of worship. Where organic union has taken place it has generally been where the uniting bodies have been very closely related to one another in these minor matters, and where the smallness of all or some of the bodies has made them relatively ineffective when separated. Such cases have been not at all as numerous as those which have tried the principles of comity and co-operation, and have been, as a rule, on the foreign field without carrying the distinctive features of the denominations at home with them into their scheme of organic union. The home denominations have found it sufficient to follow a method of federated action for their support, as far as that was necessary.

In Europe, the tendency, where a single type of church organization has held the ground without strong competition, is toward division, and the Protestant churches of England and America are assisting the process by their missionary endeavors, which are carried on even more vigorously in Protestant European lands than in others. In Great Britain, it would be wise if weak bodies with little or no outlook could be united with such as believe and worship nearly as they do, but there is no likelihood of the great distinctive types of Christianity being merged so as to lose their present individuality. None the less, the churches of Great Britain are joining hands for service to a greater extent than in the past. The sentiment in favor of federated activity, organized as it is on a too exclusively local instead of interdenominational basis, is probably not as influential as it might be. Still, the number of successful interdenominational enterprises is perhaps as great in Britain as it is anywhere.

PRACTICAL FEDERATION.

In the United States, where no one of our religious problems is unrepresented and where the difficulty of every problem is at least as great as with us, there is, generally speaking, no keen practical interest in the question of organic union for the Christian churches. The prevailing faith is that Christians may and should retain what Christian progress has brought to them of distinctive truth and form, and at the same time may and can seek and serve their common end to save the world, in an energetic fellowship of endeavor. There are 21,000,000 evangelical Christians in the United States, and af these 17,000,000 are represented in the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, to which thirty-three denominations have given official endorsement and active support. The direct personal testimony of leaders of Congregational, Presbyterian, and Methodist home mission work is uniformly clear and strong as to the successful operation of the Federation plan, and as to the hopeful future which lies before it. In the Home Mission Council, organized a year or two ago, eighteen distinct boards have now federated, with results which are most encouraging. By this plan missionary effort will not overlap as hitherto, and religious need will be more fully met as the churches are able by mutual understanding to seek separate fields.

The movement for a federated activity of the churches accords well with the laws of Christian progress which the history of the Church discloses. In proportion as the Church's aim to Christianize the world has been made its predominant interest and enthusiasm, and other concerns have been allowed to develop under direction, but without compulsion, so has Christianity been nearest to its New Testament type, most admirable in the eyes of men, and most powerful in its influence for the redeeming of the sinful world. Organic unity can be preserved only by authority: authority, where not simply directive, always turns the eyes of the soul from the living Lord to itself, and ever tends to rob religion of its freedom, freshness, spirituality, and vigor.

Any attempted modification of organized Christianity should not lose sight of the principles which follow:

1. It should concern itself with the common aim of the churches to serve and save men and should seek to make that so significant and vital that churches would be impelled to act together.

2. It should not do the least violence to those convictions which have long given men distinctive types of group—spirit, belief and worship. These have been propagated and perpetuated only by the force of strong and sincere faith of man in them and by a wide human perception of the good that is in them. No constraint should be put upon conscience. Variety of truth and character with mutual toleration and co-operation are far more desirable than any sacrifice of these or any of them.

3. It should not overlook the warnings of history against the danger of any authority sufficient to preserve a vast organized unity. It must do so at the expense of spiritual religion, a cost which the demands of the religious spirit will not always endure. The lack of satisfaction for the religious spirit will sooner or later produce schism.

UNION BASIS ANALYZED.

Turning now to the proposed basis of union between the Congregational, Presbyterian, and Methodist Churches in Canada, we find:—

1. The basis, instead of occupying itself chiefly with the common aim and a method of making this effective to a greater degree than now prevails in the churches, is concerned with existing differences in an endeavor to reconcile them.

2. In so far as it seeks a compromise for differing convictions on the nature of religion and its expression in belief and worship, it has little warrant in either ethics or Christian history.

3. The authority which it provides is intended to enforce the compromise it proposes. Such an authority has proved in the past a hindrance to the development of a spiritual Christianity.

4. The basis, in order to obviate some evils which have incidentally developed in the work of the churches, proposes to sacrifice the distinctive character and truth of three great Christian movements. No compromise can preserve the individual quality of those who are parties to it.

5. The union effort, if it is to be a natural development, should unite the respective bodies at the point where they are already one, namely, the evangelistic and missionary purpose of Christianity. Co-operative service for this purpose is the really important need. Union on other grounds, if it be brought about, will be artificial.

6. It sems reasonable to expect that if these three denominations sacrifice their special mission and character, Providence will see to it that new bodies are raised up to stand for the truths they have been entrusted with, and exhibit Christ according to the spirit and forms which they surrender.

7. The basis is a confession of failure on the part of the three churches. Because they cannot co-operate on a basis of mutual toleration, respect, and confidence, possibility of undue rivalry will be excluded in the only other way open, namely, by a purely mechanical merging of the three bodies. If they are thus one there can be no competition, legitimate or otherwise, and there can be no special call for Christian forbearance and magnanimity. Surely, there is a more Christian way than that proposed.

8. The union proposed by the basis will be possible, not by open and transparent agreement of the parties, but by secret reservation on the part of each; not by provision of what can be frankly accepted, but by provision for more or less ingenuous interpretation. The liberty it allows is less to be desired than that which we now possess, and the union which it holds out is an unnecessary substitute for a far better way.

10. If this union be consummated, the problem of realizing our destiny as churches will still require that we work for a harmonious understanding with those churches which are not now proposing to unite. Some of these are not likely to approve organic union, but will probably respond to an appeal for co-ordination and adjustment of forces between the denominations. It would be much better to lay aside the project of an organic union, seeing that it is not essential to the chief aim of the churches, and adopt a federation plan in which as many denominations as chose to do so might join.

EXPERIMENTAL FEDERATION.

In closing, it is desirable to add a few further remarks on this movement for Church federation. The method has been abundantly tested and has been found to be eminently practicable. It actually accomplishes the elimination of overlapping of church effort and the overlooking of religious destitution; it brings the churches nearer to one another in spirit, it enables them on occasion to express in a highly significant and influential way the combined sentiment of large sections of our Christendom.

There have been some attempts at federated action on the part of churches here in Canada, which have not been largely successful for different reasons, among them these:

1. Lack of general organization for purposes of federated activity.

2. Lack of recognized principles of interdenominational comity.

3. Lack of precise and full knowledge of facts and conditions.

4. Confining the efforts at settlement to parties interested.

5. The want of an agency among us to make effective by propaganda the ideals of Christian co-operation.

IDEAL FEDERATION.

A federated activity of the churches in Canada would succeed if formed on the following lines:

1. The acceptance of a plan of federation by the proper courts of the churches.

2. The disavowal of any purpose to control the faith or internal affairs of the participating churches, and adherence to a purpose to make the churches more effective as evangelizing and reforming agencies.

3. It should be viewed as the churches acting together and not as an organization added to the churches.

4. It should have a permanent executive staff to secure full and accurate reports and statistics of the whole field of its work, and to make the plan of federation an actuality everywhere.

5. Its action should have the weight of only the expressed sentiment of several Christian churches acting through officially accredited representatives, and should become effective only as the bodies affected accepted it.

6. Its action should never be the decision of only the parties interested in a given situation, but should rather be the voice of public Christian sentiment taking the broadest and loftiest view of religious conditions.

7. It should never act to the prejudice of non-participating bodies of Christians.

If this ideal of federation were accepted, our churches would retain the good which the Christian past has brought to them and would continue to freely develop their distinctive character and influence; at the same time, we should preserve our respective fellowship with the great bodies of the world's Christianity in other parts. We should have the best kind of unity, that of mutual love and common labor in the midst of an attractive and useful variety of spirit and view, and finally, we should look more steadily than we do now on the one thing essential for us as churches, namely, the planting of God's Kingdom on the earth.

Palpitation of the Heart.

One of the first danger signals that announce something wrong with the heart is the irregular or violent throb. Often there is only a fluttering sensation, or an "all gone" sinking feeling; or, again, there may be a most violent beating, with flushings of the skin, and visable pulsations of the arteries.

There may also be experienced a smothering sensation, gasping for breath, and feeling as though about to die.

In all such cases the action of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills in quieting the heart and restoring it to its normal beat, is, beyond all question marvellous, as our thousands of testimonials will show.

Mrs. Martha Mason, Marlbank, Ont., writes:—"Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I have been troubled with weakness and palpitation of the heart, would have severe choking spells and could scarcely lie down at all. I tried many remedies but got none to answer my case like your pills did. I can recommend them highly to all with heart or nerve trouble."

Price, 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

HEIR TO THE GERMAN THRONE.



CROWN PRINCE FREDERICK WILHELM OF GERMANY AND ELDEST SON, PRINCE WILHELM

Latest photograph of Crown Prince Frederick William, of Germany, and his eldest son, Prince Wilhelm. The crown prince, who is very popular, was married to Princess Cecilia in May, 1905, and the youngster shown in the picture was born in July, 1906. The Kaiser's oldest son is a great lover of outdoor sport, being especially fond of automobiling and aeronautics. He is also an expert pachtsman, finishing second in the souder races at the last Kiel regatta with his 'Ange la IV.'

HOW NICHOLAS TRAVELS.

Very Different From Uncle Edward's Way.

A strange story of how the Czar returned to Russia after his recent visit to Italy is told by J. Landa in the 'Jewish World.'

The sight, he says, was certainly striking. Telegraph poles were sparsely decorated with bunting and banners-ets; the wayside stations were festooned with garlands of leaves and ribbons, but these were not the things to which the fingers pointed. At every few paces on either side of the railway line stood a soldier with bayonet fixed to his gun. At every level crossing there was a military encampment, at every bridge a garrison; every wayside station was a barracks.

'Some of the soldiers stood at attention facing the line, others had their backs to the trains,' the writer says. 'I believe they stood so alternately, but I am not certain. Officers marched to and fro. No plate layers were to be seen, no workers were in the fields bordering on the line.

'Mounted Cossacks stood far out, a couple of hundred yards or so; others galloped across the fields. In every lane leading to the line there were at least two Cossacks, and where there were cottages near the railway more Cossacks.'

The writer was in a train which was passed by the royal train.

there was no crowding to the windows.

'I wondered,' he continued, 'why and placed myself in a good position. I soon learned, however, why there was no competition. The train slowed down and bayonets came on board.

'An officer marched through the carriages followed by an attendant who pulled down all the window blinds. A soldier was placed at every window. The train stopped. Outside I could hear the tramp of soldiers.

'The train was being surrounded. Then all was silent and almost dark save for the candles over the doors with which third class carriages in Russia are miserably lighted.

'There came the rumbling of an approaching train. The soldiers in the carriage stood at attention. Whirr—whizz—the curtains fluttered as the train rushed by. That was all I saw of the Czar and the royal train.

'A few minutes later the blinds were raised, the soldiers left the carriage, and we puffed slowly into a station. Soldiers were coming in along the line and from the fields; the festoons and the flags were being taken down. The welcome was over. Every one was relieved. The responsibility of loyalty in Russia is no light thing.'

WHY BOYS LEAVE THE FARM.

A correspondent of the Sherbrooke 'Record' writes to that paper as follows:—

Why do so many sons of farmers emigrate to the United States, or go to the cities? A question often asked and having many replies. The causes of the migration are many. With most of them we are familiar. Distant pastures are ever the greenest. The lure of the thronged city is strong for the lonely dweller on the isolated farm. The crock of gold is where the rainbow touches earth and that point is never where we stand. Youth is restless and the wander-lust demands satisfaction. All true and all hard to combat—equally hard to retain the brawn and brain of our youth, on the land their fathers tilled.

But is there not another cause which can be removed by the farmer himself?

I met once a Barnardo boy, about eighteen years old, undersized for his age, but willing and active, who was paid by the farmer eight dollars a month and his board. Not far off was a farm on which the son of the farmer, twenty or twenty-one years of age, nearly six feet tall, husky and diligent, was working for his board and clothing only, and the latter only grudgingly given according to his account: 'Father grumbles every time I ask him for money. I have not a cent to my name. When I am twenty-one I am going to Boston or Portland, where brother has gone.' Could you blame him? In another village, I met several — many — farmers' sons working on the same terms, of whom since I saw them, several have gone across the line into the cities there.

Now, the question arises, are these youths being treated fairly? Are the inducements strong enough to keep them at home? Are they being trained so as to accustom them to handle money wisely and well? Is there not a danger lest, being unused to deal with cash with forethought, economy and prudence, they will, when they do get money to spend, degenerate into spendthrifts? I am not speaking now of ne'er-do-weels, but of good, steady, hardworking boys — men, rather—whose equals in age and education in the city are earning eight, ten or twelve dollars a week, and saving money to make a start in life. Are these conditions such as to keep the boys at home on the farm? Of course, I know they may be told, 'All that I have is thine; you'll have the farm some day. But is not that very elusive? In some cases, so far off as to be microscopical in size. Why not, at least, put the son on a par with the hired man? Will he not work more in the interests of his father than hired help? Is not his intelligent and affectionate work as well worth payment as the man's who is here to-day and gone to-morrow?

If cash be scarce in the household, why not give him, in place thereof, the proceeds, say, of a calf, or cow, a half-acre of land: a brood mare, a few sheep, something which he can look upon as his own, and the care and working of which would develop his latent talents for ownership and mastership, and increase his regard for the farm and farm life.

I do not say that this condition exists on all farms or even on most, for I know cases to the contrary, but in many instances met with and heard of, such a state of affairs prevails, and where it does prevail it may arise through the father not recognizing the growing manhood of his sons—wondering, perhaps, why they want to leave. He may find a reason and a remedy in this letter.

Very faithfully yours,
THOS. J. PARKES.
Sherbrooke, Que., March 8, 1910.

HEIR TO AN ENORMOUS FORTUNE.



JOHN D ROCKEFELLER JR

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jr., has foresworn any ambition he may have had to succeed his father as captain of all the captains of industry, and, retiring from the worlds of business and finance, will devote his life to the distribution of the income from the great fortune gleaned through the genius of Mr. John D. Rockefeller. His retirement from the directorate of the United States Steel Corporation was followed by the announcement that he had retired as director of the Standard Oil Company and that he was relieving himself from all business connections, so that he would be free to give his time to the administrative duties of the Rockefeller Foundation, the bill for the incorporation of which has been introduced in Congress and which, it is declared, will mark an epoch in the history of philanthropy.

THE MURDERED EGYPTIAN PREMIER.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

Boutros Pasha Ghali, who was assassinated the other day, was the one native-born Egyptian who has been Premier of Egypt, and—with two significant exceptions—the only one who ever attained any position of importance in the government of his country. The exceptions are Ismail Mufettish, the foster-brother of Ismail Khedive, who, as Minister of Finance, was the unscrupulous tool of his brother—and was afterwards murdered by his order—and Arabi Pasha, who still drags out an obscure existence in Cairo after a meteoric career of a few months as virtual dictator. The immediate predecessors of Boutros were Nubar, an Armenian, and Sherif, Riaz, Fakhry, and Mustapha Fehmi, all Circassians. But Boutros was an Egyptian Copt, a descendant of those native Egyptians who at the time of the Moslem invasion declined to acknowledge the true Prophet and, either from native obstinacy or conviction, held fast to such Christian faith as was in them, and were, therefore, for long regarded as 'taboo,' and only admitted to subordinate positians in public offices. Gradually, however, their undoubted superiority to the ordinary fellah asserted itself. For many years they have been the mainstay not only of all government offices, but of any native commercial enterprise, but they had never produced an Egyptian Premier until now.

ST. ALBAN'S RAID RECALLED.

The Leader Writes a Quebec Paper in Reminiscent Strain.

Bennet H. Young, leader of the St. Alban's raid, which occurred during the troublous times of 1864-65, is still alive and resides in Louisville, Ky., where he is the Major-General commanding the Kentucky division, U. C. V.

The Quebec 'Daily Telegraph' a couple of days ago published a letter from him addressed to Mr. D. R. Barry, K.C., of Bryson, Que., in which the one-time raider relates a few facts concerning his career and mentions pleasant memories of friendships formed and favors received while in Montreal. He specially refers to the great kindness shown him by the police chief of that time.

Mr. Barry, of Bryson, is a brother of the late Miss Barry (Francoise), and of Lieut.-Col. Barry, secretary in the police department of this city. He is engaged in gathering information for publication in the annals of Canadian history, and it was in this connection that he wrote Major-General Young.

THE SERMON.

THE GOSPEL OF THE INCOMPLETE.

(By Stuart Robertson, M.A.)

(Preached in St. John's Presbyterian Church, Foresthill, S.E., London.)

'Being confident of this very thing, that he who hath begun a good work in you will finish it.—Phil. i., 6.

When our Lord bowed his head upon his breast with the sigh: 'It is finished,' he spoke words which fell on our ear with the note of utter tragedy. As these words were heard by the women at the cross, repeated by the scattered disciples, murmured by Nicodemus and Joseph as they laid Jesus in the new tomb, they must have lain on their lips like lead and struck coldly to their hearts. They took them to mean: 'This is the end.' And that summed up the pity of it for them. But standing as we do, further from the first sorrow of it, we can hear overtones in that word of our dying Lord—overtones which speak of promise, and leave us expectant; and it is as if he had said: 'This is the beginning.'

Jesus spoke as Gutenberg might have spoken when he finished the first printing-press; as the engineer might who has laid with success the deep foundation on which the lighthouse tower shall stand; as the scientist who has verified some new discovery which will revolutionize the art of healing. 'Finished' in the sense that the initial achievement was complete which should launch a new and beneficent power into human life.

But otherwise, it is the incompleteness of the life of Jesus which inevitably strikes us, as it struck the disciples. That such a character, so rarely endowed with goodness and all that can make goodness winsome, so magnetic to quicken fallen hopes and restore respect to sunken lives, should have only been spared for three short years, challenges a question by its abruptness. We feel that it is not complete, and there is a gospel for us in the very jarring sense of arrested expectation which the same life would not have offered had it lengthened into old age, and passed quietly at last into the sunset. We feel motifs have been started, but not worked out, and we look to hear them again. A phrase of the elder preaching used to be 'the Gospel of the finished work of Christ'; but an equally legitimate phrase would be 'the Gospel of the incompleteness of Christ's life.' For the Cross and death of Jesus are the most tremendous point of interrogation, and just as the apparent loss of power impelled science to discover the law of the transformation of energy, and to rediscover in heat what was lost as power, so the apparent loss to the world of Christ's visible presence impels us to expect his return as a spiritual presence, for spiritual energy also is indestructible. And this, indeed, is Christ's own reading of the event: 'It is expedient that I go away. I will not leave you comfortless. I will come unto you.'

The life of our Lord is on the largest and most striking scale an illustration of what I have called the Gospel of the incomplete—a suggestion which finds many reflections in our own life, but its supreme sanction in his. This idea, that a beginning which is obviously Divine cannot fall back into failure, runs like a golden thread through Scripture. It is one of the first flashes of the hope of immortality in the Old Testament. Job, driven from the narrow haven of the faith of his time, dragging his anchor desperately before the tempest of his troubles, finds holding-ground of hope here. He would welcome death, for something tells him death is not the end. He is the work of God's hands, which death would leave incomplete. 'Thou wilt have a desire,' he cries, 'to the work of thine own hands.'

The devotion of the Psalmist ends h's prayer with this plea, 'Forsake not the work of thine own hands.' The writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews sees the fact of the unfinished, and finds guarantee of its promise in Jesus: 'We see not yet all things under him, but we see Jesus.' While to St. Paul the whole creation seems to groan and agonize to something not yet achieved, and he speaks of 'the earnest expectation of the creation.'

In all these there is a sense of the incompleteness of things, that mankind is in the making, that we see only a transitory stage; and this is saved from falling back into the feeling that it is the incompleteness of failure, by the sense that God is the architect, God the great Mechanic, and that he has the artist passion to finish his work. It is the thought which Tennyson has caught in 'In Memoriam,' a chord of faith which is touched by every untimely death:

Thou wilt not leave us in the dust,
Thou madest man; we know not why.
He thinks he was not made to die,
And Thou hast made him, Thou art just.

Modern scientific teaching immensely reinforces this thought by its teaching of evolution, and the conception of creation as yet incomplete, as part of which by painful stages we have been brought from vague beginnings to the point at which we now stand. Science endorses the Scriptural verdict of 'not yet'; and our own self-knowledge tells us of the brute which lingers in our being's recesses, and the clay of the far beginnings which clogs our feet. To this Faith assents, and adding, 'But we see Jesus,' tell us that Jesus is the supreme lifting force, and pointing to God's hand upon the clay, heartens us with the thought that 'God's greatness is around our incompleteness.'

CRITICS OF THE INCOMPLETE.

Now, to remember the fact that our best is incomplete is to save ourselves from a great folly, the folly which crowns the critics of the incomplete. It was such criticism that used to hold forth on the moral difficulties of the Bible—Abraham's falsehoods, Jacob's trickery, the Patriarchs' matrimonial establishments, and such things were pointed out as blessed of God, and a dilemma constructed by which we must either surrender the righteousness of God or the inspiration of the Bible. This was criticising the incomplete. Moses's law of retaliation was an immense advance on unlimited revenge, but it is a barbarism in the light of Christ's law of forgiveness. It lagged far behind Christ, but it led its own time. There is a brusque Northern proverb that says, 'Fools and bairns should not see half-done work.' It is a painful alternative to have to consider under which category we must plead, but it is a situation which few of us escape. To remember this also in respect of Christian doctrine, is to have the humility of faith. Christian truth is not rounded and complete in the Thirty-nine Articles of Westminster Confession, or decrees of the Council of Trent. Certain things we all see clearly, but this we ought to see also, that the sum of Christian knowledge is but a fraction of the unsearchable riches of Christ. We must learn to take into our thought of Christian truth Sir Isaac Newton's famous remark regarding science. 'We are like children who have been able to pick up a few shells on the shore of an infinite sea.' Spurgeon, whose faith walked with no uncertain tread, showed also faith's humility when he said: 'Tell me the death of the Lord Jesus was a grand example of self-sacrifice. I can see that, and far more. Tell me it was the bearing of what ought to have been borne by myriads of sinners of the human race. I can see that, and found my best hopes upon it, but do not tell me that this is all that is in the cross.'

Take this thought into life's practical issues, and in the light of it we must rewrite a good deal and reopen some accounts which we closed with heavy hearts enough. We must see beginnings where we saw endings only, and write promise where we had written denial. That hope was so soon quenched; that little life which only sighed once ere it was gone again to God; that companionship which ended so soon; that life which was left incomplete. These are not full stops. These are not final chords. They are questions. They are opning chords of a grander motif than your life could ever else have known. The arrest death sets on human love, the hopes which circumstances combined to baffle, the aspirations after higher things which so often come back with trailing broken wings, 'the high that proved too high'; that these things have been in our life at all means that God has begun a good work in us. They are mouths which whisper to us to take heart and to believe the gospel of their incompleteness, and be confident of this one thing, 'That he who has begun a good work in you will finish it.'

There shall never be one lost good!
What was, shall live as before;
The evil is null, is nought, is silence
implying sound;
What was good shall be good, with, for
evil, so much good more;
On the earth the broken arcs, in the
heaven a perfect round.

And what is our failure here but a triumph's evidence
For the fulness of the days? Have we withered or agonized?
What else was the pause prolonged but that singing might issue thence;
Why rushed the discords in but that harmony should be prized?

So Browning conceives Abt Vogler, builder of the first organ, musing over the keys and drawing from the pauses and discords of music inspirations of heavenly hope.

THE HALF-DONE WORK.

And I may well illustrate the thought from the half-finished organ being built behind me now, which has beguiled not a few of us mayhap into criticism of the incomplete. For one thing, it has grown out of the sense that pressed on many of the inadequacy of the old. And I have cherished this thought of the new organ, that it shall be the embodied thanksgiving of the congregation for many mercies, and that our remembrances of prayers granted, of sorrows sweetened, of darkness lifted, shall find place here. That husbands shall remember the days when they stood by the bedroom door while inside their wife was near by the door of death; that mothers shall remember the days they bowed in prayers and tears over a little cradle, and found the answer which sets their daughter by their side to-day. That all these mingled recollections, of sombre and of silver, of grey and of gold, of regret and of rapture, shall find lasting utterance in voices which shall speak long after our voices are silent on earth—that is my dream of our church organ, and inasmuch as there is no one of all our company but has cause for much thanksgiving to God, it will be incomplete if even one should stand aloof. But that is a digression—to return. To some the panelling seems too dark, but such criticism should remain unspoken till the pipes have been seen, with a view to which the panels have been so colored. To others it seems regrettable that a window should be partially blocked out, and yet that very window has been a service to no one and a hindrance to not a few, casting the preacher's shadow on his book and dazzling the eyes of many by the glare of the evening sun. Yet is not all this merely an echo of many of our criticisms on our own lives. We have our own scheme of life, somewhat florid and radiant with color, and when we see the sketch plan of life according to Christ, its austere front of sacrifice offends us and we forget that what looks very plain on paper may look very different when realized in actual life. We murmur at life in its stage of becoming, and count its dark days and say they are too sombre, but we forget the silver voices of praise to which these are but as the lower panels. By itself a mother's pain seems a tragic mistake, but set above it a mother's love for her child, and it is justified and falls into its proper place. When God's hand darkens some window of your life, depend upon it one result will be that you will see other things more clearly, and how, if your darkened window be equipping you to lift the shadow from someone else's book of life?

Let me close the parable by one further parallel. It is not a hard thing to equip a church with an organ worthy of its size and structure; but even that, though musically complete, must still be incomplete if there be not its spiritual counterpart in the temple of your own souls. And it is for each to ask himself how far the cathedral of days which God has built about his soul, with its lights and shadows, its echoing aisles of memory and its sun-flecked vistas of hope, and its chapels where friendship and joy and love have received your lesser devotions—how far has this yet found a worthy voice of praise? Or is your life's praise to be counted among things incomplete? We must recognize what is incomplete in our life, and be neither content with it nor impatient, for behind all is the Master Architect, who ceaselessly works out the counsels of love. Let us go with good heart and high purpose to each day's work, determined, if we are to fall, to fall with our face to God, and with our face to God to rise again, being confident of this one thing, that he who began a good work in us will finish the same.

HYPNOTISM AND WILL POWER.

A Mistake to Think That the Weak Willed Are More Susceptible Than Others.

People used to think that persons who could be hypnotized were deficient in will power, that it was something of a stigma on their mental equipment. The experts know better now. A writer in the 'Woman's Home Companion' goes so far as to say that the more will power a person has the more readily he can be hypnotized.

Dr. Voisin, a French alienist, found that he could not hypnotize more than 10 percent of the inmates of the asylum with which he was connected. Whereas an English experimentter named Vincent hypnotized with ease 96 percent of a large group of university men.

HIGHEST FOOD-VALUE.

EPPS'S COCOA is a treat to Children, a sustenant to the worker, a boon to the thrifty housewife.

BREAKFAST SUPPER CHILDREN THRIVE ON "EPPS'S."

In strength, delicacy of flavour, nutritiousness and economy in use "Epps's" is unsurpassed.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Be Swift.

Be swift, dear heart, in loving,
For time is brief,
And thou may'st soon along life's highway
Keep step with grief.

Be swift, dear heart, in saying
The kindly word;
When ears are sealed, thy passionate pleading
Will not be heard.

Be swift, dear heart, in doing
The gracious deed,
Lest soon they whom thou holdest dearest
Be past the need.

Be swift, dear heart, in giving
The rare sweet flower,
Nor wait to heap with blossoms the casket
In some sad hour.

Dear heart, be swift in loving—
Time speedeth on;
And all thy chance of blessed service
Will soon be gone.

—'British Weekly.'

The Passing Cloud.

Mary Ainslee handed her husband his second cup of coffee, and listened while he told her what hospital he would be operating in that morning.

Dr. Ainslee then began speaking of the children but absently, and she knew he was worrying about the Preston ca e—Mrs. Preston was as likely to die as to live. He tried not to talk shop at table, but it irritated his wife to know that his work was everlastingly first in his mind.

As they finished the meal she was obliged to remind him of the money he had forgotten for two days to give her.

'I'm sorry, my dear—I quite forgot,' he replied, and wrote her a cheque double the amount she had originally asked for. He was a generous man. What troubled her was that he was as generous to the world at large as to his own family.

After he had kissed her good-bye and started out, she went over the house with the maid, gave the cook her orders and then dressed little Robert, gave him his breakfast and sent him off to school. Then the baby had to be fed and dressed.

By the time she had done the little things that required her hand, and had changed her morning gown, it was almost luncheon time. The baby was asleep, and she sat down deliberately in her own room to collect her own thoughts.

She realised that she was becoming irritable and jealous—yes, jealous. What was she to do? She tried to be reas nable. And it was not only the women who were everlastingly cooing about him, admiring and deferring to him, pitying him volubly for his busy life, calling on his sympathy—it was the children, the men, the string of ailing human beings that filled his consulting room and his life.

She had, after eight years of marriage, come to feel that the doctor's family was simply a secondary possession of the general public. Women called—out of courtesy to the doctor—to see the doctor's wife, his children, his house. Old ladies—and silly young ones—sent him ridiculous gifts. Nurses deftly obeyed his behest.

And, it seemed to her, he was as fond of other children as of his own. She hated herself for caring—but she did care. She wondered what she should do. Then the maid called her to lunch.

She waited ten minutes, fifteen, a half hour, then had the meal served, so the boy could get off to his school in time. They had nearly finished when the doctor entered, distrait, pale, evidently exhausted.

His wife rose to his need, letting him alone. Finally she was told that Mrs. Preston was worse and the morning's operation a success, but only by a miracle. He bolted his food, and was off again with scarcely a good-bye.. She knew it would have been infinitely easier for him to have lunched out, and that he came home in deference to her wishes.

It was truly a black afternoon for the girl, she was barely 26. For the first time she owned to herself that her life was becoming unbearable.

In the two years before little Robert came, and even till a few months ago when the baby appeared, it had been possible for her to go about with him—to lunch in town at his convenience, to drive him about to his calls, to get him to a concert, to church, to a reception or dinner, now and then. Now she was tied down by the children even when he could go. She felt bitter and alone, wondering what life was for.

Several women called during the afternoon, friendly, but not near enough to her so that she felt them friends. They took occasion to intimate that the doctor looked pale and overworked, as if she were unnaturally unobservant, and to pet Robert and pronounce him the picture of his father. They left her feeling like an unprofitable servant.

Then his mother rang her up on the telephone—very sweetly—and aked if she might 'borrow' him for dinner that night, adding plaintively that she almost never saw her son! Mary forced herself to be civil, even kind to bid the old lady to get him to come if she could. By that time she had one of her bad headaches.

She called the maid to take the children out, and tried to lie down, but she was too restless. She reflected that another woman would send for a doctor. Should she send for Dr. Ainslee? She laughed bitterly to herself He would come, all kindness and concern, doing his best—as with any other patient! She preferred to suffer it out, and then, she knew how busy he was.

Finally, at almost dinner, time, she rose, bathed and dressed. Then the telephone bell rang, and she answered it. It was his voice, quick, irritable, kind, asking how she was, and the children, saying that he was really obliged on short notice to go to some medical banquet, and was sorry he could not be home to dinner—he would not be back till late, and she was not to sit up.

She made a pretence at dinner, and finally got the children to bed. She went downstairs into the drawing-room and sat back in an armchair. Her headache lessened, and she tried to think things out calmly, as a man would. After hours she reached only one solid conclusion—that if she only knew that he really loved her and the children better than all the rest of the world together; if he was a grief to him to see so little of them, she could bear it. And then she fell asleep.

When she awoke she was, somehow, conscious that it was very late. The moon—streaming in through the unshuttered windows—looked as if it had been up a long, long time. The woman rose to her feet—she must be in bed before Robert came home—it would irritate him to find her waiting up for him like a reproach at his long absence.

Things ought to have been dark in the house, but as she entered the hall she saw that his den was lighted up. She heard his voice, carefully lowered. Whom could he be talking to?

She started upstairs, and then stopped. She came softly back, stooping to remove her high-heeled slippers. She knew it was a base thing to do, but she simply must know what he was saying and whom he was addressing in so heartfelt a tone—not his professional tone. She crept along the hall to a little turn. Here she could safely listen.

'That's all very well, Trafton,' he was saying. So it was Phil Trafton, his bachelor friend, come from nowhere! 'All very well,' he continued 'but I've something to work for and it looks to me as if you haven't. I get as sick as you, as any other doctor gets of women—women patients, I mean. Half of them need a shaking worse than they need medicine. Some of them need a little common sense. We almost never see a woman that appeals to us—save as a burden—except the nurses, the business women, who from my standpoint, are not really women at all. They simply serve my need in my work.

'It's different, now, when a fellow has a wife. It's the nice woman at home that counts with a man like me—with a real man. I give you my word, woman-surrounded as I am, that I never really give a thought to any woman but Mary—and my mother. And I almost never see them! I am straining every nerve to get a country place where I can have more time with them. That's what I live for.'

He paused. The other man spoke in the queer, quick way Mary remembered so well.

'You married men are all alike, and I suppose you are right. But I must say I know married men who wouldn't dare to bring a friend home at midnight, without permission, like this!' She could almost see her husband swell with pride.

'Mary never fails to welcome any one I want,' he said. 'There is nobody like her. Say, Traf, why not come on a holiday with us? I thought it out to-day, that I would ask Mary in the morning if she wouldn't take the babies and come into the country for a two months' holiday. She needs rest worse than I do, and we could all have a good time, providing we can lose you occasionally!'

Trafton laughed. 'Not for me,' he replied, 'but thanks all the same. I don't fit in with married bliss, old man!'

Mary Ainslee slipped off upstairs, slippers in hand. Once in her own room she redonned them, touched her hair into order, twitched the soft dress to the proper folds. Then, with shining eyes and a thankful heart, she went downstairs to greet her husband and his friend.—'Christian Age.'

HE CARETH FOR YOU.

'Mrs. H.,' I said, 'did it ever occur to you that you tried to do your part and God's part, too? Why not, moment by moment simply do the next thing? Only so much is required of humanity. Don't you think the blessed Master is equal to his part? Why, yes, you do, of course; you have always thought that. Well, suppose you begin, and for just a minute act upon that supposition—nay, my friend, act upon that fact, for it is no supposition. Let us face your worries and your cares on this rock. With the daylight comes trooping into your mind every burden to be carried for the day. Lay them off quietly, casting all your care upon One who careth for you. Trust him, and see him bring it to pass. Drop absolutely out of your mind thoughts about things that trouble you. You cannot do it? You can do it—you must do it. But, remember, you are to do this just a minute at a time. Let the care slide off. Do not assume responsibilities that belong to God. You cannot keep your children. You cannot make a revival. You cannot force people to accept Christ. Let the blessed Master keep your little ones. O, do get the sweetness and peace that flow in like a river when 'little ones and cares' are given over to God.'—'Zion's Herald.'

'STEP BY STEP IS FAR ON THE WAY.'

A long, straight road, where many travellers pass;
A gorsegrown common, a white duckweed pond;
An old Toll-gate, a milestone sunk in grass;
An Inn, its sign The Red Hart, stands beyond.
—'Is it far? is it near?'—'Young brother, who can say?
But step by step, step by step, is far upon the way.'

A sunlit hillside, shadows in the hollow;
The dust of summer grey on flower and leaf.
A road winds by, that many travellers follow
Seeking the Inn beyond, The Golden Sheaf.
—'Is it far? is it near? And shall I reach it soon?'—
'Step by step, my brother, you will reach that Inn at noon.'

A downward road; wide waters lie outspread,
Waters that widen to the harbor quay.
An Inn stands there, its sign hangs overhead,
The White Sailed Ship. Beyond the Inn—the sea.
'Is it far? is it near?'—'My brother, day by day,
Step by step and step by step is far upon the way.'

—Una Arteveide Taylor, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'

SCHOOLGIRL GUSH.

It is customary to speak with contempt of 'schoolgirl gush,' but it is a mistake, we are told by those who have taken the trouble to study that unfortunate being who stands with reluctant feet where the brook and river meet. Her wild adorations and slavish devotions, sudden, changeable and extreme, are a matter of brain development, say the physiologists, and she should not be blamed, still less despised, for them. The parts of the brain which pertain to the emotions are growing a little faster than the rest, and it would be a miracle if cool and calm collectedness were the result. Any blame that is going in the matter should be given to those persons—parents, teachers and elders generally—who snub and repress the unfolding flower and do not take advantage of their opportunities to gain the devotion so early bestowed, and thus prevent its being lavished on unworthy objects.—'Tribune.'

THE EMBARRASSED GIRL.

If you are so shy that it is painful, instead of trying to brazen it out or retiring into your shell, go in for cultivating self-forgetfulness.

It is misery to be conscious of embarrassment. No one knows this better than the victim; yet often she sees no way to conquer her feelings.

Sometimes she makes the attempt by fighting her failing. Generally she errs in overdoing and appears pert, rude or aggressive, when in reality she is working hard to feel at ease.

Too often she doesn't put up any fight. Because she is shy she shuns every one and every place where she will feel uncomfortable, and too soon is hopelessly submerged by her unfortunate self-consciousness.

The only certain cure for embarrassment is self-forgetfulness. There is an old saying that the one sure way to make friends is to be a friend. This may be paraphrased to read that the one way not to think too much of yourself is to fill up your thoughts with some one else.

The next time you dread going into society try to recall some one of your acquaintances who is shyer and more awkward than you are. Determine to make her enjoy herself for one time at least. If your efforts are honest, you will be surprised to find that you have been so busy in good-times giving that you have forgotten to be embarrassed.

The next time you are caught by your failing, hunt up another buffer for your embarrassment and before long not only will your shyness be in leash, but you will find you have become popular where before you were pitied or shunned.—'Times.'

MOLLY'S FINANCIAL SYSTEM

When Molly was first married the managing of her household funds was her only trouble; so she naturally turned to her young married friends for advice. None of their suggestions particularly appealed to her, so she determined to follow the simple scheme she had evolved from her own inner consciousness, and which has worked admirably during the seven years of her happy married life. For the edification and amusement of those who, like Molly, have no arithmetic within their souls, her scheme is here set forth:

Every Friday morning, after Molly has tucked the two small hopefuls in, Tom takes from his left side vest-pocket the little wad of bills he has brought home with him from the office, and Molly goes in quest of the four shabby, flabby and altogether superannuated purses that are to hold the sum that's coming to her for her home-department.

Into one pocketbook she slips a part of the flat rent; every week one quarter of the monthly rent is thus laid aside. 'That money,' says Molly, 'is mine no more; that belongs to the landlord.'

Into the second pocketbook there go the various small amounts which on Saturday or on the following Monday, are due the milkman, the iceman, the baker, the oil-man, the paper-man, and the vegetable-man. Molly knows exactly how much ice, milk, bread, oil and country produce the family have consumed and just how many dollars and cents—which she also considers as being hers no longer—must be laid away in the little brown portemonnaie.

The third purse holds the rare quarters, dimes and nickles and the occasional halves and whole dollars she has been able to save from her weekly stipend; her very own small sum—slowly but surely—and which may be spent for that upon which her heart is set in the line of apparel or entertainment. And this is really the most interesting and most frequently examined and counted hoard of them all.

The fourth and last pocketbook holds what has been left of this evening's division—a small, much shrunken little pile—which goes to meet tomorrow's marketing and the small current expenses of the coming week. And when that purse has received attention Molly carries her carefully arranged and allotted money store back to her bureau drawer.

The first time Molly laid her pocketbooks before Tom he laughed so loudly that Molly almost quarrelled with him. Since, however, he has discovered that Molly always is ready to meet calls upon her exchequer, never asks for financial help from him, and has never once had a debt, he watches her as she divides and sub-divides and stuffs and tucks away her share of his salary without even a smile. And when there are callers, and in course of the conversation there is mention made of him 'who is in dire straits' because of extravagant wife and daughter, or of her who has gone back to her parents because her husband's inefficient salary was inadequate for the family needs, he'll say, with his hearty laugh, 'It's a pity they hadn't consulted you, Moll. You would have taught them your financial system, wouldn't you?' and then he'll turn to the others and say—and he really means what he says—'You may not know it, but my Molly is a real financial genius.'—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

THE CALENDAR FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

In order to facilitate quick division of recipes, commit to memory, or tack up over your kitchen table, the following calendar for weights and measures. Knowing what each measurement weighs helps materially in using recipes:—

One cupful is a half-pint.

One cupful of flour weighs four ounces and measures sixteen level tablespoonfuls.

One cupful of butter weighs eight ounces and is sixteen level tablespoonfuls.

Sugar is the same as butter.

Ten medium-sized eggs weigh a pound.

One tablespoonful is an ounce of common liquids.

One level tablespoonful of flour is a quarter of an ounce.

One tablespoonful of sugar is half an ounce.

One tablespoonful of b. er is half an ounce.

One dessertspoonful is a half tablespoonful.

Four level teaspoonfuls equal one tablespoonful.

ORANGE MARMALADE.

Halve the oranges, and remove the peels from these with as little of the white pith as possible. Put the rinds into a pan with plenty of cold water and let them cook gently till they are so soft that they can be pierced with the head of a pin. Now pour off the water, and let the rinds drain on a sieve, after which slice them down thinly with a sharp knife. In the meantime free the rest of the fruit from as much of the white pith as possible, and remove all the pips; then weigh the pulp and the rinds, add an equal weight of sugar, and boil for about twenty minutes.

Pare off the rinds of the oranges, removing all the white pith; then quarter them, and put into a pan, treating them exactly as in the first recipe, save that after sieving the pulp the shedded peel is not added. Then weigh the juice and cook it in the usual way, allowing one pound of sugar to the pin of juice, and addd the peel of two sweet oranges and one lemon to it as you boil it with the sugar. Before putting in jars remove the orange and lemon peel. This produces a most excellent jelly.

Selected Recipes

Oyster Pie, Richmond Sauce.—This is the recipe requested by M. L. L. Make a biscuit dough with one quart flour, three teaspoonfuls baking powder, half a teaspoonful salt, two tablespoonfuls shortening and milk or water to make a soft dough that will rdoll out easily. Take two-thirds of the dough and roll out to fit a good sized baking dish. Sprinkle this with a little flour and add a quart of oysters. To the juice of the oysters add one teaspoonful constarch. Pour over the oysters, cover with small pieces of butter, season with salt and pepper to taste. Roll out remainder of the dough, cover the pie with it, make an incision in the top to let some of the steam escape, and bake a rich brown in a moderate oven. Richmond sauce.—One pint of cooked tomatoes, one cup water, two cloves, two allspice berries, a few peppercorns, sprig of parsley and a teaspoonful of mixed about fifteen minutes. Fry one tablespoonful minced onion in one tablespoonful butter until straw color; then add a heaping tablespoonful of cornstarch and stir into the tomato pulp, strained to remove seeds and seasonings. Season to taste with salt and paprika and dash of white pepper. Simmer ten minutes and it is ready to serve.

Good-Times Oyster Pie.—Take two ounces of good butter, four tablespoonfuls of the oyster liquor, a pinch of salt and dash of pepper. Put into an agate stewpan. Let come to a boil, then add a dozen oysters and cook about four minutes. Tave ready the following sauce: Two eggs beaten well with half a cup of sweet cream, a pinch of salt, a dash of pepper; cook in double boiler until like custard, then pour over the oysters, which should be arranged in an open shell of good pie crust or puff paste. Spread buttered crumbs over the top and brown quickly in the lower oven (broiler) of your gas range.

Oyster Turnovers.—Make a rich biscuit dough with flour, salt, baking powder and cream. Roll out very thin and cut with a scalloped round cake cutter Spread with softened butter, add a little pepper, salt and celery seed. Place a nice large oyster in the middle of each and fold the paste over it, pinching the edges together gently Lay each one on a square of buttered writing paper or use paraffin paper for the purpose. Fold the corners together and fasten with a pin or toothpick. Place in baking tins and bake in a hot oven for ten or fifteen minutes. Serve with a cream sauce.

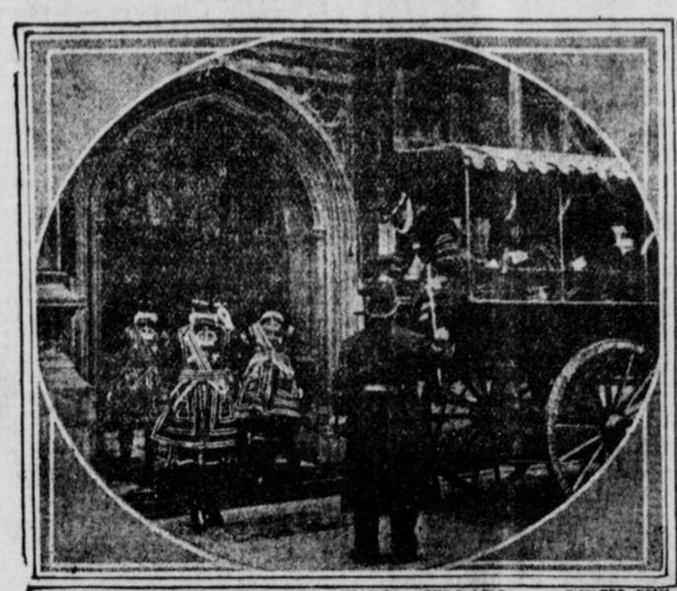
A WOMAN'S FRIEND

Inspiring Testimony That Tells How a Sick Woman Can Quickly Regain Health and Strength.

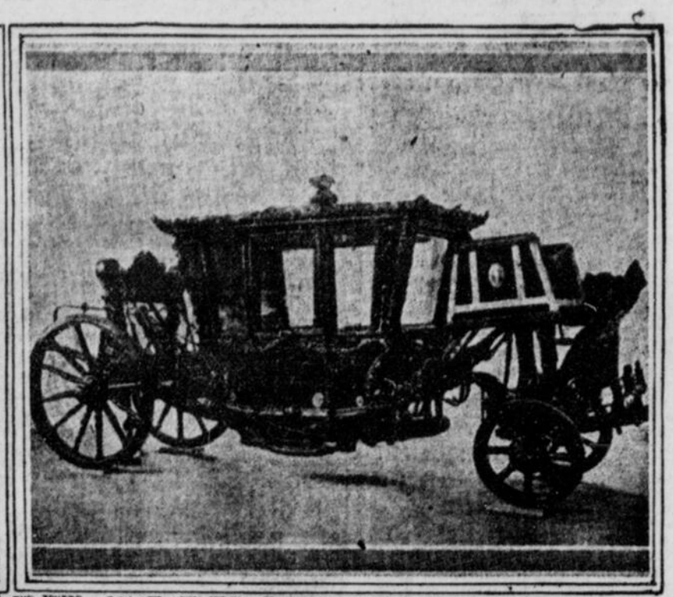
"For years I was thin and delicate. I lost color and was easily tired; a yellow pallor, pimples and blotches on my face were not only mortifying to my feelings, but because I thought my skin would never look nice again I grew despondent. Then my appetite failed. I grew very weak. Various remedies, pills, tonics and tablets I tried without permanent benefit. A visit to my sister put into my hands a box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. She placed reliance upon them and now that they have made me a well woman I would not be without them whatever they might cost. I found Dr. Hamilton's Pills by their mild yet searching action very suitable to the delicate character of a woman's nature. They never once griped me, yet they established regularity. My appetite grew keen—my blood red and pure—heavy rings under my eyes disappeared and to-day my skin is as clear and unwrinkled as when I was a girl. Dr. Hamilton's Pills did it all."

The above straightforward letter from Mrs. J. Y. Todd, wife of a well known miller in Rogersville, is proof sufficient that Dr. Hamilton's Pills are a wonderful woman's medicine. Use no other pill but Dr. Hamilton's, 25c per box. All dealers or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ontario.

ODD CUSTOMS AT THE OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.



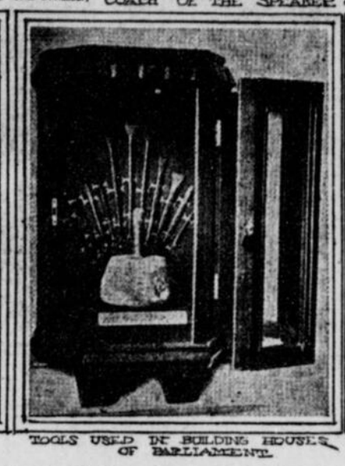
WOMEN OF THE GUARD WHO SEARCH CELLARS.



PICTURES FROM THE SPHERE. COACH OF THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.



GUARDIAN OF THE CROWN.



TOOLS USED IN BUILDING HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.



GATES OPENED ONLY FOR PARLIAMENT

Many quaint old customs still survive of the opening of the British Parliament. The prosaic looking gates shown herewith lead out of Dean's Yard, Westminster, at its further end into Great College street, and so straight down to the House of Lords. And these gates are never opened for conveyances publicly except on the day when Parliament is opened by the Sovereign or by commission. At all times of the year they are rigidly closed.

The Speaker of the House of Commons sometimes turns out his old-fashioned coach to join in the procession. This old world ramshackle looking conveyance of the Speakers of the House forms a strange contrast to the modern and up-to-date motor cars and carriages which convey ordinary M.P.'s to the brilliant scene at St. Stephen's on this occasion. The ancient carriage is, indeed, a survival of the long past times, but no Speaker would ever dream of deserting it for the most gorgeous motor of our own days.

In the chess room of the House of Commons are carefully kept the mallet and chisels used in erecting the buildings by Mr. Henry Broadhurst, a stone mason, who afterward became a member of Parliament and Under Secretary for the Home Department.

In accordance with an ancient custom before each session is opened Women of the Guard rigidly search every nook and cranny of the cellars and vaults of the buildings to insure the safety of the Monarch and his ministers.

The present guardian of the crown is Mr. William East, once a champion sculler. He is the King's bargemaster, and it has for centuries been the duty of the royal bargemaster to go to the Tower and bring the King's crown in his custody for the Sovereign's use on the opening day of Parliament. The bargemaster sculler appears in gorgeous raiment of scarlet and gold in the royal procession in order to do his honorable duty on the auspicious occasion. It is no small matter to have charge of the crown of England on a day like this.

LOGICAL ECZEMA CURE ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS

Dr. R. A. Folkerts, of Duluth, Minn., tells of his success in treating patients with D. D. D. Prescription:

"There was a man here suffering from eczema for the last fourteen years, and I applied the D. D. D. treatment. I also applied it to a man of West Duluth, Minn., who has been suffering with Eczema in his feet, and the second treatment in both cases cleared the skin almost absolutely. The first application is a balm, and its soothing effect is beyond expression. I shall never be without it, and shall use it among my patients altogether."

No matter how terribly you suffer from eczema, salt rheum, ringworm, etc., you will feel instantly soothed and the itch allayed at once when a few drops of this compound of oil of wintergreen, thymol, glycerine, etc., is applied. The cures all seem to be permanent.

For free trial bottle of D. D. D. Prescription write to the D. D. D. Laboratory, Department W.W., 23 Jordan Street, Toronto.

For sale by all druggists.

PLAYING JOKES ON OFFICIALS.

Spanish Officer Eentertained by the Navy—Hoaxes on Members of Parliament.

(London 'Globe.')

The recent 'Dreadnought' hoax by sham Abyssinian princes, was so well planned and carried out that it will probably go down in history as one of the smartest on record. It was not the first time, however, that naval authorities have fallen victims to the hoaxer. Only four years ago a man in Spanish naval uniform presented himself at the gate of Portsmouth dockyard and asked for the commander-in-chief. Shown into the office, he explained to the Admiral that he came from a Spanish cruiser at Cowes, on board of which a midshipman was lying very ill, and his commanding officer would be obliged if the sick man could be received in the British naval hospital. The Admiral at once ordered preparations to be made at Haslar for the reception of the midshipman.

A lieutenant asked the supposed officer to dinner at the barracks, and afterwards lent him four pounds, as he had no English money. Then he took a cab and ordered the driver to take him to a well known hotel. It afterward transpired that he did not go there, that no midshipman was ill and that no Spanish cruiser was at Cowes.

One very amusing joke had for its victim no less a person than Mr. Balfour. One morning during the time he was Irish Secretary he received at the House of Commons an oak box about ten inches long. On the box being opened a sprig of shamrock with a card bearing the inscription 'From a sincere admirer' was found inside, and through a layer of some white compound could be seen what appeared to be a steel spring. Mr. Balfour is noted for his sangfroid, but this was rather suggestive of an infernal machine, so an expert was sent for.

The latter placed a particle of the compound on his tongue and to his prise discovered that it was only white powdered sugar impregnated with lemon. On turning the box upside down out tumbled an old corkscrew, a spiral spring, a well worn nutmeg grater and a piece of paper bearing these words: 'Buy the whiskey yourself: you can then concoct the famous lemonade of Ballyhooly.'

A more daring parliamentary practical joke was carried out during the time the Speaker's chair was so ably filled by Mr. Peel. A new member rose several times in a full dress debate to address the House, but failed to catch the Speaker's eye. The debate lasted several nights, and one morning a note from the Speaker's house signed 'Arthur W. Peel,' reached the disappointed member. The writer of the letter apologized for not having called him at an earlier period, but if he would rise that afternoon between 5 and 6 he would invite him to take part in the debate.

The member rose at the appointed time, but the Speaker did not call upon him to speak, and having risen again and again during the evening without success he approached the Chair, had an explanation with the Speaker and produced the letter—which was a hoax concocted by so-called witty members on his own side.

A MODERN MEDICINE FOR YOUNG CHILDREN

No sane mother would wish herself treated under the condition of medicine or surgery of half a century ago. Why then should she give her tender little child the old-fashioned medicines that have not changed in half a century, and which more likely than not contain poisonous opiates that will not cure the child but merely drug it into temporary insensibility. Baby's Own Tablets is a modern medicine prepared with all the care and skill of modern medical science. This medicine cures all stomach, bowel, teething and other ailments of childhood and babyhood. And the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that it contains no opiate or poisonous drug. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MICHAEL BRUCE.

(From the London 'Chronicle.')

A descendant of Michael Bruce is wanted to appear at the Poetical Dinner. Michael Bruce? Yes, he was the poet who nearly lost his immortality at the hands of a robber, and, though dead, was saved from oblivion by John Bright. Bright had recited the 'Ode to the Cuckoo' at a literary gathering, and spoke of one Logan as the author. By and by doubts arose, inquiry followed, and in 1872 Bright paid a pilgrimage of penitence to the grave of Bruce.

Michael died in his twenty-first year, and soon after Pastor Logan, of Leith, under the mask of friendship, obtained all the poet's unpublished MSS. from the bereaved parents, promising to publish a memorial edition for their benefit. After years of delay a beggarly brochure appeared, of which the old folk received six copies as their 'benefit.' In due course Logan published the bulk of the remainder as his own, and people, for a time, believed in him!

USES FOR COTTON SEED

(Baltimore 'American.')

'There isn't one man in 10,000 who has the remotest idea of the vost number of uses to which the once despised cotton seed is now being put,' said Captain B. J. Holmes, of New Orleans.

'From the clean seed are obtained linters and meats and hulls, the hulls making the best and most fattening feed for cattle that has yet been found. From the linters are gathered material for mattresses, felt, wads, paper, rope and a grade of underwear and likewise cellulose, out of which guncotton is made. The meats furnish oil and meal, the oil after refining being now in almost universal use in the kitchens of this and other countries. Before refinement to the edible stage the oil is known under many names, such as salad oil, starine, winter oil and white oil, oleomargarine being the product of starine. The white oil is the chief ingredient in compound lards. The original oil, also known as soap stock, has fatty acids used in the manufacture of soaps, rooting tar, paints and glycerine, and from this comes the explosive nitroglycerine. I might also add that the meal, aside from its use as cattle provender, is transformed into bread, cake, crackers, and even candy. Last of all come the doctors, who are saying that this wonderful seed is a boon to the sick, since from its oils an emulsion is prepared that has been known to be of value in tuberculosis and other ailments.'

THE WINNER WASHER



Cut down the labor and expense of washing by more than half, by using the Connor Winner Washing Machine. Thousands of satisfied users all praise the merits of the Winner Washer. Runs on roller bearings. Slusher raises and lowers with every turn, thus getting the clothes into a new position every revolution. Extra heavy Corrugations inside the tub. Our stave leg idea insures steadiness, the leg being part of the tub itself. This Machine sells at a very low price. We can furnish you direct, no matter where you live. Write to-day.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

PASSERS-BY.

A singing girl, a hunch-back and a monkey, a great English politician, the greatest of French detectives, a gentleman of fortune and leisure in love with the singing girl, and several villains of the deepest dye make up the list of characters in this very improbable story. Improbability of course is quite allowable in a story provided it is made convincing. But this end the story-teller in 'Passers-by' scarcely accomplishes. A young Englishman but distant heir to an ancient title and great estates, becomes connected with the Black Foxes, a gang of desperate thieves and gamblers in Paris. When, through the death of several nearer to the title, he becomes Marquis of Ellingham, and a power in the state at the acme of prosperity and power he is confronted by his former companions in crime, who have escaped from confinement, and is threatened with exposure. After killing off his trackers, including, last of all, the famous detective, who has, mercilessly, after years of search, tracked him down, the marquis closes forever this dark page in his life history. The story ends with the engagement of Christine, the singing girl, who is the stepdaughter of the Marquis, and Gilbert Hannaway, the young Englishman, who witnessed the raiding by the Paris police of the Black Foxes' rendezvous, and the escape of the girl in the company of the hunchback.

BY A GIFTED YOUNG CANADIAN STUDENT.

The author of this essay, 'The Kulturkampf,' Gordon Boyce Thompson (The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto, $1.25), was a brilliant young student of Toronto University, who took his degree of B.A. in 1907, at the age of twenty-three, and completed the research for material, and the composition of this work in a year, dying in Berlin just after it was despatched to Canada for examination. Kulturkampf, 'Culture war,' is used as a term for the conflict between Church and state, fought out in Prussia during the last third of the last century. The story of this modern struggle is a new chapter added to the centuries-old contest between Pope and Emperor, priest and king. 'The war which the newly-formed empire waged with Rome was precisely the same struggle which in 1254 ended with the virtual destruction of the Empire. The battles were fought no longer with swords, but with words: like its predecessor it is in the main the chronicle of Roman triumph and German defeat. At a time when church and state have come again into conflict in half the countries of Europe a study of the Kulturkampf cannot but be both valuable and timely.' From 1870, when the fate of the Pope's temporal power was sealed, through the Franco-Prussian war, instigated by Rome, but ending in the defeat of France, and the unifying of Germany, the writer traces the chief features of the struggle up to the present time. The advance of Bismarck against papal interference up to the end of the seventies, his forced gradual retreat during the eighties, and the retraction of many of the laws framed against the Roman ecclesiastics; the part played by the Centrum; the recent policy of pacification and reconciliation are all clearly and interestingly brought before the reader. One realizes while perusing the thoughtfully written pages the herculean tasks to be accomplished by the statesman of an empire composed of so many diverse elements, so many conflicting interests. One realizes too that the old conflict is still in progress, but cannot predict what the outcome will be.

THE UP GRADE.

A failure who ultimately became a success is the theme of 'The Up Grade,' by Wilder Goodwin (The Musson Book Company, Toronto, $1.50). Stephen Loring, like so many whose natural tendency is to drift, is a man of excellent mental powers, of high ideals, of great winsomeness of manner, of kind, lovable disposition. But lacking the will to mount to the heights he has sunk to the depths, and when the story opens is stranded in an Arizona mining camp. There he saves the life of Jean Cameron, the daughter of a mining expert. In spite of his outward appearance, the girl discerns the gentleman, and rouses in him the desire to become the man that his talents and training warrant. Given a position by her father, he takes his first steps on the up grade, only to fall through drink and gambling. Unwittingly he becomes a murderer by causing the death of two miners while in a state of intoxication at the hoist. Driven from his post, he drifts to Mexico, with a single line from Jean Cameron as his one strand of hope. An unexpected meeting with an old-time friend is followed by the offer of a position as manager of a mine near the scene of his failure and humiliation. In his new sphere he proves his manhood, demonstrates his ability to manage men, and by courage and foresight saves the mine from destruction. In the end he wins the maiden, whose belief in him first sent him on the road to success. It is refreshing, after the maudlin sentimentality of so many novels, to read such words as Loring's friend, the rejected lover of Jean, used when pleading for him: 'Stephen has fought his fight and won it as it must be won—alone. It must be something stronger than his love for a woman that will save such a man when he has once started down hill.'

SEARCHLIGHTS.

'Searchlight' is the pen name of George W. Coleman, the publisher of the 'Christian Endeavor World.' Without his knowledge these articles have been collected and put together in book form. Perhaps the words of Amos R. Wells will best convey to intending readers the quality of the book. The articles appeared as editorials in the 'Christian Endeavor World.' Mr. Wells writes: 'His writings are intensely modern. They embody the spirit of the times. They are sane, bright, brotherly, constructive. They always leave a good taste in the brain.' Among the hundred or so topics dealt with are 'Do you idolize business?' 'Consistency, thou art a fraud!' 'Viciously orthodox—vigorously pious,' 'Sympathy and its counterfeits,' 'Respect for what you do not know.' Many who object to so-called 'preaching' might be helped by the racy paragraphs of this bright young layman, who stands among the first advertising men and publishers in his country.

LORD LOVELAND DISCOVERS AMERICA.

In 'Lord Loveland Discovers America,' by C. N. and A. M. Williamson (The Musson Book Co., $1.20), these well-known writers strike into fresh fields. The motor car doesn't appear till close on the end of the story although then it does figure in the grand crisis of the Romance. The gilt-edged guidebook is conspicuous by its absence. This story shows the seamy side of American life, as it presented itself to the young nobleman, who through untoward accidents and the practical joke of his cousins 'Lady Betty' and 'Jim' finds himself stranded, friendless, almost penniless in New York. He is a faultlessly handsome youth, and his mother's spoiled darling, who has come out prepared to be made love to by all the daughters of millionaires to whom he has letters of introduction and ultimately to choose from among them one who will build up the badly damaged fortunes and estates of the Marquis of Loveland. He has met on the ship a charming girl, Lesley Dearmer, 'but as she is not a millionaire he turns from her with a sigh after a richer prize. His case does seem to require heroic treatment, but the measure of it he receives seems to be even more than enough to weed him of his folly. He samples 'the bread line,' the 'Bat Hotel' in the Bowery, a job as waiter in 'Alexander the Great's' eating house, and the part of 'Juvenile Lead' in 'a company of barnstormers.' Even the darkest cloud has its spots of silver lining, however. Seeking to sleep on a bench in Central Park, he finds in a fellow sufferer on the same bench, a true friend, who is the real hero of the tale. From him Lord Loveland receives such kindness that the better side of his nature is aroused and he feels his kinship with humanity of all ranks and conditions. The daughter of Alexander also proves a warm friend, rather too warm as he is only rescued from an immediate elopement by the arrival of her irate parent. Through all the disaster the memory of Lesley Dearmer is ever with him and he now realizes how his conduct must have looked to her and bitterly repents the course that lost her to him. She turns up at last, however, as a 'dea ex machina,' who hires him as chauffeur, the running of a motor being his only useful accomplishment. She mystifies him about her friend a famous novelist and playwright, and when he is thoroughly jealous, reveals that it is she, herself, who has thus won fame and fortune, though not millions. The denouement comes in a motor accident, when Lesley is stunned and he arouses her by making love properly. In the meantime the mystery of his unfriendly reception in New York, is cleared up, the reporter who 'wrote him up' as a joke, now doing his best to make amends to his victim, and those who turned their backs on him in his time of need are eager to receive him, but he is serenely happy and indifferent forevermore to all the millionaires and millionaire's daughters in the country.

HERRIDGE OF REALITY SWAMP.

A story of great love, great hate, great expiation, is the grim tragedy called 'Herridge of Reality Swamp' by William Hay (T. Fisher Unwin). Herridge, otherwise, Rev. John Sydenham, is a young English cleric, who, in the hardness of youth, was coldly unforgiving to the girl he had loved from childhood when he found her when grown to womanhood living in a manner he could not approve. Her love to him turns to the bitterest hate and she succeeds in ruining his reputation in England. When she is transported to a penal settlement seemingly in tropical Australia, he follows, seeking to expiate his sin by devoting himself to bettering the lives and souls of the convicts. He saves her from suicide by drowning, but this does not lessen her hatred. She is so clever at taking advantage of circumstances that she poses during the inspector's visit as a visiting friend and wins the love of the inspector, a widower with one child a girl who is subject to fits of mental weakness, but is otherwise a lovely girl. The inspector marries her entirely ignorant of her past. Herridge makes friends with the child and wins her heart forever. He has been working among the convicts himself in convict garb, and is rejoiced at seeming improvement. They help him to build a church but at the last moment, when all the officials are gathered for the public opening, he learns that there is a plot to murder them all. He gives warning but is held responsible for the bloodshed that follows and is sent up country as a real convict. He has to act as servant in a house among rather heartless people and has difficulty in enduring the sneers levelled at him. At last he breaks out, attacking a man who is retailing scandal and is banished to Realty Swamp, the Gehenna of all the colony. Even there the inspector and his wife are present to torment him. At last, however, the meaning of all the horror he has passed through becomes clear when he is the means of saving from death the whole convict population of Reality Swamp, who are deserted by the officials, owing to danger of famine. The food trains have been seized by the blacks. The fleeing officials are nearly all murdered, but Herridge manages to conduct his little company, much exhausted, but safe to where help can reach them. The night of the flight his pardon had arrived as his whole story had been cleared up, so he finds himself a hero among those who had scorned and oppressed him. A very improbable element is introduced in the impersonation of a convict by the inspector's daughter, who hopes thus to be of help to Herridge. She takes a prominent part in the rescue proceedings and escapes with him to share the happier days that follow the terrible experience in Reality Swamp.

SERMONS BY DR. MARCUS DODS.

The friends and admirers of the late Principal of New College, Edinburgh, wished for a volume which should adequately represent the characteristics and views of the famous preacher. To meet this wish, a large number of sermons have been collected and edited by Dr. H. R. Mackintosh, under the title, 'Christ and Man,' sermons by the late Principal Marcus Dods, D.D. (Hodder and Stoughton, $1.50). They show the strong and profound thought of the theologian, set forth in orderly form, combining the beauties of compact expression with exhaustive and orderly statement. Dr. Dods holds his allegiance to the teachings of his church with strong evangelical tendencies. There is little that is controversial in the sermons, the aim being rather to build up in the faith than to break down opposition. He says little about 'the fact of Christ,' a popular phrase to-day among those who set aside the dogmatic teaching of the churches, yet the whole volume has one leading purpose, to hold up Christ as the exemplar and to make clear his offices as the Redeemer of man. If he examines into the nature of Christ's sacrifice it is in order to proceed to what God requires of the followers of Christ in their dedication of themselves and their possessions to him. It is Christ who leads the way and who draws men after him. 'As it is chiefly through personal influences we sin, so it is by personal influence we are saved.' In his relations to man, Christ is tempted that he may be able to succour them that are tempted, he is the 'greatest of all believers,' the pattern of faith, the exponent of the 'gentleness of God,' who will not break a bruised reed, or quench a smoking flax, the emancipator from the fear of death, the judge of the cause of the poor who identifies himself with all that is pitiable and wretched and outcast on earth. In his relations to Christ, man looks to him for sympathy and inspiration in trial, follows him through scorn to victory and joy, is sheltered by him as by a garment, 'Putting on Christ,' through him as the strait gate passes into fuller life here and the confident trust in still richer life beyond, overcoming the difficulties in his path, because keeping the end in view. Through faith in Christ, man enters into the life of service to his brethren. The work of bringing the Kingdom of Heaven on earth is presented under the figure of leaven.

The Christian religion is to be communicated from man to man. The method is not compulsion of any kind, not authority, but 'contagion.' No doubt there is a direct agency of God in each person, but God works through natural means; and the natural means here indicated under the figure of the leaven, is personal influence. The point here pressed is that our Lord depends on personal individual influence for the spread of his spirit. The Church often trusts to massive and wealthy organizations, but according to the Head of the Church, His religion and Spirit are to be propagated by an influence which operates like an infectious disease, invisible, without apparatus and pompous equipment, succeeding all the better where it is least observed. . . . The spirit of Christ is to pervade all things. All national characteristics and all individual gifts all human institutions and the whole fulness of human life are to be leavened with that spirit.

NERVES AND COMMON SENSE

This volume by Annie Payson Call, (The Musson Book Company, Ltd., Toronto, $1.25) contains both the proverbial ounce of prevention and pound of cure. It should prove of great value to that suffering host of modern nerve-strained humanity, so needlessly large and so foolishly helpless. Common sense is here in no scant measure. While in no way minimizing the seriousness of a nervous strain or breakdown, the writer clearly shows its preventability and as kindly but firmly makes evident to the sufferer that the cure can be effected only by one's self. The worry habit and the hurry habit are responsible for most cases of nervous collapse, both are not only useless but are detrimental to good work of any kind. We suffer more from our own resistance to what we find disagreeable or offensive than we do from the things themselves. If we would drop the mental resistance to what we dislike which is the cause of the physical tenseness and strain, our nerves would not 'collapse' and our attitude towards our fellows who differ from us would be much more conducive to physical as well as to mental and moral well-being. The mention of some of the contents of the little volume will indicate the very practical, every-day topics dealt with: 'You have no idea how I am rushed;' 'Why does Mrs. Smith get on my nerves?' 'The trying member of the family;' 'Working restfully;' 'Contrariness;' and many more.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'The Works of Christopher Marlowe,' edited by C. F. Tucker Brooke (Oxford, at the Clarendon Press); 'The Spirit of America,' by Henry Van Dyke; 'Kings in Exile,' by Charles G. D. Roberts; 'The Inspiration of Poetry,' by George Edward Woodberry; 'The Human Cobweb, A Romance of Old Pekin,' by B. L. Putnam Weale (Toronto: The Macmillan Company, of Canada, Limited); 'In the Shadow of God,' by Guy Arthur Jamieson (New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.); 'Margaret Holroyd, or the Pioneers,' by Annie S. Swan (London: Hodder & Stoughton); 'English Literature in Account with Religion,' by Edward Mortimer Chapman (Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.); 'New Testament, Revised Version,' with Fuller references (Cambridge: At the University Press); 'Pall Mall Magazine.'

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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Kingston, March 23.

On Friday afternoon last Professor Skelton addressed the Theological Society on the 'The Relation of Socialism to Christianity.'

The speaker first gave a very comprehensive summary of the modern Socialist movement, in its aspects as 1, indictment of capitalism; 2, analysis of capitalism; 3, substitute for private capitalist and campaign against capitalism, and 4, analyzed the reasons which had made continental socialism almost solidly hostile to the Church.

He pointed out that the increasing social activity of the churches and the growing tendency of socialism to become merely a reformist party were bridging the gulf to some extent.

Alas for our Allan Cup holders! They were defeated last Wednesday by St. Michael's, Toronto, and the cup travelled West. It was a hard game, and Queen's men more than held their own during the first half, which ended with the score in their favor, Queen's 4, St. Michael's 2. But the visitors came back fresh and eager in, the second half, and the final score showed them one goal ahead of Queen's, St. Michael's 5, Queen's 4. Had the Queen's been able to play the hockey they played against Cliffsides last Saturday, the cup had still adorned our halls. But they could not. Cliffsides shook them up pretty badly, and our men showed signs of weakening towards the end of the St. Michael game, though a few minutes before time was called they made a heroic effort to reach the strangers' net. Well, we congratulate the Irishmen. St. Patrick must have kicked out and landed the Scotchmen one, just to remind them that he still loved "Ould Ireland." Too bad to go back on his countrymen in that way!

Queen's has again made arrangements for holding summer classes. About fifteen years ago she made the first attempt in Canada at holding a summer school, but owing to lack of interest was forced to discontinue classes. Another try will be made this summer, when classes will be opened in English, German, mathematics, chemistry, physics, botany and art. The course will extend over six weeks, and students are expected to concentrate their energy on one or two subjects, though they may take as many as they please. Classes will open on July 2, and will continue till the second week in September. A fee of $20 will be charged for all students, irrespective of the number of classes taken.

This is a splendid opportunity for public and high school teachers, who desire to spend a profitable as well as enjoyable vacation. Kingston is seen at its best in summer. The atmosphere is pure and temperature cool, during the hottest months. Board, moreover, is cheap, and likewise recreations and amusements. We hope that many who are eager to add to their education may find this course helpful.

There are three candidates for the degree of Ph.D. this spring. Queen's is gradually developing in post-graduate work, and has this spring made a change in Ph.D. requirements. The subjects are now divided into major and minor and sub-minors. For a degree, candidates must take a major and a minor, or a major and two sub-minor subjects. Arrangements have also been made for obtaining the assistance of outside examiners, and also for the printing of 100 copies of the thesis. It is thought probable that many will avail themselves of this work. This year 10 new candidates are registered in Ph.D work, whose study will extend over some years from this date.

LITERARY NOTES

THE WEST IN THE EAST.

The unmistakable truth lying within the statement that 'East is East, and West is West,' could hardly be better evidenced than in 'My Life in China and America,' by Yung Wing, A.B., LL.D. (Yale), but that 'never the twain shall meet' is challenged by this, in some senses, remarkable biography. Brought from China, when a young boy after some preliminary education under Christian missionaries Yung Wing was educated in the United States, but did not lose his love for his country. Returning to China, thoroughly imbued with western ideals, he tried to bring to his native land the benefits of his broader knowledge. This is what he concludes after repeated and earnest trials to find some position in which he could labor without losing either his influence or his self-respect.

The whole official organization, from head to foot, was honeycombed and tainted by a system of bribery, which passed under the polite and generic term of 'presents,' similar in character to what is now known as 'graft.' Next comes the exploitation of the people by the officials, who found an inexhaustible field to build up their fortunes. Finally, comes the inevitable and logical corollary to official bribery and exploitation, namely, that the whole administrative government was founded upon a gigantic system of fraud and falsehood.

That the outlook is somewhat brighter at the present day is little to be doubted, although the author's estimate of some of those deemed by the outside world as the brightest lights in Chinese officialdom, is far from flattering. The book is published by Henry Holt & Co., New York.

A QUESTION.

An examination into the actual eating of the pudding is 'Equal Suffrage,' 'the results of an investigation in Colorado made for the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League of New York State,' by Helen L. Sumner, Ph.D. (New York: Harper & Brothers). Perhaps the most widely-heralded success of woman's suffrage in this state was the return of Judge Lindsey, of the Denver Juvenile Court elected by the women on an independent ticket when the 'bosses' had decided to oust him. But this was an isolated incident and the whole showing of Miss Sumner's distinctly impartial book is that in politics, 'What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.' Women have not in Colorado proved themselves a sanctifying agency, nor have they suffered the 'rough contact with elemental man' at the polls to make them one whit the less feminine. Indeed, for their elevating influence little can be said aside from such a victory as Judge Lindsey's and Miss Sumner quotes one politician as saying:

In the last campaign women sold their influence and agreed to work for both parties for cash—highest price paid, $25; lowest, $5. I myself bought one woman for $10 where the Democrats had paid her $15, and we have her indorsement on the cheques.

However, if the purifying influence is discarded, with it must the 'unfeminizing' bugaboo depart. 'The mother trundles her baby past the voting place, leaves it in some convenient place while she puts her slip of paper in the box, and then goes on to the market or store. I never yet saw a mother neglect her children for politics.' 'In political conventions they often exchange recipes for cooking eggplant and choice information about the baby, the servant, and the dressmaker, just as they would at any other gathering.' The book is an unprejudiced review of a real situation, and well written.

OTHER QUESTIONS.

A book which should prove of value as a prevention in Canada and something of a cure in the United States is 'A Brief History of Forestry in Europe, the United States, Canada and Other Countries,' by B. E. Fernow, LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto. The volume is unique in bringing together as it does the scattered information regarding the manner in which forest policies have been developed wherever conservation has been attempted. The reputation of the well known author, formerly Chief of the U. S Forest Service, gives assurance that the volume is authoritative, and the people of this continent have so much at stake in their forests, the time is such a critical one in regard to their preservation before it is too late, that the volume is one to be carefully and widely studied.

The Putnams will soon publish 'Why to Strike—How to Strike,' by Oscar T. Crosby. The author aims to show what forms of contest ought to be legal. Whether they now are legal is a matter so variously determined by the statutes of different countries, that no effort is made to present existing law. Political action can make law out of the opinions of the majority. To aid in molding these opinions so that a maximum of free action, excluding fraud and violence, shall be left to every citizen, is the author's aim. The employee is urged to caution—yet he is told that the strike must probably be resorted to on occasions, and he is advised how to make it effective, without violence or lying. A vigorous chapter on the duty of leaders to keep the peace and uphold the State leaves no doubt of the author's good citizenship, though his outspoken sympathy is for 'labor,' organized and unorganized.

'To know the need should prompt the deed,' and there is fair hope for the future in 'The Promise of American Life,' by Herbert Croly (Macmillan). The out-at-elbows growth of the United States that sometimes troubles its best friends is no permanent stage of ill regulated apparel; according to Mr. Croly it is just the wearing out of the old before the new forms are ready to be generally tried. The rapid growth of commerce and industry made the breach through which the political 'Boss' made his way; not the natural companion of these, but the inevitable parasite in their unnatural state of overgrowth. The recognized need for reform has led to many attempts and failures. The plain fact is that the traditional American political system, which so many good reformers wish to restore by some sort of reforming revivalism' is 'responsible for the existing political and economic abuses.' Mr. Croly's argument is that the wave of moral indignation must be displaced by a wave of intellectual conviction if any good effect is to be secured.

MAGAZINES.

In the March 'Book News Monthly' there is 'An appreciation' of John Trevenna, the novelist who has invaded that little kingdom over which Eden Philpotts has hitherto swayed his pen. But Dartmoor is not to the author of 'Heather' and 'Furze the Cruel' quite what it is to Mr. Philpotts. Small as is this corner of Old England, it is large enough to supply both with an abundance of material. The connection of John Trevenna with the scene of his strong but harsh character studies came about through ill-health:

He is a bachelor, somewhat under forty years of age; ill-health has been his lot for the greater part of this period, and he finally learned that the smoky, tainted air of English towns acted upon him as a slow poison. Dartmoor, with its high altitudes, its level, wind-swept stretches, offered a chance for recovery; and there, for several years, John Trevenna has been living in voluntary exile in a little isolated cabin, doing all of the manual work, unaided, drawing in, day by day, deep draughts of health in his endless wanderings over the moors, and finding an inexhaustible source of entertainment in studying the curiously warped and stunted types of humanity produced by Nature's struggle for survival. Quite naturally, he has come to love each aspect of the land which has given him back his health. . . . The people of the moors go into his books just as he sees them, with an uncompromising literalness of detail that might well give offence, and that, as a matter of fact, has once at least so far antagonized his neighbors that he was forced to change his residence with undignified haste, and find lodgment in a new and distant locality.

Mr. Charles R. Miller, editor of the New York 'Times,' who has made a special study of socialism, discusses in the April 'Century,' 'Why Socialism is Impracticable,' considering in detail the latest programme of the socialist party, and pointing out that 'under the existing social order, under our institutions as now established, through the working of public opinion and by the orderly progress of law, the evils of which socialism justly complains are curable and being cured.

In Richard Hoffman's 'Musical Recollections' in the April 'Scribner,' is an amusing account by E. C. Benedict, the banker, of how as a small boy he succeeded in hearing Jenny Lind sing by acting as a programme boy.

THE RIGHT WAY TO HANDLE RIVER TRAFFIC.

Within the past year there has sprung up on the Mississippi, and to a considerable extent on all our navigable rivers, a new movement toward transportation development so radical and so remarkable that it has been difficult for the majority of the people to understand it. As if with a simultaneous impulse the leading river and railway traffic men have taken up the study of the river as a mover of cargoes of national importance, in combination with railways and ocean steamships, handling in part of their course the big burdens which the railways now carry with so much expense and so much difficulty. This radical change has so stirred the traffic men that in every city in the Mississippi Valley it is turning new attention to the modernizing of river traffic.

It has brought to light several facts long lost sight of in the Valley. One of these is that there are three principal essentials for any sort of river traffic, and that a good channel is but one of them. The other two are proper boats and proper terminals. It has also made it evident that every river terminal must have a railway connection and where possible a belt railway, in order that river and railway may work together with the greatest facility.

The passenger and freight business must be absolutely divorced, the cabins stripped off the freight hull, the wood replaced by steel, compartment bulkheads placed in the hull, and the deck open to the sky, broken by frequent and weather-tight hatches. Freight barges, propelled by strong towing engines offer the only solution for the main through movements. Freight packets, something like lake steamers, with engines and pilot house aft, and a long, hatched deck forward equipped with two or three tall mast derricks for swinging freight to and from high banks, are the essentials for the local cotton collecting business.

With the boat freight handling must be revolutionized. The negro roustabout must be put off the river and the electric motor substituted for him. On the river to-day one piece of freight makes a load for one negro, so long as he is able to lift it. The lifting of an 800 pound box of bacon, which is the ordinary size that goes down the river, requires a gang of four to eight men, and sometimes sixteen or twenty are required to support this heavy load on the chain dogs and push and put it by main force up a steep and slippery gully to the top of the bank. I have known a boat to take two or three three hours to land two or three of these boxes.—From 'To Make "Ole Miss" Pay,' in the April 'Technical World Magazine.'

GANJAH SMOKING.

Evils of a Practice Hindus Have Brought to the West Indies.

In Canfornia and down through Central America and the West Indies the practice of smoking ganjah, or Indian hemp, has been introduced within recent years. A rubber planter from British Honduras, who is familiar with the Pacific Coast and all tropical America, described the practice and some of its effects, the other day.

'Ganjah smoking,' he said, 'follows the Hindu. The plant is indigenous to the tropics and was used to a limited extent by the Aztecs of Mexico. In India it has been a curse for centuries.

'When the East Indian laborer was introduced into the West Indies about thirty years ago, he brought it with him, and revived and encouraged the use of the weed among the natives. More recently he did the same evil turn to California, so that at the present time ganjah smoking is prevalent from the Canadian border to Panama.

'The plant needs no cultivation. It grows luxuriantly, usually in patches, wherever the climate is warm and the ground is moist. The leaves are charged with a powerful narcotic, and the method of use merely consists of gathering them when they are half dry, cramming them into a pipe and inhaling the heavy white smoke. Ten or twelve inhalations produces a pleasant stupor. This gives way to a buoyancy of limb and a desire for action. The smoker becomes very quarrelsome and is obsessed with the idea of blood. This is backed up by a conviction of his own courage, no matter how timid he may be in his normal state. As the drug gains further hold upon him he snaethes up the first weapon at hand, and rushes forth to kill.

'Wherever ganjah is smoked murder is a comparatively common crime. Most Hindus are physical cowards, but on the other hand they do not regard death with horror. Some of them believe in the transmigration of souls, while the more ignorant think that their disembodied spirits are permitted to return to India to dwell among their friends and relatives who are still in the flesh. Therefore, when they have a grouch against any one they use ganjah to key themselves up to the point of killing him and do not worry about the consequences.

'Taken in smaller quantities, say, five or six inhalations, and on an empty stomach, the drug has the effect of imparting an unnatural energy. Tasks requiring great strength and powers of endurance become easy, and for several hours the smoker feels no fatigue.

'The persistent use of ganjah weakens the brain and impairs physical strength. The victim becomes a wreck.'

LONDON COUNCIL.

Elections Disheartening for Tariff Reformers.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

The result of Saturday's elections to the London County Council will come as an unpleasant surprise to those politicians who have lately fallen into the habit of picturing the Liberal party as on the verge of ruin and dissolution. Three years ago the Municipal Reformers in London whose national affiliations are with the Unionist party, succeeded in capturing the County Council from the Progressives who had been entrenched in power for nearly twenty years. It was a clean sweep for the Conservatives, and the election was interpreted as indicating the city's and the country's disgust with the somewhat socialistic policies of the Progressives. Last Saturday the Progressives succeeded in wresting twenty-one seats from their opponents and rising to a majority of one in the Council. The extent to which the local contest may be taken as giving a line on the present party situation the country over will be disputed, of course. But one thing is plain, and that is that the Liberal party, in case of another general election, is by no means so certain of [illegible]

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THE CRUEL AMIR

Some of His Atrocitics Told by an Englishmen.

(New York 'Sun.')

Ernest Thornton, an Englishman for some time employed at Kabul in the organization of the Amir's tannery and boot factory, has with the aid of his wife written an interesting book dealing with their experiences.

The Amir of Afghanistan was very friendly toward the Thorntons and particularly appreciated Mrs. Thornton's English cooking. His favorite dish was treacle pudding. When he first sampled this delicacy he was so pleased that he had a portion instantly conveyed to his brother-in-law, who after an exhausting day at court had to be roused out of his sleep to taste the royal bounty.

'The Amir favors English fashion in clothes and occasionally brings a tailor from India to replenish the royal wardrobe.

'After such a revision His Majesty spends days in sorting his discarded suits, hosiery, gloves, etc., into lots. When at last they are all ready he will call up one of his page boys and, pointing to a lot, say: "You may have these for thirty rupees, and you"—beckoning to another luckless one—"may take these for eight rupees." The young fellows have no alternative and therefore pay, and remove their bundles without murmuring as the Amir proceeds with his sale.

One day the government fur keeper came into court and told the Amir that many thousands of astrakhan skins were lying in the stores and not improving there. Habibullah Khan pondered a few moments, then remarked loudly "All my subjects who love me will wear black astrakhan hats!"

'Nobody was allowed inside the ark next day without a black hat. By night every scrap of astrakhan was sold.'

There are some grewsome stories of Afghan justice. The Amir had given orders that owing to the scarcity of timber three trees should be planted where one was felled. One day a poor man came up to be tried for breaking a bough off a government tree by the road near to the leather works. He was asked why he did it.

'Sahib,' said he, 'I had no wood to bake my bread with.'

The Amir was not satisfied with the excuse.

'Take away this man,' was the command, 'to the very tree he broke, and hang him up to it by his hands today. To-morrow hang him by his feet, and so on for five days. Then bring him back to me.'

Fortunately the man did not live for further torture.

A baker who sold short weight was baked in his own oven. A moolah, disapproving of the Amir's proposed visit to India, prophesied that he would never return. The rash priest was summoned to the royal presence and asked whether he had really made the observation alleged. The moolah, knowing there had been plenty of witnesses present when he had made these remarks, said, 'Yes, it is true. I did say so.'

"Then say it again now,' was the command.

The priest repeated his statements, and as he finished them Amir Habibullah cried: 'Do not speak another word!'

Sending for a tailor he made him sew up the lips of moolah, saying: 'His mouth shall not be opened should I return safely, but should I fail to return open his mouth and proclaim him a true prophet throughout Afghanistan.'

AN AUSTRALIAN BIRD'S DEFENCE

(From the 'Emu.')

Whenever the great Australian musk duck utters its characteristic deep toned note it at the same time throws up a jet of water on each side of its body by the action of its feet. On one occasion a wounded blue waterhen was observed making desperate efforts to escape the attack of a hawk. Gradually the waterhen approached a musk duck which was swimming placidly in the neighborhood, and when it got close enough sought protection by dodging first on one and then on the other side of the duck. After a few moments the latter began to take an active part in the combat by uttering its loud note every time the hawk made a stoop at the waterhen, at the same moment splashing up a backwardly directed jet of water in the eyes of the aggressor.

Three times the hawk received a douche, after which it retired from the combat, leaving both the duck and waterhen in peace. This curious action is not peculiar to the Australian musk duck, but is a regular habit with our common coot when attacked or threatened by a bird of prey; with this difference, that a number of coots will act in concert and make a great splashing with their wings, which has the effect of driving their common enemy away.

KING EDWARD A DIPLOMAT.

(From 'M. A. P.')

There is not a Cabinet Minister who knows the movements of foreign nations half so intimately as Edward VII. There is not a Cabinet Minister who knows the desires of the British people half so intelligently as does His Majesty. King Edward is beyond all question the wisest foreign minister and the most intelligent home secretary in the world. The King's training as a diplomat was very carefully looked after by Queen Victoria, who saw that his memory was well trained and that he was thoroughly conversant with many foreign languages from the days of his youth. In his boyhood, on her instructions, the King was made to repeat to his tutor every night before going to bed the names of the people he had met during the day and the circumstances under which he had met them.

WORLD'S WELFARE

AN EASTER IN GREENLAND.

(By Belle M. Brain, in the 'Missionary Review of the World.')

Easter Sunday, March 29, 1739, was a day of great rejoicing in the Moravian Mission at New Herrnhut in Greenland. To the gladness of the Resurrection day, so fittingly commemorated by Moravians throughout the world, was added the joy of baptizing four Esquimaux converts, the first fruits of six years of long and weary toil.

The condition of the Greenlanders in those early days was so degraded that this first ingathering seems a miracle like the raising of the dead. These people, short of stature, and with stupid, stolid minds, were a repulsive race, indescribably dirty in their ways. Mothers licked their little ones as cats do kittens and their winter houses of stone were made practically air-tight by the use of sod and skins, so that they were reeking with filth and swarming with vermin.

These pagans had neither temples nor idols, but believed in innumerable spirits, some good, some evil. Chief among these was Tornjarnik, who was believed to live in a happy subterranean mansion, where it was always summer and where there was always plenty to eat. After death souls were said to go either up to the region of cold and famine or down into the delectable abode of warmth and plenty.

No mission ever seemed to have greater discouragement at the outset, and in none was the faith of the missionaries ever put to sorer tests. In May 20, 1733, the cousins, Matthew and Christian Stach, accompanied by Christian David, landed in Greenland to begin the work. They little knew what was awaiting them, but they were men of most heroic stamp and were prepared to face whatever God should send.

Literally obeying the instructions of our Lord to His disciples (Luke ix., 3), 'Take nothing for your journey, neither staves nor scrip, neither bread, neither money; neither have two coats apiece,' they had left Herrnhut five months before (January 11), with no equipment and very little thought as to how they were to reach Greenland or how they would support themselves while working there. An unexpected gift of money, received from Venice the day before they started, paid their way to Copenhagen, whence they were to sail, and confirmed their faith that God who was sending them forth would supply their every need.

On their arrival in Greenland, their trials began at once. The language, a most difficult one of the agglutinative type, proved a far harder task than they had anticipated. Hans Egede, who had been at work for thirteen years at Hope's Island, gave them all the assistance in his power, but they were little used to study and the strange language, with its copious vocabulary and complex structure, seemed long an unsolvable puzzle. Yet after a year of discouraging effort, they solemnly covenanted together: 'We will with diligence continue the study of the language in love, patience and hope.'

The problem of self-support proved almost impossible to solve. Hunting and fishing were the chief sources of food supply, and as the Brethren were not skilled in these occupations, their larder was often far too low for comfort. The second year was brightened by the arrival of John Beck and Frederick Bohnisch, with the welcome news that henceforth the congregation at Herrnhut would contribute toward their support. But the next year the promised supplies failed to come and they were brought to the verge of starvation. For a time they lived on oatmeal mixed with train-oil, and at length they were reduced to a diet of shell-fish and raw seaweed. Yet they never complained, but accepted it all as a warning to care less for the comforts of life.

Added to these trials was the fact that it seemed impossible to make any impression on the heathen. Egede's long years of faithful toil had yielded almost no fruit, and the longer the Brethren worked the harder seemed the hearts of the people. The language had in it no terms capable of conveying religious ideas and the natives seemed utterly unable to comprehend the Truth. They were amazingly conceited—Innuit, 'The Men,' they called themselves—and were so well satisfied with their own condition that they could see no need of salvation through Christ. 'Our souls are healthy already,' they said. 'In your country people may have diseased souls, and indeed we see proof of it in those who come here; they may need a Saviour, but we do not.'

At first they shunned the missionaries, rarely going near them save to beg or steal, or to ask how soon they were going away. But by and by they entered upon a systematic course of annoyance. Fond of a joke and excellent mimics, they tried to vex and irritate them by mocking their words and caricaturing their actions. When the Brethren conducted devotions they mimicked the reading and prayers and made shocking jests about the most sacred things in religion. Sometimes in the midst of an earnest exhortation they feigned sleep and began to snore; sometimes, after piously asking to have a hymn sung, they drowned it out by hideous howling and the beating of drums.

When these measures failed to drive out the teachers the Greenlanders began to maltreat them in many ways. They pelted them with stones, jumped on their shoulders, broke their furniture, tried to destroy their boat and stole the precious manuscripts which represented many weary hours of toil. When starvation was threatening, the Esquimaux refused to sell the missionaries a morsel of food, though they themselves had plenty to spare. Once they even made a murderous attempt on the lives of the foreigners.

Nevertheless the Brethren plodded on. With heroic faith they replied to those who urged them to abandon so sterile a field: 'God's ways are not man's ways: He that called us hither can still accomplish His aim.'

At length their faith was rewarded. Early in 1738, owing to a general scarcity of food, the natives began to come to the mission-house in large numbers asking for supplies. The Brethren gave them all they could spare, and at the same time endeavored to incite in them a desire for the Bread of Life.

Among the hungry guests was a young man named Mangek, who expressed a desire to come and live with the missionaries. Believing that God had sent him, they gladly gave him daily instruction in the Word. At first he was utterly indifferent, but presently began to take an interest in what he heard. No sooner did his companions perceive this than they began to use every art to entice him away. Though they finally succeeded, the incident filled the missionaries with hope. 'Courage, dear brethren,' they wrote to Herrnhut toward the close of May (1738), 'and believe with us that our Lord will yet do glorious things in Greenland.'

A few days later an incident occurred which proved the beginning of a real work of grace. One of the missionaries relates it as follows:

June the 2nd—Many Southlanders visited us. Brother Beck at the time was copying a translation of a portion of the Gospels. The heathen being very curious to know the contents of the book, he read a few sentences and then, after some conversation with them, gave them an account of the creation of the world, the fall of man, and his recovery by Christ. The Spirit of God enabled him to enlarge with more than usual energy upon the sufferings and death of the Saviour, and in the most pathetic manner to exhort his hearers no longer to reject the Gospel. He then read to them out of the New Testament the history of our Saviour's agony in the garden. Upon this the Lord opened the heart of one of the company, whose name was Kajarnak; who, stepping up to the table, in an earnest manner, exclaimed: 'How was that? tell me that once more; for I too desire to be saved.' These words, the like of which had never before been uttered by a Greenlander, so penetrated the soul of Brother Beck that with great emotion and enlargement of heart he gave them a general account of the life and death of our Saviour, and the scheme of salvation through Him.

Meanwhile the other missionaries joined John Beck in telling the story of the cross. As they did so, many of the strangers laid their hands on their mouths (their way of expressing amazement) and some requested to be taught how to pray. When they left it was with the promise to come soon again.

In the heart of Kajarnak the Truth took deep root. For a time he took up his residence with the Brethren that he might be thoroughly taught. To their delight he proved an apt pupil; and in place of the stupidity generally characteristic of the Greenlanders, his quick comprehension and the intensity of his emotion amazed them.

Before the end of June, largely through Kajarnak's influence, three large families brought their tents and pitched them near the missionaries to hear more about God. Here they remained during the summer, but when autumn approached most of them went off to hunt reindeer. Kajarnak and some twenty others remained and went into winter quarters close beside the mission house.

All winter long they were carefully instructed until at length four of them—Kajarnak, his wife, his son, and his daughter—gave such good proof of conversion, that they were received into the Church. The rite of baptism was administered on Easter day. So powerfully was the Spirit of God manifested at this service that those who were baptized were overcome with emotion, and the Greenlanders who witnessed it were deeply affected.

But alas! within a month a dire calamity befell the little settlement and joy was turned into sorrow. A party of murderous heathen, coming from the north, killed one of Kajarnak's brothers-in-law on the plea that he had caused the death of the ringleader's son by sorcery. They also threatened to take the life of another. This produced a state of panic, and Kajarnak's fear for his brother-in-law was so great that he finally decided that it was his duty to take him to a place of safety in the south. The missionaries pleaded with him not to go, and he himself wept bitterly over the parting, yet his fears prevailed and his party finally took their departure.

Great indeed was the sorrow of the missionaries over the loss of their converts. They well knew that many would say that though they could baptize Greenlanders they could not make them true Christians and win them from their roving ways. Yet in the end Kajarnak's going proved a blessing. Not long after his departure twenty-one boats of Southlanders arrived with the cheering news that they had met the refugees and learned from them wonderful things about God. Before the following winter no less than nine families took up their residence near the missionaries in order to receive religious instruction, and as a result there were many conversions.

When the missionaries bade farewell to Kajarnak they never expected to see him again. But he returned the next year, bringing his family and brother-in-law with him. During his absence he had been faithful to his Lord, conducting daily devotions in his home and proclaiming Christ to the heathen.

At once he became a valued helper in the mission. When occasionally the Brethren went on visits to the heathen, taking some of the younger converts with them, he remained at the station, conducting daily meetings for prayer and watching over the work.

But useful as was Kajarnak's life, in less than two years after his baptism God called him home. In February, 1741, he was seized with pleurisy and died after a brief illness. Great as was his suffering he bore it with patience and fortitude, and looked forward with joy to being with God.

'Don't be grieved for me,' he said to his friends; 'have you not often heard that believers, when they die, go to our Saviour and partake of eternal joy? You know I was the first of our nation who was converted to the Saviour, and now it is His will that I should be the first to go to Him. If you remain faithful to the end, we shall meet again around the Throne of God and the Lamb.'

Kajarnak's death was a great loss to the work, yet it still continued to prosper. Learning the lesson from his conversion that it is the Gospel and not the Law that melts the hearts of sinners, the brethren changed the style of their preaching and putting more emphasis on Christ and Him crucified, they found the heathen convicted of sin and gladly accepting the Saviour.

Discouraging as the work was at first, the efforts of the Moravians and of Egede's successors have long since made Greenland a Christian country, the abode of a docile, civilized, God-fearing people.

FAITHFUL FILIPINO CONVERTS.

During the recent terrible cholera epidemic in Cebu, God wonderfully upheld the faith of his people. There is before me a little snapshot photograph of some of the dead, as they lay unburied for two days in the Cebu Cemetery. So great was the panic of the terror-stricken citizens that at one time none could be found willing to bury those who had died of cholera, and eventually the prisoners were compelled to do so, until the cemetery employees could get sufficient graves dug to meet the appalling demand. The reign of terror seemed to unnerve the Cebuans, so that many sickened and died through fear alone; but we had the joy of seeing almost all our fellow Christians upheld by restful faith in God—the nearness of death meaning for us nearness to God. The constant possibility of being cut down at any hour by the plague, filled the hearts of one and another faithful Christian of our number with peace, and sometimes joy, even while lending themselves to help others less trustful. Truly, for those who live seeking to walk in the light of God's presence, death hath no sting. We need fear nought that may be before us.

Those who, through prayer and gifts, have helped to give evangelists, Bible-women, and Scriptures to these people, will rejoice at this proof of the faith in God of so many of them. There are many Christian young men here who long for the opportunity to receive training for evangelistic work. Some of the new congregations, even in their poverty, are seeking to support their own native pastors. Surely these should have the strengthening hand reached out to them by the older Christians and churches in the homeland? God is not far from everyone of us. In him we are not divided by space, so our responsibility toward others cannot be measured by distance. Those who have gone forth from your midst become living links between the older Christians and churches and the new ones.

Recently a happy story reached us, helping us to realise afresh that truly no service in the Lord is vain. Nine years ago, when in Manila a seeker from another island was directed to me. Finding that he needed a clearly-printed New Testament, I gave him my own. Since then I had heard nothing of seeker or Testament. But one of our trained workers from Cebu, having been sent to a far-off and needier mission-field in these islands, the seeker of nine years ago was met with. The man had through reading God's Word, become a Christian. All his family had been brought to the truth, and he had been helping others. The name and markings in the Testament prove it to have been mine; so, after all these years, we had the joy of seeing the fruit of a small deed of service to an unknown seeker. Perhaps when we cease to see dimly, and know as we are known, there will be a beautiful garden of fruitfulness seen by us—fruit which has sprung up here and there in the lives of others through seeds of service scattered through our lives.

E. WHITE-JANSEN.

DOES PROHIBITION PROHIBIT.

(The 'Interior.')

If there is anybody left in all the country who still insists that prohibition is a failure in Kansas, the knockout document is ready for him now. Hon. F. D. Coburn, the versatile secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, has published in a little pamphlet entitled 'The Opinings of an Optimist' the speech which he made lately before the Kansas Club of Chicago. The speaker quoted in succession the governor of the state, the attorney-general, the warden of the state penitentiary, the state superintendent of schools, the mayor of Topeka and the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, and then for climax of all the gave his own opinion: 'Prohibition was never before so popular in Kansas as now, after a thirty years' trial. Its effects upon all phases of society's welfare have been helpfully wholesome, and the aforetime noisy threats of resubmission are no longer heard, even in whispers. Something of its beneficent influence upon society may be discerned in the official statistics, disclosing that at the end of the last fiscal year twenty-eight county poor farms were without tenants; eighty-seven had no insane inmates, and fifty-four had no feeble-minded inmates. Twenty-one counties had no convicts in the penitentiary, thirty-six had no prisoners in the reformatory, fifty-two had no prisoners serving sentence in their county jails, and sixteen counties were without a prisoner serving sentence in any institution. Statistics show further that Kansas, with practically a fifth of New York's population, has less than one-tenth the number of insane, and that Cook county, Illinois, furnishes more insane to the state hospitals and the institution at Dunning than the total population of all the Kansas charitable, correctional and penal institutions combined.' This part of the speech was roundly cheered by the Chicago audience that first heard it.

DWESHULA.

(By Mrs. Amy Bridgman Cowles, of the Zulu Mission, in the 'Missionary Herald.')

A heathen hero has recently died, an old, white-headed Zulu who fought for thirty years 'against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world,' and finally won out and died a glorious death. His name was Dweshula (Dwe-shoo-lah). When dying he sent for the whole tribe to come and see him. With his last breath he told them that for many, many years he had fought to be a Christian, that the battle had been long and fierce, but that he had conquered and God had blessed him in it. 'Now,' he said, 'when I am gone, I want you all to become Christians.'

One year has passed since Dweshula's death, and now in that remote spot, so far away in the wilds that missionaries can only rarely reach it, a great turning to the Lord has taken place. Thirty men have cut off their head-rings, and are washing off the grease and clay and are putting on clothes. Huts are being torn down and civilized houses are going up in their place. The school is so full that a pleading letter has come from our school-teacher there, begging for a second teacher to come and help. One of our preachers went there recently to hold a service. He had 300 at the service, a number quite beyond the capacity of the little sod church which Dweshula had had his son build for them some years before. So 300 went out on to a mountain to praise and pray.

The people say to each other, 'It is Dweshula's God we are worshipping,' and Dweshula's God is dear to them. They love the God who could make such a man. In times of famine, was it not Dweshula who used to send his cows here and there to the poor to be milked for the babies until the stress was over? Was it not Dweshula who used to inspan his fourteen oxen into his big waggan and cart loads of corn for the poor people free of charge? Was it not Dweshula who would sometimes pay the fine of some sinner whom the law had arrested?

A little heathen boy of about ten used to hear Dweshula pray. One day he went to his mother in her hut and asked her to pray with him as Dweshula did. The mother said: 'Why, I am not a Christian; I cannot pray. Why do you ask me? No, I cannot pray.' But the persistent little chap kept on with his pleading until at last the mother, to hush the teasing, went off outside into the grass with her small son, and they both kneeled down and prayed; the mother half naked, with the skins tied about her waist, and the boy quite nude, save for a fig-leaf of skins, knelt there together and prayed to the unknown God. A few days later the little fellow was taken suddenly ill and died after an illness of two days. This strange circumstance made a great impression on all the people. The mother became a Christian straightway, and has been a staunch church member ever since. Other children who have passed away are spoken of as dead; their graves hidden in deep grass or bushes according to heathen customs, and no one knows where their bodies lie. But this little boy who so suddenly died is to this day spoken of as 'the sleeping one,' for did he not die a Christian, and will he not rise again? His grave has a fence around it, and is cared for—an unheard of thing in heathendom.

'And so Dweshula led this little one, and his mother also, to God. Yet in all these years when he had never ceased to pray, and when his acts of kindness won the hearts of all who knew him, he had not come out clearly as a Christian. A mighty conflict was ever raging in his soul. Native preachers from the Umzumbe church came up to hold services on Sunday quite regularly, so he had an uplifting influence about once a week. Often that influence lifted him up so high, he was almost persuaded to give up his beer-pots and his wives and all his ways of darkness. At such times he would take off his skin aprons and put on trousers and shirt and coat, and almost renounce heathenism. Then down he would go again, and off came his trousers and on came the skins. Yet even when the skins were on, he would not cease to pray, nor to encourage his children to become Christians, nor himself to attend church. While still in skins he learned to read and to pick laboriously out a few thoughts from the New Testament. For thirty years trousers and skins alternated in a long off and on process, and the conflict raged in that heathen soul. In that time Dweshula took unto himself six wives. He was a rich man, possessing many cattle. He held so high a position in his tribe, that he stood a good chance of becoming chief, had he lived.

Two years before he died the victory was won. Dweshula at last cut clean away from heathenism. He gave up his beer and all his wives save one. For the wives from whom he separated he provided houses and a comfortable support. After thirty years of struggle he joined the church, and the conflict was ended.

Poor old Dweshula! What did he have to help him in all those years? Around him oceans of heathenism of the darkest sort; to save him, only the outstretched hand of the Umbumbe church, and back of that the hand of the American churches. Yet back of all was the hand of the Saviour, whose messengers had brought to him the gospel which giveth salvation.

THEY FIXED UP THE POSTMASTER

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured His Lumbago and Sciatica,

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SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

(Copyrighted, 1908, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

APRIL 10TH, 1910.

The Mission of the Twelve.—Matt. ix., 35; x., 15, 40-42.

Golden Text.—Freely ye have received, freely give.—Matt. x., 8.

Verses 35, 36.—What is 'the gospel of the kingdom'?

Jesus spent his whole time in caring for the bodies and souls of the people, to what extent are all men under obligation to do the same thing?

What proportion of the people in this community are like 'sheep having no shepherd'?

Verses 37, 38.—Is the harvest to-day, as plenteous or more plenteous, than in the day of Jesus and what is the evidence?

Where are the chief harvest fields of Christian opportunity to-day?

What proportion of the crop is being lost, for the want of harvesters to gather it in?

How can we best increase the number of the harvesters? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Verse 1.—What is the difference between the power given to the original twelve apostles and that given to ministers, or other godly men to-day?

The original twelve apostles had power, (1) To preach the gospel of the kingdom, (2) To remit sins, (3) To cast out devils, (4) To cure all manner of diseases, and (5) To raise the dead. (Verse 8.) How much of this power ought the church to have more than she possesses?

Verses 2-4.—What significance is there, if any, in the fact that Jesus selected apostles to the number of twelve?

What was the occupation, or business individually, of the twelve apostles at the time of their calling?

Did Jesus know the future of each of the apostles at the time he called them?

Verses 5-8.—From this story would you judge that Jesus loved the Gentiles less than he did the Jews, and if not, why did he forbid the apostles going to them?

Verse 9, 10.—Is there any reason to believe that Jesus did not mean the instructions about taking no money, when going on a missionary tour, to be permanent? (See Luke xxii., 35, 36.)

Why should not missionaries to-day adopt the instructions of Jesus as given here, to not provide in advance for their maintenance?

Verses 11-14.—To what extent are the instructions for the apostles to billet themselves upon those that were worthy, and not to hire their board, applicable to ministers and missionaries to-day?

What sin, or crime, are those guilty of, who refuse to hear God's messengers?

Verse 15.—What punishment does God render to the individual, the city, or the country which rejects the message of God, and how does he inflict it?

Verses 40, 41.—Why may we be sure if we teach the gospel of the kingdom that some will certainly receive our message?

If we receive a follower of Jesus we receive Jesus himself, and that is counted to us as receiving God, so Jesus states here: now what follows from this, or what does it imply?

What is the reward of a prophet, and that of a righteous man, both of which we may expect to receive if we entertain the servants of God and receive their message?

Verse 42.—What is the reward of a smile, a kind word, or a generous act to a child, prompted by a loving heart in which Jesus dwells?

Lesson for Sunday, April 17th, 1910: The Question of John the Baptist.—Matt. xi., 1-19.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

April 10, 1910.

THE MISSION OF THE TWELVE.
(Matthew ix., 35; x., 15, 40-42.)

Golden Text.—Freely ye received, freely give. Mt. x., 8.

(Davis W. Clark.)

Hebrew folk were Jesus' own. He was ardently and patriotically attached to them. To his pitying eye they were shepherdless sheep, fleeced, not fed by a hireling hierarchy. They were an unreapt harvest in danger of never coming to the garner. When he sat and wept over their impending fate he might have said, 'What more could I have done?'

The sending of the apostles out seems like the last effort of beneficence in behalf of obduracy. All pains were taken to make their mission a success. They were to keep aloof from Gentiles and Samaritans, and thus avoid arousing the racial prejudice of the Jews. They were to tell persuasively of the imminence of the gracious kingdom, and invite and allure into it.

And they were to have supernatural seals to attest the authenticity of their ministry. These were not to be merely curious and inexplicable phenomena, or awe-inspiring judgments. Their several paths were to be paved and illuminated with beneficence. Griefs were to be assuaged, doubts dissolved, burdens lifted, the sick healed, and lepers cleansed. Their power, too, was to transcend the earthly sphere, bringing the departed back to life, and sending demons to their own place.

They were to faithfully keep themselves above suspicion of a pecuniary interest in their mission. As they had received without price, they were also to give gratuitously. They were to be thoroughly unsecular in spirit and aim. As the best way to an Eastern heart is through its hospitality, they were to throw themselves upon it. They were not to supply themselves in advance with the resources which would make them independent of those to whom they ministered. They were to take neither cash nor scrip nor superfluous clothing. Self-denying simplicity was to be their characteristic. Yet they were no mean-spirited mendicants. Every home that sheltered them should get more than it gave.

As the home they occupied might become a citadel of the faith after their departure, they were to take special care in the selection of a stopping-place. They were to go where there would be least danger of scandal. They were to find some one, if they could, who was waiting the consolation of Israel. At such a home they were to abide, and not fritter away time, strength, and influence in a round of festivity.

Standing on the doorstep of the chosen house, they were to utter the conventional blessing, Shalom lakem! But into this common salutation of polite society a supernatural power was to be breathed. It was from apostolic lips a greeting, and more—a prayer! a blessing! However, the benediction went not arbitrarily and irrespective of the moral disposition of the recipient. If the latter were unworthy, the blessing rebounded to the blesser.

If they were obdurately repulsed from any city, they were to perform at the gate, in full sight of the inhabitants, an act, the significance of which could not be mistaken. They were to do what the Jews did themselves when they quitted heathen cities. When they shook off the dust of a Hebrew city, they showed that they esteemed the Jews themselves heathen at heart, and gave warning to the inhabitants, so that they might not plead ignorance of the proximity of the Kingdom of God.

And now, were the apostles going a-junketing through Galilee, assured of a good time, generous welcome, and lavish fare? Quite the contrary. The words of the Master were enough to freeze their hearts with terror. 'I send you as sheep in the midst of wolves.' They went in the teeth of hardened enmity, derisive rage, hellish cunning. And their outfit, humanly speaking, was no outfit at all. But really just here was their strength. Utterly stripped of human resources, they were driven the more to the arsenal of heaven. In their utter weakness, the Lord's strength was manifest and magnified.

Like arrow in target, Jesus' injunction must have stuck in the apostles' memory—'Wise as serpents, harmless as doves.' As in compounding ingredients which apart may be inefficient or deleterious, combined, the injurious qualities are neutralized and the whole efficacious, so in the combination of the serpent and dove qualities enjoined. The dove alone is silly, the serpent crafty; but 'the blend' makes a character ideally perfect for days of persecution.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

When St. Francis of Assisi heard this Scripture read, he threw away scrip, stick, purse, and shoes, and vowed himself to perpetual poverty. Saintly and beneficent his career! Yet it does not prove the instructions of Jesus to the Twelve to be universally and permanently applicable. His case is rather the exception, which proves the contrary.

* * *

In the whole, impartiality would hardly say that the mendicant has brought large honor to the Church. Beggars' lives bring, as a rule, beggars' vices.

* * *

The directions were temporary and local. They were for the conditions then maintaining. Given the same conditions, the same commands apply again.

* * *

Another evidence that the instructions were for a limited time is found in the injunction against going 'in the way of the Gentiles.' If that order had been literally and continuously observed the world would never have been evangelized. The reason for the limitation at the time is obvious. The disciples were as yet unfit for a universal campaign, and by this means the priority of Israel might be recognized.

* * *

In the current Laymen's Missionary Movement it is as if Jesus was sending out his disciples of to-day to preach a kingdom at hand. The avowed purpose is to evangelize the world in this generation. There have been Women's and Student's movements, but this is distinctively a Men's movement. A business men's propaganda which will put effete methods on the dump, where they belong, and apply to the whole undertaking the modern spirit, way, and rule.

* * *

The directions of Jesus to his apostles indicate the general spirit in which the ministry is to be undertaken in our day, and every day. They rule out the ambition for fat livings and lordly personal and domestic outfits.

* * *

Ostentation in house, equipage, or person in a minister are singularly out of place, and calculated to discount efficiency. On the other hand, there is no premium on untidiness in dress and brusqueness in manner affected by some.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, April 4.—Matt. ix., 35; x., 15, 40-42.
Tuesday, April 5.—Matt. x., 16-26.
Wednesday, April 6.—Matt. x., 27-33.
Thursday, April 7.—Matt x., 34-42.
Friday, April 8.—Luke x., 1-16.
Saturday, April 9.—Jer., i., 7-19.
Sunday, April 10.—John iv., 27-38.



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THE REMEDY FOR FEAR.

(From the Westminster 'Gazette.')

The Paris 'Revue,' in order to find out how men of thought and action stand toward the feeling of being afraid, has asked some notable Frenchmen whether they know fear. M. Alfred Loisy, the well-known professor of the College de France, explains that he has not the military temperament, and though he cannot boast of bravery he has never known fear: 'Perhaps,' he adds modestly, 'it is because I have never been in great peril.' M. Victor Marguerite, the author, boldly avowed that 'sometimes' he had been afraid, but that 'fear is more of a physical trouble than a feeling'—in fact, like being hot or cold, hungry or thirsty.

M. A. Meziere, though he has never trembled, not even under fire, knows what fear is, for he looked into its face one day when galloping along on horseback he suddenly found himself facing an express train. M. Lucal-Championniere, of the Academie de Medecine, owns up to frequent pangs of fear, and points out that those who have never been afraid must be blind, because they have never seen danger, or dense, because they have not felt its threatening approach. M. R. Poincare, the orator, while explaining that he knows no fiercer battles than those fought at the bar and the tribunal, admits that he never goes to these without fear. But, he adds, the remedy is always the same, 'Go ahead!' You are afraid as you put your armors on, afraid before the battle, afraid as you rise to speak; but once you are on your feet and speaking you are no longer afraid.'

GLADSTONE AND THE PEERAGE.

(From the London 'Chronicle.')

The elevation of Mr. Herbert Gladstone to the peerage recalls his father's words in declining the offer of an earldom from Queen Victoria in 1885. Writing in the third person to his sovereign Mr. Gladstone said: 'It has never formed part of his views to enter that historic chamber, though he does not share the feeling which led Sir R. Peel to put upon record what seemed a perpetual or almost a perpetual self-denying ordinance for his family.'

Gartefully declining the offer of a peerage immediately after Peel's death, Lady Peel wrote that 'a paper in his own handwriting has just been given to me, in which he expressly desires that no member of his family will accept (if offered) any title, distinction or reward on account of service he may have rendered in Parliament or in office.' The Peel precedent is doubly inapplicable to Mr. Herbert Gladstone's case, since he becomes a viscount not for his father's sake, but for his own.

THE HARROWING OF A SOUL.

Into my life came a gladness,
Brought by an angel of light,
Banishing all of the badness,
Cherishing all of the right.
Prompting a high aspiration,
Whether to do or to be—
Not in the whole of creation
Seemed there a shadow for me.

Into my life came a sadness,
Born as the issue of fate;
They of the world call it madness,
Cavilling out of their hate.
Hard is the problem, I ponder,
Under a curse and a blight;
Out of the sunlight I wander
Into the darkness of night.

Now are the hopes of my yearning
Shattered, and scattered, and gone;
Now have the tortures of burning
Fallen my spirit upon;
Fallen my work of rogation,
Fallen the plans of the years,
Down from the mount of elation
Into the valley of tears.

Baffled, and broken, and bleeding,
Driven to fret and repine,
Bitterly conscious of needing
Solace that cannot be mine,
Ask I, 'What then of the morrow?
Comes there or blessing or bane?'—
Mine is the burden of sorrow,
Mine is the burden of pain.

Even my soul I am giving
Up to the gnawing of care—
This is the pathos of living
Under the pall of despair:
Yet, while the terrors confound me,
Causing my courage to wane,
Comes there a Presence around me,
Giving me comfort again.

Faith in the infinite Father,
Love of the pure and the true—
Out of the bondage of fashion,
Hope for my spirit anew.
These have I suffered to gather
Out of the fear and the shame,
Out of the wreckage of passion
Groweth a worthier name.

Friend of my fervent devotion,
Still as an angel of light,
Mine is a hallowed emotion
Burning in silence to-night.
Time and the fates may dissever,
Yet, while I wander abroad,
I will be true to thee ever,
True as the purpose of God.

E. H. GRAY.

Montreal West, Que.

SPRING BLOOD IS BAD BLOOD

How to Get New Health and New Strength in the Spring.

Ever the most robust find the winter months trying to their health. Confinement indoors in often overheated and nearly always badly ventilated rooms—in the home, the office, the shops and the school—taxes the vitality of even the strongest. The blood becomes thin and watery, or clogged with impurities. Sometimes you get up in the morning just as tired as when you went to bed. Some people have headaches and a feeling of languor; others are low spirited and nervous; still others have pimples and skin eruptions. These are all spring symptoms that the blood is out of order. Many people rush to purgative medicines in the spring. This is a mistake. You can't cure these troubles with a medicine which gallops though your system, and is sure to leave you weaker still. What you need to give you health and strength in the spring is a tonic medicine and the one always reliable tonic and blood-builder is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills not only banish spring ills but guard you against the more serious ailments that follow, such as anaemia, nervous debility, indigestion, rheumatism, and other diseases due to bad blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new, rich blood which strengthens every nerve, every organ and every part of the body. Try this medicine this spring and you will have strength and energy to resist the torrid heat of the coming summer.

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WIND OF 120 DAYS

How Men and Cattle are Protected Against Scourge of the Middle East.

(From the Singapore 'Free Press.')

The 'Bad-i-sad-o-bist-roz,' the famous wind of 120 days of Seistan, is the one feature of the country lying at the junction of Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan. This appalling wind dominates life from May to September. It prevails over a stretch of country a hundred miles wide and renders existence almost unbearable. It may vary slightly from year to year in strength and duration, but invariably comes from north-north-west, 33 degrees west and 5 degrees on either side of that is its greatest variation.

In quiet years the wind may not exceed 65 miles an hour and is seldom less than forty. In bad years it reaches 120 miles an hour. The country is dominated by it. Houses have to be built with a strong wall on the north-north-west side, blank except for one window, generally divided up into small holes, which are stopped up with dabs of mud as the wind increases, and which are removed as it falls. No garden can exist without its wind wall. Tents have to be arranged as to trunks and furniture.

A table placed close enough to be within reach of the canvas walls as they sway and sag to the blast, wears a hole in the canvas in a day or two, even a walking stick or cane does the same by the mere friction of the end against the stout cloth. The surface of the land is profoundly modified by this persistent force. Driving before it great clouds of dust and gravel, it acts as a perfect sand blast and destroys even the strongest buildings. Loose baked bricks take on an edge like a saw with deeply cut teeth. Walls at right angles to its direction are completely removed, those end on are ground and pared away. 'The wind of Seistan wears away the walls of buildings as the whetstone wears away steel.'

From the summits of the low plateau that abound in the country, especially at the commencement of the wind, when frost has disintegrated the rock and soil, drifts hundreds of yards long and twenty feet deep are formed. Cattle as well as men need shelter from the fierce north-north-wester, the enemy to life in the country. They are penned in chambers dug out of the soil and roofed over for protection, a sloping ramp affording means of egress.

Cattle and donkeys have pieces of felt placed on their backs to protect them, but sheep and goats, being much better provided by nature with protection against the wind, are herded in pens surrounded by a fence.

Touching the speed of 120 miles an hour, it is interesting to note that 40 miles represents a gale, 60 miles a heavy storm, and 80 to 150 miles a hurricane sweeping everything before it. The wind of 120 days has every right to be classed with these better-known classic breezes dignified by special names, the simoon, the sirocco, the solano, the harmattan, the puna winds of Peru, the mistral of Marseilles, the pampero of Buenos Ayres, or the willy-willy of west Australia.

The wind of 120 days is generally hot, the desert a scorching furnace. Seistan is in the latitude of Cairo and the temperature in the shade rises to 115 degrees. On the sun setting the temperature falls rapidly and in the small hours of the morning a blanket is welcome.

HOW SCOTT BORE ADVERSITY.

(M. H. Spielman in the 'Graphic.')

Once when I was staying with Mr Ruskin, he took delight in showing me his Scot MSS. He brought down 'Woodstock' from the shelf, and, turning the leaves over slowly and lovingly he said: 'I think this is the most precious of them all. Scott was writing this book when the news of his ruin came upon him. He was about here, where I have opened it. Do you see the beautiful handwriting? Now look, as I turn over the page toward the end. Is the writing one jot less beautiful? Are there more erasures than before? That assuredly shows how a man can, and should bear adversity.'

These trade-mark glutenous lines on every package

CRESCO FLOUR NOT FOR DYSPEPTICS

And Those Afflicted with Diseases of the KIDNEY AND LIVER

THE QUEEN OF A DAY

By J. S. FLETCHER.

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SUMMARY OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

A young English doctor, for some years established in a quiet practice in Bloomsbury, London, where he lives with his mother, relates the experiences that followed a midnight call to the death-bed of an Italian. His sympathies are strongly enlisted in behalf of the man's young daughter, a beautiful girl left entirely friendless by her father's death, and burdened with a mysterious mission imposed upon her under oath by the dying man. Dr. Fordyce persuades his mother to go and see the girl, and while disturbed by the mystery, respects her reticence and offers her what help he can give. As soon aspossibleshedesires to place in safety an unopened package and sixty thousand pounds in banknotes. Many of these are curiously marked with a device which Dr. Fordyce had noticed in the signet ring of the dead man.

CHAPTER III.

TOWARDS THE MYSTERIOUS.

I was vaguely conscious, as I mechanically turned the notes over, that there was some mystery attaching to them and to the strange sign, and to the dead man lying in the next room, and to the girl standing at my side. I became restlessly, curiously uneasy—I believe that if I could really have analyzed my feelings at that moment I should certainly have discovered that I was suddenly and also strangely jealous that anything inexplicable or mysterious should attach to her with whom I was already in love. There must have been a slowly-growing recognition of the fact that there was a barrier between us—a something which shut her off from me, which held me at arm's length from her. I think it must have been at that moment that I began to realize the real truth of my interest in the girl who had come so strangely into my life.

Under pretence of recounting the notes I examined them still more carefully. Fifty of them were marked with the circle-and-square device, and in each case the Maltese cross was in the bottom right-hand corner, as it was on the packet.

The other ten notes bore no mark at all.

A sudden thought struck me. What was in the unopened packet? More bank-notes?

I handed the sixty notes back to Miss Romatti as unconcernedly as possible, though I promise you I was inwardly very much concerned by a tumult of conflicting thoughts.

'Yes, that is quite right,' I said. 'Six thousand pounds in all. That is certainly far too great a sum to keep in your rooms, Miss Romatti. Let me advise you to deposit it in some bank at once. I will, if you like, introduce you to my own bankers. And'—here I tapped the other packet significantly—'if this parcel is of importance or value let me advise you further to deposit it too at your bank. It would be perfectly safe there until you claimed it.'

A look of evident relief crossed her face.

'Could I do that?' she said. 'I should be glad—I am not used to so much responsibility. And my father gave me so much to do and yet had so little time to tell me how to do it!'

'If I can advise you in that matter—' I began.

'No, no, thank you,' she said hurriedly. 'In that I cannot say anything—it was my promise. But if you will be so kind to me as to take me to the Bank I shall be grateful, obliged. And see, here is gold—fifty pounds, I think, in this desk—shall that, too, be placed with the bankers?'

I reflected a moment.

'Well that, I think, you might retain for your immediate necessities,' I replied. 'But put it away in the desk again and lock that up in the trunk. While Nurse Simpson is with you there will be no fear of anyone meddling with your belongings.'

She immediately relocked the desk and went into the next room to restore it to the trunk, leaving the bank-notes and the mysterious packet lying on the table. I confess that some of her actions quite puzzled me. She trusted me, stranger that I was, implicitely in some things, but it was evident that she would not tell me anything of the message or whatever it was which her father had confided to her in his last moments. And again I was vaguely conscious of something like a feeling of jealousy that any mystery should attach to her.

I took her to my bankers in Oxford street. In the manager's office I explained what she wanted—she was desirous of depositing six thousand pounds and of leaving with the bank a packet of papers which she would claim personally whenever she wanted it.

The manager was quite agreeable. He knew me well—anything that he could do to serve anyone introduced by me he would do with pleasure. The transaction was quite simple.

There was some signing of books, some business formalities. Then Miss Romatti handed over the bank-notes and the packet. For the latter a formal receipt was immediately made out. The manager counted the bank-notes himself. I watched him turn them over—I saw him peer inquisitively at the strange circle-and-square device. He went on counting until he had come to the last, then he picked up one of the marked notes and inspected the device again.

'There is a curious mark or design drawn—evidently with great care—on several of these notes,' he observed, looking at Miss Romatti. 'Is it, may I ask, a private mark?'

She seemed a trifle perplexed and I saw her bite her lips. She half glanced at me as if to seek my aid, but faced round again towards the manager and spoke quickly.

'Yes—a private mark,' she answered.

The manager took up one of the notes and examined it carefully. Then he went with equal care through all the rest. I fancied that there was some suspicion in his face. But his brow was quite clear and serene when he had completed this inspection.

'Very good,' he said. 'I think that is all. I will give you a pass-book showing that you are credited with six thousand pounds and a cheque-book. When you wish to draw against your account, Miss Romatti, you must write out a cheque—if you do not know how to do that, one of the clerks at the counter will instruct you.'

As he spoke he handed the notes and deposit form, which Miss Romatti had already signed, to a clerk who had brought in the necessary papers and books. As the clerk turned to leave the room I saw the girl's eyes follow the notes with a sudden, startled look. Some new thought seemed to have entered her mind.

'I shall be able to have those notes again when I want them, shall I not?' she asked quickly.

The manager looked surprised. The clerk paused.

'Do you mean those very notes?' said the manager. 'The very same notes?'

'Yes—the same notes—those notes,' she responded. 'Shall I?—shall I?'

It was evident that some thought was agitating her; there was real concern in her voice.

'Well,' said the manager, 'in the ordinary way I don't think you would. You see, they will go into the till in the usual way and they may be paid away, or presented to the Bank of England for payment in gold—'

'Oh, but I must have those notes!' she exclaimed with emphasis. 'Those very notes—I promised. At least, the notes with the mark—there are fifty. He and I'—she looked appealingly at me—'we counted them. Please, please give them back to me.'

Her concern was so genuine and evident that the clerk had the notes down again on the manager's desk. The manager smiled sympathetically.

'Let us try to understand the situation,' he said kindly. 'Now, Miss Romatti, you wish to use, to keep, these actual notes—not the amount they represent, but the very notes?'

'Yes—Oh, yes!'

'For some special purpose, I suppose?'

'Yes,' she answered. 'Yes—a special purpose.'

'But only the notes with the private mark—the mark I see on, do you say, fifty of the notes—representing five thousand pounds?'

'Yes.'

'And as regards the other ten notes—unmarked—representing one thousand pounds—what do you wish done with them?'

'Oh! I—they—it is the notes with the mark on them that I must keep—the others—'

'The others, it is evident, are not of any importance.'

She nodded gravely.

'No—they are of no importance,' she said with child-like gravity. 'At least—of course, they are, I suppose, money?'

'They are money, my dear young lady and just as valuable as ten of those with the mark on. Perhaps you may want to use some of that thousand pounds? It is clear that you don't want to touch the five thousand represented by the marked notes.'

She turned to me with a puzzled expression—then her face suddenly cleared again. She turned from me to the manager.

'No—I do not want to touch the marked notes—yet. But to have them kept—safely—for me.'

'Very good,' said the manager. 'Now then we will put the matter clear. You shall deposit those ten non-important notes and we will seal up the fifty notes which are so important and are marked and put them away in our safe with your other packet and you can have them whenever you like. Eh?'

The look of relief on her face was as great as it was difficult to account for. Yet, I fancied that I understood. Her father had probably charged her with some special mission as regards the five thousand pounds represented by the marked notes, and she, poor, innocent, conscientious child, wished in discharging her trust to make use of the very notes themselves.

'Thank you, thank you!' she said to the manager. 'Yes—that is my wish, that they be kept safely for me, with the packet, until I come for them.'

Miss Romatti and I left the bank together. I looked at my watch and found that it had nearly exhausted the time I could then give her. I put her into the cab, followed her myself, and told the man to drive us back.

'Miss Romatti,' I said as we sped away, 'will you tell me what you intend to do—after your father's burial? Don't think me inquisitive, but try and feel that I am genuinely concerned about you. You do not know London at all well, do you?'

'Oh, no,' she answered. 'I know it scarcely at all. We had only been here two days when my father died—was that only yesterday?—and I had not gone out much.'

'Then you do not know what a desolate, cruel city this is to strangers or to lonely people,' I said. 'Had you not better communicate with your friends at the convent and go to them for a while?'

She shook her head and her face became very resolute.

'When I have done my work here,' she said, 'I will very likely go back to the convent and be a nun, but here I must stay until—'

She did not finish the sentence.

'Are you not too young to decide yet whether you really have a vocation for the religious life?' I said. 'Do you think you would like to be a nun?'

'I do not know,' she answered. 'I love life and music and pictures and pretty things. But then—I have no friends. And in the convent there would be—peace.'

'Well, think of me and of my mother as friends while you are here,' I said. 'And do not do anything without at least consulting her. She is a wise woman and you may trust her.'

'You are both very kind,' she said, and her eyes filled with tears. 'Very, very kind. I cannot thank—'

'Never mind that,' I said hastily. 'Listen—without asking you about anything that you do not want to talk about, many I inquire how you propose to find the man to whom, I believe, your father entrusted you with a message and whose name you do not know.'

A strange look—an unfathomable look came over her face.

'I shall find him,' she said. 'He is to be sought for.'

'But how? You cannot wander about London—alone.'

Once more an unusual resoluteness of purpose came into her eye.

'I must carry out my father's wishes,' she said. 'I swore it—or, the crucifix. Please do not say more of it.'

I saw her safely into Mrs. Simpson's charge again, promised her that my mother should call on her later in the day, and privately instructed Mrs. Simpson not to let Miss Romatti out of her sight—out of doors, at any rate. Then I hurried home to lunch. I was late and my mother had already sat down to table.

I told her of all that had happened. She and I were such friends that I gave her all my confidence. We discussed the events of the morning fully, and I was pleased to find that my mother had been greatly struck by Miss Romatti's charm and grace and by her frank manner. She was full of pity for the poor girl's friendlessness and lonely situation, and openly suspicious as to the message or mission with which she had been charged by her father on his death-bed.

'Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, Henry,' she said, 'it looks to me like one of those plots that one is always hearing about. That strange sign on the ring, the bank-notes and the packet—what does that mean? And why, when there was so much money, is the girl so poorly dressed? Her father may have been a member of some secret society—that packet may contain an infernal machine.'

'I handled it—I could swear it contains nothing but paper,' I replied. 'No, don't let's manufacture mysteries, mother. There is a mystery, it is true—but it may be a quite innocent one. Anyhow, whatever it is, even if it is some plot or conspiracy or something of that sort, I am sure that Miss Romatti has nothing but an innocent share in it.'

'Henry!' exclaimed my mother, without replying to my last observation, 'I have an idea—I wonder that it did not occur to me before. Why not go to the Italian Embassy and tell the officials all about it? Surely that is the right thing to do.'

'But it would not be fair to do that without Miss Romatti's permission,' I said. 'After all, there is nothing—'

'Oh, of course!' she answered. 'But it might be mentioned to her.'

I had occasion that afternoon to call at a house in the street in which Miss Romatti was lodging and I went to see her again and mentioned the Italian Embassy to her. I was scarcely prepared for the agitation which this proposition set up in her. She clasped her hands in an agony of entreaty.

'Oh, please, please not!' she said. 'Promise me that you will not go there. This—this is private business. I can do it myself—I can, indeed, if I am left alone. Promise me not—you do not know what foreign governments are—I should be tracked, followed, questioned—oh, give me your word you will not go there!'

I gave it. In the days that followed I bitterly regretted that I did give it. But I could not bear to see her in such agony, and I promised her faithfully that I would not speak of her to anyone without her consent.

My mother was very good. She spent hours with Miss Romatti during the two days that elapsed before the interment, and she seemed to like and approve her more every time she went to see her. These were kind deeds, kindly done; to me they seemed splendid examples of motherly charity.

Romatti had died on a Monday night, he was to be buried on the Thursday. My mother and I promised to go with his daughter to the funeral. If we had not gone, she must have gone alone. That was not to be thought of.

An hour before we were to set out on this sad errand I found my mother pacing up and down our parlor. She was much agitated and there were tears in her eyes.

'Henry!' she said impulsively. 'I don't know whether I'm acting wisely or foolishly, and I don't know that I care, for what I'm going to do I shall do because I think it's right to do it—there! I can't bear to think of the poor child going back alone from her father's grave to those dingy rooms, and I'm going to bring her to this house. Now that's settled.'

So Italia Romatti came to be an inmate of my home.

It so happened that that very evening I had a long-standing engagement at Frascati's. When I arrived I found that he had secured a table in the balcony, close to the rails. A moment or two after sitting down I chanced to lean over the rails and to glance idly at the folk on the ground floor. And suddenly my attention was so arrested that I remained staring fixedly until my friend leaned across and shook me by the arm, asking what I saw.

What did I see? A man's hand, stretched carelessly on a white cloth just beneath me, and on the third finger a ring, the duplicate of that worn by Antonio Romatti when he died and now in Italia's possession.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SECOND RING.

'For God's sake, Fordyce, what are you staring at?'

My friend's voice sounded a long, long way off. I paid no attention to it. I went on staring.

'Fordyce, I say. Great Scott!—he's gone dotty!'

I turned at last and looked at him and laughed. His eyes were suspicious of my sanity.

'What is the matter?' he said with emphasis.

I laughed again.

'You are going to the theatre or opera or something, aren't you, Ralston, when I return to my surgery?' I inquired.

'What are you talking about?' he said testily.

'And you have no doubt a pair of opera-glasses in your overcoat pocket?' I continued.

'What then?' he said, still eyeing me wonderingly.

I beckoned a waiter.

'You took our overcoats just now,' I said. 'Be good enough to go to this gentleman's, feel in the pockets until you find a pair of opera-glasses, and bring them to me.'

The waiter went off briskly. Ralston pursed up his mouth and frowned. Then his countenance cleared, and he, too, looked over the railings of the balcony.

'Is it a pretty woman?' he asked.

'There are several pretty women down there,' I replied. 'Just as there are up here.'

'Still, it's rather—pointed, eh?—to level opera-glasses at them, isn't it?' he suggested.

'Very pointed, I should think,' I answered, 'if one did it. I'm not going to do it. I want to level your glasses at something much more interesting than pretty women.'

'You're in a mystifying mood tonight,' he said. 'What's it all about?'

'Ah!' I answered, 'I wish I knew.'

The waiter came back with the opera-glasses. I focussed them, polished the lenses and then leaned over the railings. The hand was still there, trifling with crumbs of bread.

As unobtrusively and as quickly as possible I levelled the opera-glasses upon the hand, or rather, upon the ring.

There was no doubt about it—it was the exact counterpart of the ring now in Italia's possession. There was the white stone, the two crimson circles, one within the other surrounding the square divided into four compartments. No doubt—no doubt at all.

But there was a difference between this ring and Italia's. In hers the Maltese cross appeared in the top right-hand compartment; in this it was figured in the bottom left-hand compartment.

I closed the glasses and gave them to the waiter and bade him return to my friend's overcoat. Then I turned to Ralston.

'Ralston,' I said, 'I am curiously full of fads and fancies to-night. For example, I have taken a violent dislike to this table. That, however, does not matter a bit, because we have not yet begun to eat. With the dislike that I have conceived for this table I have conceived an equally sudden fancy for the one on the other side of the balcony. Let us go thither.'

I rose. Ralston remained doggedly seated. He frowned—he looked aggrieved.

'Hang it all, Fordyce!' he began, 'this ——'

I bent down to him—there were waiters standing by.

'It's a serious matter, my dear fellow,' I said. 'There is a man sitting underneath us just here whom I especially desire to keep under observation. I can't see him from here without looking over the rails, and I don't want to do that—let me go where I can see him.'

Ralston rose with alacrity.

'Certainly, old man,' said he. 'I say, look here,' he said to the waiters, 'we don't like this table after all—we'll go round to the other side—across there.'

The waiters were absolutely agreeable. They found us another table which suited my purpose exactly. We sat down.

'What's this mystery?' asked Ralston, with an olive in his mouth.

'I'm just going to look at it,' I replied.

I could see the owner of the ring plainly from this point of vantage. He sat alone at a small table, leisurely eating and drinking. I made a careful inspection of him. He was a man of apparently sixty years of age, white-haired, white-moustached, pallid of countenance—his general whiteness was accentuated by his black frock coat, in the lapel of which was a tiny scrap of red ribbon. He was a handsome man, with an air of distinction about him, and I set him down as a Frenchman because of his aquiline nose, the curl of his moustache and the imperial upon his chin. He looked as if he had been a beau sabreur at some time—there was something of the soldier in him, especially in his quick, alert glance and in the way in which he gave his orders from time to time to his waiter, who, I observed, was particularly obsequious to him. Yes, he was certainly a noticeable, a distinguished-looking man.

What did that ring mean? What did Italia's ring mean? What did that sign—the square within the circles—mean?

Ralston was talking. What about? I didn't hear him—except something about old days at Bart's,—Dick somebody—Jack this—Tom that—

The man with the ring ate and drank leisurely. He was eating an ice now and sipping a liquer with it.

What were we eating? Anything? Goodness — was this actually a cutlet on my plate? Had I eaten anything before? And why was the waiter re-filling my glass? I was not conscious that I had already emptied it. Had I?

'Well, I must say you're in an uncommonly queer mood to-night, Fordyce,' I heard Ralston saying. 'You might be in love. I don't believe you've heard a word I've said to you.'

The man with the ring had gone straight on from his ice and liqueur to coffee and another liqueur. I must keep the corner of one eye on him at any rate.

'I'm dreadfully sorry, Ralston,' I said, speaking as if to someone a thousand miles away. 'I can't help it—I've got something on my mind. Forgive me—you know what it is to—'

'Oh, all right, old chap, all right! Don't apologize—but why do you so continually stare at the old Johnnie with the froggie's clip? Is that the man you wanted to watch? Well, why?'

I shook my head. I wouldn't tell him or any one what was in my mind. Besides, I was maturing a plan of action. I meant to speak to the man with the ring.

During the previous forty-eight hours I had naturally thought a good deal about Italia's mission—I was already thinking of her as Italia and not as Miss Romatti—and I had come to the conclusion that this ring was the secret emblem of some society of which her father had been a member, and that his dying charge to her was to look for a man who would wear a ring similar to that which he had worn, and which she was to wear after him, and that to such a man she was to deliver the packet stamped with the mystic device—and very possibly, nay, very probably, the bank-notes similarly stamped.

Well, here was a man wearing such a ring! Was he the man?

When a man—and a young man—falls madly in love (and I suppose there is no use in denying or suppressing the fact that I was already very madly in love with Italia) he naturally dislikes the notion of the woman of his choice having any secret interviews, negotiations, meetings with another man, and especially with a stranger. I did not like to think that Italia might possibly fall into the power or the influence of another man, and I had the Englishman's hearty and healthy dislike of anything secret and mysterious. And again—how was she, a girl, to come across a man who would only be known to her as the man by the fact that he wore a ring similar to her own? Was she to patrol the London strets, haunt the London public places, theatres, shops, restaurants, frequent the London churches, parks, museumbs, until they met? The mere idea of such a thing was insupportable to me.

Was this the man? If so, why could not I, in Italia's interest (and, I fear, to please my own rising, or risen, sense of protection over her) arrange a meeting between them in such a fashion that she would be fully guarded against any possible evil? Surely that would not amount to an undue interference in her affairs? Any way, I could not bear the thought of the exposure to any danger, however shadowy it might be.

All these thoughts passed across my mind during the last stages of the dinner. Ralston was still chattering away from the other side of the table about our old student days, and I was answering him with mechanical monosyllables. I still kept the man with the ring under strict observation. He was still sipping his coffee, smoking his cigarette and gazing at the people about him with cynical indifference.

At last he made a move. He summoned the obsequious waiter with the flick of an eyelid. He paid his bill—judging from the waiter's deep obeisance the tip was an uncommonly handsome one. The waiter helped him into a fur-lined coat and handed him his hat and umbrella. Still he lingered a moment or two, fitting light-colored gloves upon his fingers with dainty precision. Finally he started for the entrance, slowly threading his way between the tables.

Now was my time—now or never. I hesitated one second—then jumped to my feet.

'Ralston!' I exclaimed, 'I must speak to that man. Wait—I shan't be very long.'

I rushed down the stairs from the balcony and made for the main door. There was a crowd of people coming in and going out, but I easily singled out my man from them. He was a tall man—he stood a good head and shoulders above most of the folk who surrounded him.

I followed him until we were both a little clear of the throng—in fact, on the pavement of Oxford street outside. He paused to light a cigar. I went up to him and bowed.

'I beg your pardon,' I said. 'I am quite a stranger to you, but I have a particular reason for addressing you. May I speak with you for a moment?'

He had just applied a match to his cigar when I began speaking, and he finished the lighting process in very cool fashion before he deigned to address or do more than glance at me. Now that I was at close quarters with him I saw that he was a man of very stern countenance, with a cold, hard blue eye. When he favored me with his attention, that eye—and its equally cold fellow—swept me from head to foot with a piercing look.

'You are certainly a complete stranger to me, sir,' he said in a voice as cold as his eye.

'That is why I offer my apologies for intruding upon you,' I answered as politely as possible.

He looked at me again.

'You wish to speak to me?' he said. 'If you please.'

He looked up and down the street. It was an April evening and the winds were cold. He moved back towards Frascati's door.

'You are bareheaded and without overcoat,' he said. 'We had better return within the restaurant.'

He led the way to a quiet corner under the balcony, took a chair and silently motioned to me to be seated. Whoever he was, it was plain that he had been accustomed to exercise authority.

'Well!' he said. 'I am ready to hear you, sir.'

'I am afraid,' I began, 'that what I have to say to you, sir, may seem strange. But the fact is, I happened, by mere accident, to perceive just now that you wear on the third finger of your right hand a ring in which is set a stone of very curious device.'

I was watching his face narrowly. He did not betray the slightest surprise, interest, or emotion. His eyes were steadily fixed on mine; his eyelids did not so much as quiver.

'Well?' he said.

'I know a person who possesses a similar ring,' I said, and paused.

Still he showed no perceptible interest. He was passively watchful—and keen.

'Well?' he repeated.

'That person is very anxious to meet another person who will be known by possession of such a ring,' I said.

'Proceed,' he responded.

'It seemed to me,' I continued, 'that you might be the person of whom that other person is in search.'

He regarded me silently for a moment or two.

'Are you empowered by that other person to act for him or her in any way?' he asked. 'Think—in any way?'

'No,' I replied. 'I am not.'

'How come you to know that that other person is in search of—shall we, for argument's sake, say myself?'

'Well—by accident.'

'You are not aware of the purpose?'

'I am not.' I answered. 'I am merely aware that a person in whom I am greatly interested is in possession of a ring which is similar in design to the one you are wearing, and that that person is, I know, desirous of meeting another person who will be recognisable, I surmise, by the possession of a duplicate ring.'

He smiled slightly.

'Ah!' he said. 'You surmise? That is to say—you have not been told so?'

'No,' I said. 'I have not been told so. I have come to that conclusion.'

'And your present purpose?'

'What I have explained. If you are the person whom this person I know is anxious to meet, I could bring you together—say, here.'

He gave me a curious look—there was something, I fancied, of pitying contempt in it.

'That is kind of you. Still, I fancy that you may take it that the person you know will be perfectly capable of managing his or her own affairs. Perfectly.'

I made no reply.

'Let me advise you,' said the calm voice, 'not to trouble yourself about affairs which do not concern you. This really does not.'

Theoretically I knew he was right. I had no right to meddle. As yet Italia had given me no right. Nor did I know that she would give me the right. The man rose. So did I. We regarded each other attentively. Then he suddenly drew off his right glove. He held up his hand.

'You say the other person's ring is exactly like mine. Look at mine again. Now, are they exactly alike? Exactly?'

I knew they were not exactly alike. In Italia's the Maltese cross was in the top right-hand compartment, in his it was in the bottom left-hand one.

'No,' I replied. 'There is a difference.'

'What is it?'

But I had had reason for reflection. I was beginning to wish I had never spoken.

'I think I will say no more,' I said.

He bowed and replaced his glove.

'You are wise,' he said. 'Let me advise you also to act no further.'

He went away without another word. I returned to Ralston in deep chagrin. I had done no good. Perhaps I had done harm.

I presently left Ralston and drove home in a hansom. A sharp-faced lad had officiously closed the door on me when I got in; when I got out there he was again, panting, to open it. I turned on him in a sudden heat of temper and suspicion.

'Confound you, what do you mean by following me?' I demanded.

'Lor', guv'nor, don't be 'ard on a pore feller!' he said in genuine or well-counterfeited surprise. 'I on'y run after yer in the 'opes of gittin' somefink. Young gents is allers gen'rous after a good dinner.'

I gave him a shilling. He spat on it and hurried off. I went into the house, wondering whether I had not been followed. You see suspicion was already at work within me.

CHAPTER V.

LOVE AND FEAR.

There were a lot of people awaiting in the ante-room of my surgery, and for the next two or three hours I was very busy. Yet at intervals, when my hands were employed and my head free, I reflected a good deal upon the events of the evening.

Had I done well, done wisely, in speaking to the man with the ring? I was inclined now to believe that I had not. I had meant everything for the best—as one always does in these cases of sudden resolutions—but I was not sure of that what I had done might not turn out for the worst. Why had I not reflected a little more and seen that my interference might attract attention to Italia through me?

Had that sharp-faced lad who followed me been commissioned to do so, or had he really run after the cab in the hope of getting a tip? The great argument in his favor was that his run was a short one—not more than three or four hundred yards. Lots of street loafers, as I knew, would follow a cab for a mile or two on the chance of getting sixpence for conveying luggage into a house. This lad might have heard me tell the cabman where to drive to and have folowed, as he said, on chance. There was an argument in favor of this that had he merely been employed to learn my destination he could have found it by keeping his ears open when I spoke to the cabman. But that, I reflected, would not have given him or his employer any information as to my name and calling. There was a brass plate on my door—nothing was easier than for the lad to run off, return when I had gone into the house, read the name and go back to the man with the ring. He would easily be able to assure himself, by a subsequent watching of the house, that I really was Dr. Henry Fordyce and not a mere caller.

All things considered I came to the conclusion that I had been followed. Well—it was all my own stupid fault. I ought not to have spoken to the man—I had acted too much on impulse. I should have waited. And possibly, although everything that I had done had been done with the sincere intention of protecting her, I might by my rash action have contributed towards trouble for Italia.

I became full of fear and anxiety. Mix these two things with dawning love, and add a sense of the mysterious and a dash of feeling of powerlessness to deal with the mystery, and you get as pretty a mental mixture as a man can know. I began to foresee sleepless nights and anxious days.

But there came to my relief—partial relief—the good old English honesty and doggedness of purpose. Thank God, we were in England—under the protection of English law. Come what might I would do my best to shield this girl, whose beauty and grace had so impressed me, who had so many claims upon my manhood, from harm and wrong. Even if she never gave me the particular right to do so, I had the right of every man to step in between any woman and evil when he saw the evil at hand.

These thoughts warmed my blood. It was suddenly chilled again by remembering the cold observation of the man with the ring—

'Let me advise you not to trouble yourself about affairs that do not concern you. This really does not.'

Well—never mind. He would see whether it concerned me or not. When a man has suddenly fallen in love anything that concerns the woman concerns him—considerably.

At any rate, Italia was safe with my mother, under my roof.

When I went to the parlor that night after the surgery was closed I found that Italia had gone to her room. My mother had just come down from seeing her—I knew very well that she had been fussing after her guest and making her comfortable, for that was her way with everybody and she would naturally feel a great sympathy for a friendless girl who had that day seen her father buried.

'I am very glad that we brought her here, Henry,' said my mother. 'I could not have borne the thought of the poor child being in those rooms all alone. I should never have slept in my bed. I daresay lots of people would call me impulsive, quixotic, rash, to take a stranger of whom we know practically nothing into our house, but I trust I know my duty as a Christian and a woman too well to stand upon conventionalities.'

'I am sure you do, mother,' I answered. 'Has—has Miss Romatti said anything to you of what she proposes to do?'

'Yes, we have talked—I encouraged her to talk. She told me, without going into details, that she had some mission to perform for her father; when that was accomplished she should go back to the Convent de Sacre Coeur, near Geneva—the sisters, she said, would be glad to see her and be kind to her. It is a great comfort to know that.'

I made no immediate answer to this—I did not care to think of Italia as the inmate of a convent.

'Mother,' I said presently, 'you are the best hand I know at keeping counsel and giving advice, and I always confide in you. I have had something in the way of an adventure to-night. Now I will tell you all about it.'

I told her everything. She listened carefully until I had made an end of the whole story, and she thought a good deal in silence before she spoke.

'Well, my boy,' she said at last, 'I think you were certainly rather rash. You know you are naturally impulsive—as your dear father was. After all, you know, this child's business is not yours. It may be that she has not told you what perhaps she might be able to tell you if she thought it right to do so—that she had some rather clearer directions and instructions from her father than you know of. She—'

'Surely, mother, when she says that she is to seek for a man whose name she does not know one cannot feel that she has any very clear directions,' I said.

'Yes, Henry, but she did not say that she did not know exactly where to seek the man. You see, you have been going on the supposition that she was going to wander about—she, honorably keeping her presumed promise to her father to respect the secrecy he imposed upon her, feels that she has no right to tell you where the man is to be found, if she knows. The probability is that she does know.'

I thought this over. It might—perhaps was—sound argument.

'I daresay we shall find in a day or two,' continued my mother, 'that Miss Romatti will express a wish to visit some particular place and will tell us that she must go out on business.'

'Ah! but that's just what I don't like!' I exclaimed. 'How do we know where she might get to in a city that's completely strange to her? And in London of all places!'

'Well, we must try to safeguard her as far as we can. But that, I think, is what you will find will happen. Don't cry out before there is real cause for alarm, my boy. Remember that Miss Romatti must needs regard us as strangers—strangers who have been kind to her in her need, but still strangers—and that she has a right to transact her business in her own way. Just wait a little and let us see what she does.'

However, as things turned out, Miss Romatti was in no fit case to do anything at all for some days. Her father's sudden death and the circumstances attendant upon it brought about a sort of low fever and I had to prescribe for her. For about ten days she was confined to her room, but there were no serious symptoms, and it was easy to see that she would soon be herself again. She needed rest, pleasant company and sympathy, and she got all these. My mother nursed her as if she had been her own daughter, and I was glad to see that their friendship increased every day. So did my love for Italia; so did my desire to shield her from all possible harm.

But during those ten days certain mysterious events occurred.

Two days after my meeting with the man with the ring at Frascati's, I found in my consulting-room one morning a man whom I had never seen there before. There was nothing remarkable in that—new patients often came to me during surgery hours. Nor was there anything remarkable in the man's appearance. He was well, though plainly dressed, his bearing and manners were those of a respectable man, almost of a gentleman. What I first thought chiefly remarkable about him was that during the initial stages of our conversation he scrutinised me very steadily and keenly, as if he was making a mental note of my appearance. It seemed to me that he looked as if he were writing down on the tablets of his memory the color of my eyes, the shape of my nose, the tint of my hair, my height, probable weight—everything. I began to wonder where I had seen a similar expression in a man's eyes before. Then I suddenly remembered—in those of a famous detective with whom I had once had some business.

The second thing that I remarked about him was that he looked one of the last men in the world to have reason for visiting a doctor. He looked full of life, vigor, health.

'I am suffering from insomnia, doctor,' he said. 'Can you do anything for me?'

He did not look like a man suffering from insomnia. He had no depressed, worried, burdened look on face or brow, no trouble in his eyes.

I asked him to sit down and tell me all about it. Had it been going on long? No—it had now lasted about a week. Could he account for it? Only that he had lately been working very hard. What was he? A journalist. On a morning or an evening newspaper? On an evening paper. What time did he work up to at night? Oh, his work was practically over by six o'clock, but he often worked on his own account—he was writing a novel—until eleven o'clock. He had had these attacks before, but this was annoying him—he found it difficult to sleep at all just now.

'You do not look as if you were suffering from loss of sleep,' I said, regarding him steadily.

He returned my direct gaze without flinching in the least.

'I look a bit bad about six o'clock in the morning,' he said, 'but I always do a run round the park, have a cold bath as soon as I get in, and eat a good breakfast. However bad the night has been that pulls me together wonderfully. I am very well in health. I only just want to induce sleep again, and I don't like drugs.'

I really could not tell why—more instinct, I suppose—but I did not believe him. I formed the impression that he was telling me a pack of lies—some of them a bit clumsy. However, I gave him some advice, treated him as if I really believed in him, and asked him to call and see me again in a few days. He replied, certainly he would do so.

As he rose he put his hand in his pocket, drew out a sovereign and a shilling, and with a courteous bow laid them upon the table. I pushed them back towards him.

'I am not a consulting physician nor a specialist,' I said, smiling, 'but a general practitioner to whom such a fee as that is excessive. We will settle our monetary affairs when you see me again. If you will give me your name and address I will enter them in my book—I like to know the names of my patients.'

He produced a pocket-book and drew out a card—beautifully engraved—which he laid on the table with another polite bow.

MR. HERBERT STONEGRAVE,
574 Gower street.

He said good morning and parted.

After he had gone I thought a good deal about his visit. I had an uneasy feeling that it was connected with the man whom I had seen at Frascati's. And in a roundabout, mysterious way, with Italia. I did not say anything of this episode to my mother. After all, my suspicions might be wrong. Right or wrong, I thought of a way in which I could very easily test the truth or the untruth of them.

After surgery hours that night I made up a sleeping-draught and inscribed the label after the usual fashion—Herbert Stonegrave, Esq. Then I put on my overcoat and strolled round the corner to 574 Gower street. It was the usual type of Gower street house—very genteel and respectable. In one of the lower windows there was a small, unobtrusive, modest card bearing the legend, 'Apartments.'

I rang the bell. The door was almost immediately opened by a rather smart maid-servant.

(To be Continued.)

"Caught Cold."

Had a Distressing, Tickling Sensation In The Throat.

Mr. Albert MacPhee, Chignecto Mines, N.S., writes: "In Oct., 1908, I caught cold by working in water, and had a very bad cough and that distressing, tickling sensation in my throat so that I could not sleep at night, and my lungs were so very sore I had to give up work. Our doctor gave me medicine but it did me no good so I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and by the time I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. I am always recommending it to my friends."

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CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE FINDING OF SUZETTE.

(Effie Stevens.)

Gilbert was on his way home from Sunday school one beautiful Easter day when he saw a little snow-white kitten standing forlornly in the middle of the sidewalk just ahead of him.

As he came near her the kitten looked up into his face and meowed pitifully, as much as to say, 'I'm lost. Please take me home.' And Gilbert could not resist the appeal.

Ralph saw the kitten too. He was just behind Gilbert, but he ran past him and began stroking the kitten's soft fur.

'I am going to take the kitty home with me,' Ralph declared.

'See, the kitty has on a nice collar with a new blue ribbon fastened to it, and she acts as if she had been somebody's pet,' Gilbert replied. 'Somebody may be feeling bad because she is lost. You know our Sunday school teacher said that Easter was such a glad day that everybody ought to be happy, and it was our place to do what we could to make them so. Lets try to find kitty's home. We may be able to make her happy at least.'

Ralph loked unwilling for a moment. Then his face cleared, and he said bravely: 'All right, you remember, if we can't find her home kitty belongs to me.'

'If we can't find her own home you can have her,' agreed Gilbert.

So Ralph picked up the kitten, and the two small boys started to find her home.

They took the kitten to one house after another, until they had visited every house on the long street where they had found it, but at each place they received the same discouraging answer—the lost little white kitten did not belong there ,and the people did not know to whom it did belong.

When they at last reached the very end of the long street Ralph said: 'Now Gilbert I hope you are satisfied, and will let me take kitty home with me. I am sure she must be hungry.'

But Gilbert only shook his head. 'I am going to try just one more house before I give up,' he said firmly. 'Let's go to that white house around the corner.'

Ralph followed Gilbert around the corner and up the broad walk leading to the house rather reluctantly.

'I suppose I ought to want to find kitty's home, and I guess I do, really,' he thought. 'Still she is such a pretty kitty that I should like to keep her for my very own.'

Gilbert rang the front door bell, and a little girl, with eyes red from crying and a very sober face, opened the door.

But the minute she saw the kitten her face became all smiles, and she exclaimed joyfully, 'Oh, you have found my dear little kitty! I have cried myself 'most sick because I was afraid I should never see her again. Her name is Suzette. Thank you so much,' and she took Suzette from Ralph's arms and cuddled her in her own neck lovingly.

After Gilbert had told all about the finding of Suzette, and the little girl's mother had come to the door and thanked them for their kind and thoughtful act, the two small boys set out for home with glad hearts, for they had helped to make a little girl, as well as a little cat, very happy on Easter day.

'I'm glad we found where the kitty lived' Ralph said as they trudged homeward, and he meant it with all his heart.

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LIFE OF TURKISH WOMEN

Origin of Custom of Going Veiled—All of Them Superstitious

'Turkish women do not wear veils because of their religion,' writes Mrs. Kenneth Brown, in the 'Metropolitan.' 'It is merely the survival of an old custom. When the Turks still lived in Tartary, before the time of Mohammed, it was the habit of the men to steal such women for wives as attracted them.

'This led to so much fighting that about the second century after Christ the Turks came together and decided that henceforth the women should go veiled, and should not meet men, but dwell in harems as soon as they arrived at womanhood.

'The first twelve or thirteen years of a Turkish girl's life is not different from that of any other girl. She plays with children of both sexes, Turks and Europeans. The instant, however, that she becomes a woman and takes tchirchai—the loose outer garment which conceals the figure—her companionship with boys ends.

'She no longer accompanies her father or visits that part of the house, called selamlik, where the men are. She lives in the part of the house called haremlik, and begins her education as a woman. She learns what is expected of her as sister, daughter, wife and mother. She is not deprived of her European friends nor of the chance of making new ones. She is permitted to study and to go about freely, although always veiled and attended.

'Turkish women, even the most enlightened of them, are very superstitious. To praise a baby to its mother is all your life is worth should the baby happen to fall ill afterward. The evil eye is the most common belief, and little children, who may be dressed and gowned in the very height of fashion otherwise, will wear under the brim of their hats a piece of garlic or other potent charm against the evil eye. Nifisay Hanoum, a woman not only well educated but possessed of an unusual mind, had four children. They were faultlessly dressed in imported English clothes, but each of them wore some trinket against the evil eye. I teased her about it, and she protested that it was not her doing.

"The slaves put them on, and I do not wish to hurt their feelings by taking them off,' she said.

'I resolved to test her enlightenment, and the next time I saw the baby with her, I exclaimed: 'What a lovely little creature.'

'"You wretch!" she cried. "Spit on that child at once."

'I laughed at her manifest terror, but hastened to add: "I do not think her lovely in the least, for she has red hair and freckles, and a pug nose—but I wanted to find out whether it was you or the slaves who put that garlic on your babies."

'She shrugged her shoulders. "The slaves did it, but I suppose I do in the bottom of my heart believe in the evil eye. It is in the blood."

'In Turkey there is no shame attached to slavery. Can the same be said of our domestic service? Should a servant marry a rich man here and be raised into the ornamental class, would she not find it hard to live down her former state? In Turkey the mother of Sultan Abdul was a slave, as is the wife of the Khedive of Egypt, and no disgrace attaches to the fact.

'It is this which primarily differentiates Turkish slavery from what we are accustomed to associate with the word—this and the fact that the slaves do not come from an inferior and servile race, but from among themselves. There is no caste in Turkey. All persons below the Sultan are equal before Allah. Every man and woman has a chance to rise, according to personality, intelligence, charm or beauty.'

BUNCO GAMES IN MEXICO.

More ingenious rogues than the rateros of Mexico city have yet to be bred, says a writer in the 'Travel Magazine.' The great Pinkerton himself fell a victim to their skill. He had shown some scepticism over the wonderful tales he heard concerning them, and the Mexican chief of police felt that it was up to him to make good. The chief had a private interview with a certain pickpocket, who at the moment wasn't wanted in the usual manner. The result was that the ratero before night brought a handsome gold watch and laid it on the official desk. Half an hour later Pinkerton himself came in, sheepish but convinced.

Imagine a porter constantly at your side carrying your valise to the depot and you are watching him too. Then, after the train starts, you find your grip neatly slit open by a sharp knife and all your shirts taken out. You cannot tell how the fellow managed it, for he not only slipped the garments out under your eyes, but hid the stiff, awkward things under his jacket in the bargain. Yet this is an amateur's achievement.

It has become unsafe to deliver anything to a stranger in the city of Mexico without a personal order with some secret mark on it. These rascals have been known to empty a furnished house in broad daylight under the servants' eyes while, say, the family was away on a day's picnic. They will duplicate the stationery of business houses and in some way learn that such and such a bill is to be collected at a given time, or that such or such a party is to deliver certain goods by previous arrangement. They then present the duplicate or order and so come in for the booty.

There is one trick particularly that has become classical. A citizen one morning met a friend on his way to business. He stopped to invite the friend to a dinner party for the following evening. The two talked for a while there in the street when the citizen remarked that it must be getting late. He felt in his pocket, but his watch was not there.

'You'll have to tell me the time,' he said, 'I've left my watch under my pillow again.'

An hour later a well dressed man pulled the knocker at the citizen's door and asked for the citizen's wife. When she came to the door he introduced himself as a business friend of her husband. He had taken the liberty, he said, to send for a fine turkey from his ranch, which he begged her to accept for the supper party of the evening following; and there, sure enough, was the well dressed man's servant holding a plump gobbler. The citizen's wife was greatly pleased and accepted the gift. The well dressed man begged her not to mention it, and with the usual compliments he was turning away when, happening to remember something, he said:

'Oh, yes, Mr —— forgot his watch this morning, but I might as well take it to him. It's under the pillow,' he said.

The citizen's wife hurried up stairs, and there indeed she found the watch under the pillow and gave it to the accommodating stranger.

That evening the citizen on his return home was provoked when he heard the story, as you may imagine. He was out a watch, but at least it had cost the ratero the investment of a fine turkey. They would have that turkey for the dinner party just the same. He would tell the joke to his friends as they at the bird; and the next evening he began relating the jest as soon as his guests arrived.

'But,' interrupted his wife, 'the police caught the fellow, you know.'

'Caught him?' repeated her husband.

'Why, of course,' she said, 'and you yourself sent up a man from the police court to-day. He wanted the turkey as evidence.'

'And you gave it to him?'

'To be sure I did.'

The ratero had got back his original investment.

THE HEIGHT OF TREES.

How Growth is Influenced by Location—Difficulty of Correct Measurement.

(From the 'Field.')

A tree 100 feet high, accurately measured, is not as tall as it looks. There are not many trees in the gardens and parks of this country that exceed 100 feet, notwithstanding the records of reputedly much higher trees than this. We have been told that the highest tree in Kew Gardens carefully measured with a tape was 103 feet, and that the tallest pine, a Corsican near the entrance, is 86 feet.

There are some fine specimens of Atlas and Lebanon cedars in these gardens, but not one of them is 70 feet high. A larch that had been drawn up by surrounding beeches and was looked upon as a giant was blown down in 1902, and it proved to be 110 feet long. Beech, among the tallest of our trees, rarely reaches 100 feet, though Dr. Henry measured one in Kilkenny in 1904, which was 117 feet. The famous deciduous cypress, Taxodium distichum, in Syon Park, Brentford, is, according to Mr. Elwes, 110 feet high, the tallest of its kind in Europe.

The same authority gives 105 feet as the height of the tallest horse chestnut he had seen, though there are others estimated to be even higher than this. The tallest walnut is from 80 feet to 85 feet, and the tallest black walnut, at Marble Hill, Twickenham, was 98 feet high when measured by Dr. Henry in 1905. Oaks have been measured up to 130 feet, but they are quite exceptional, 100 feet being above the average for our tallest oaks.

The height of trees is influenced by the company they grow in. For example, a larch growing in the open would most likely fail to reach 100 feet in height, whereas larches growing close together or pressed upward by other trees have been known to exceed 130 feet in this country. The California giant trees of the wellingtonia owe their great height to the same influence. Not even in that country would this tree have grown to 300 feet or more if it had not been forced to grow upward because it could not grow outward.

According to Mr. Elwes, one of the tallest wellingtonias in this country is at Fonthill Abbey, which in 1906 measured 'certainly over 100 feet and probably 105 feet high.' This is at least 10 feet higher than the tallest at Strathfieldsaye. It is next to impossible to ascertain the correct height of a tree by any other means than that of careful measurement; there are, we know, ingenious contrivances for doing it otherwise, but they are not reliable. Of course the approximate height may be near enough and yet be a long way out.

DEER IN LOUISIANA.

Slaughter by Hide Hunters Along the Cocodrie Bayou.

(From 'Forest and Stream.')

Not long ago the assessor of Concordia parish wrote to the 'Times-Democrat' calling attention to the wanton slaughter of deer in the Tenth ward of that parish during the present season. According to the assessor, J. D. Miller, the Cocodrie swamp has for a number of weeks been the scene of operations for a large number of hunters who have been killing deer for their babies.

This Cocodrie swamp, Mr. Miller asserts, is the greatest natural deer park in the world, and he believes that more than 500 deer have been killed in that section during the present season. Residents of the ward are finding carcasses stripped of their hides and other carcasses of deer that have been wounded and afterward died all over the swamp.

The people of Concordia parish are naturally outraged at this invasion of hide hunters, who, however, declare that they are protected by the game laws, having paid the State license of $1. Yet the laws of Louisiana prohibit the slaughter of does and fawns and limit the kill of the individual hunter for the day and for the season. If the destruction has been anything like what is reported these provisions must have been constantly violated.

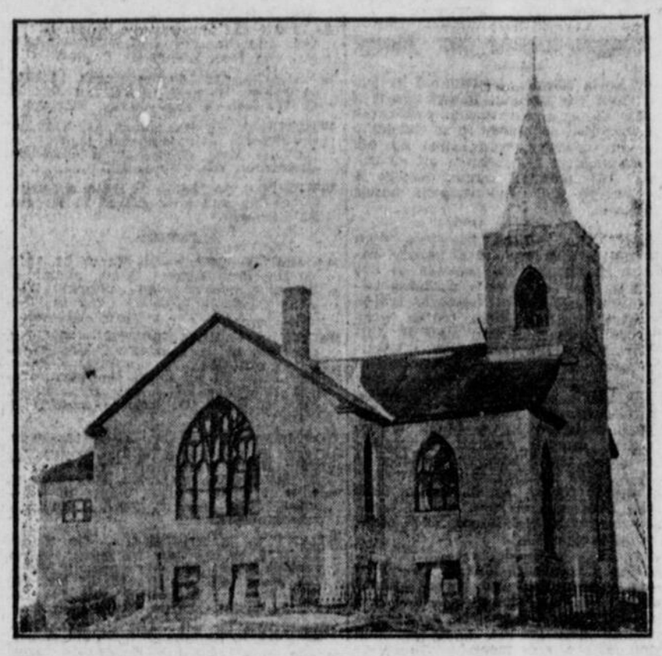
Information of this alleged destruction ought to have reached the State Game Commission long before the close of the season. If it was not learned of at all events they have it now, and this information will undoubtedly cause the game authorities to be on the alert for similar violations next season. If such destruction is continued it can mean only the extermination of deer along the Cocodrie Bayou, and if such slaughter takes place in one swamp or parish of Louisiana it may take place in a dozen others where deer are plenty.

A SURE CURE FOR WOMEN'S DISORDERS

Ten Days' Treatment Free

ORANGE LILY is a certain cure for all disorders of women. It is applied locally and is absorbed into the suffering tissue. The dead waste matter in the congested region is expelled, giving immediate mental and physical relief; the blood vessels and nerves are toned and strengthened, and the circulation is rendered normal, as this treatment is based on strictly scientific principles, and acts on the actual location of the disease it cannot help but effect a cure of all forms of female troubles, including delayed and painful menstruation, leucorrhoea, falling of the womb, etc. Price, $1.00 per box, which is sufficient for one month's treatment. A Free Trial Treatment, enough for 10 days, worth 25c, will be sent Free to any suffering woman who will send me her address. Enclose 2 stamps and address, MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.





NEW ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MARTINTOWN, ONT., JUST OPENED.

A Cornwall correspondent writes:—Almost to a day, four years after the fire which destroyed the historic Church of St. tion worshipped in a new and handsome edifice, which is at once an ornament to the village and a tribute to the liberality and devotion of the people. About mid-day on March 20, 1906, flames were seen coming from the vestry of the old church, and though an alarm was given immediately, nothing could be done to save the building or any of its contents.

The old church was erected in 1836 and represented no small amount of sacrifice on the part of a congregation as small as were the Presbyterians of Martintown in those early days. The walls were of stone, but so thorough was the work done of the fire, that only a portion of them could be used in the new building.

The destruction of old St. Andrew's paved the way for a union of the two Presbyterian churches, long known as the Old Kirk and the Free Church. The union was effected and a call was extended to the present pastor, Rev. J. B. MacLeod, B.A., B.D., who was inducted on Oct. 5, 1906, and has since ministered with great acceptance. During four years the united congregations worshipped in Burns Church, but the needs of the united congregation exceeding the space afforded in that structure, it was decided to build a new St. Andrew's. Plans were prepared by J. P. McLaren, architect, Ottawa, for a substantial stone edifice of a design, and costing about $20,000, which is one of the finest churches in Eastern Ontario. The interior is spacious, the pews, pulpit and interior finishing being in oak. The building is heated with furnaces and lighted with the new Gloria light, which abundantly illuminates the interior to the furthest corner.

The dedication of the church took place on March 6, when an immense concourse, not only from Martintown, but from a distance, gathered to celebrate the great event with due honor. The seating capacity of the church is estimated at close on 600, but every inch of space was occupied and not a few failed to gain admittance.

St. Andrew's Church, Williamstown, was closed for the day, and a number of the people attended with their pastor, the Rev. A. Govan, who assisted at the Sabbath services.

The preacher for the occasion was Rev. Professor D. J. Fraser, D.D., LL. D., of the Presbyterian College, Montreal.

The choir, under the leadership of A. C. McArthur, with Miss Cresswell as organist, rendered valuable service.

At 2.30 p.m. on Monday another meeting was held in the church, the pastor, Rev. J. B. MacLeod, presiding. After devotional exercises interesting addresses were given by visiting clergymen. Rev. A. Govan, who had been intimately acquainted with the congregation for over 20 years, spoke in a kindly and pleasing manner of his association with the pastors of Burns and St. Andrew's during that period. Rev. John Matheson, of Summerstown, and Rev. A. G. Cameron, of Brockville, former pastors of Burns church, gave appropriate and encouraging addresses. A brief and bright address was also given by Rev. N. Waddell, of Williamstown. Messages of regret from Rev. A. H. Scott, of Perth, and several members of presbytery were announced. Special regret was expressed at the absence of Rev. P. F. Langill, of Carp, Ont., a recent pastor of St. Andrew's Church. Deeply appreciative references were also made to the faithful work and abiding influence of the late Rev. Mr. Burnet, of St. Andrew's Church; of Rev. Mr. McKellar, of Burns Church, now of Red Deer, Alta., and of Rev. Mr. McCallum, of the Congregational Church, now retired at Kingston, Ont. The fragrant memories of these devoted servants of the Master are enshrined in the hearts of the people of Martintown.

At the close of this interesting and profitable meeting, the large congregation assembled was invited to St. Andrew's Hall nearby, where the reputation of the ladies of Martintown for good taste and hospitality was fully sustained.

At 8 o'clock the people once more assembled in the church and were entertained by a programme which was chiefly musical. Master Donald Hazel, Mrs. Moffatt, and the choir were again very much appreciated. The burden of the evening rested largely upon Chas. A. Cooke, the Indian basso of Ottawa, who, with Miss Morris as accompanist, was heard at Martintown for the first time. An address by Rev. N. H. McGillivray, of St. John's Church, Cornwall, completed an excellent programme.

The people of Martintown have given liberally of their substance to erect the new church, but there still remains a few thousand dollars to be paid. The contributions at the dedication were liberal, and included a cheque for $1,000 from Duncan McMartin, Montreal, whose generosity was the theme of general thankful comment.

The building committee, on whom a large burden of work has fallen during several years, and who deserve the highest praise for the manner in which they have discharged their duties, is composed of the following gentlemen: G. E. Clark (chairman), A. J. Urquhart, J. F. Moffatt, D. J. McGregor, Dan W. Munro, William Munro, H. A. Cameron, D. T. Cresswell, R. Blackwood, D. McMartin, W. P. Ross, P. H. McDermid.

The deep toned bell, which calls the worshippers together, and whose mellow notes will become part of the life of the village for generations to come, was the gift of the Cameron family.

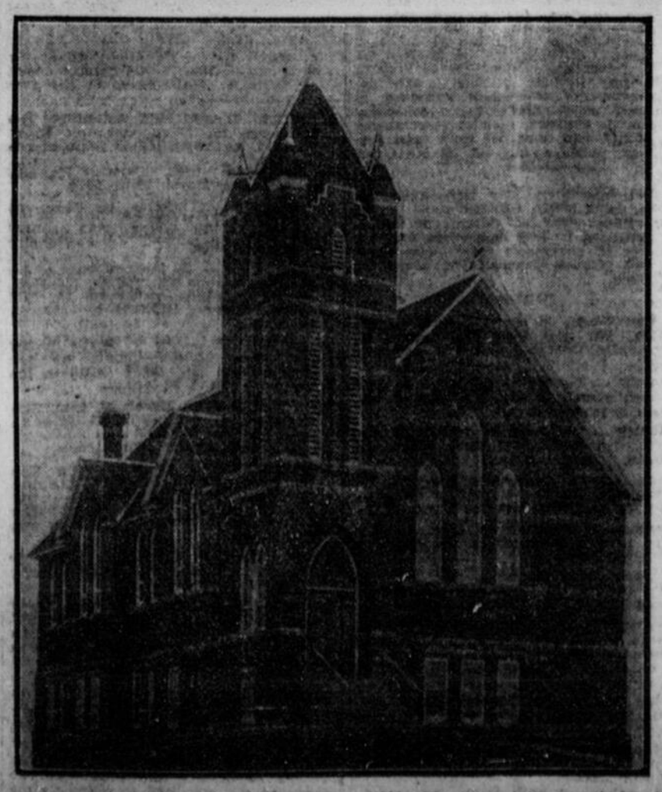
MASSEY MEMORIAL TABLET.

(The 'Chronicle,' Chester, England.)

A handsome and costly memorial tablet has just been erected in Burton Church by Mr. George Masseys, of New York. The memorial is of dove colored marble, with gilt lettering, bearing on the right side the coat of arms of the Massey family, and on the left sire of the Masseys, of Puddington. The memorial bears the following inscription: "This tablet is erected by George Massey Esq., of New York, U.S.A., to replace monuments formerly in this Massey Chapel. To the memory of William Massey, of Puddington, who died June 4th, 1579, and of Anne, his wife, who was buried November 3rd, 1568, and of the other members of the family of Massey, of Puddington; also to honor the memory of the Barons Massey, of Dunham Massey and their descendants, the Masseys of Puddington, who, with their heirs from the time of the Conquest were Lords of Puddington for a period of 823 years. Benefactors and a builders of this church. Warriors, they served their kings and country in the wars in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland and France, and as land-owners in this country were prominent in its affairs during all those years, ever staunch to principle even at the sacrifice of self interest.'

The Rev. P. F. A. Morrell M.A., vicar of Burton, at the close of the morning service on Sunday, reminded the congregation that this was not the first gift the church had received from Mr. Massey. The tablet would meet a long felt want by providing them with a link with the distant past, and reminding them of the fact that there was a church and priest in Burton prior to the Norman Conquest, the church being mentioned in Domesday Book. Hitherto the earliest monument in the church (that of the 'Jackson' family), dated only from 1694. Other interesting monuments in the church included those to Bishop Wilson, the 'Stanleys,' and the 'Congreves.' Originally there were several monuments in the church to the memory of various members of the Massey family, but these had long since perished. There remained, however, the mutilated remains of an old coat of arms, which had been affixed to the north wall of the Massey Chapel. The following account, taken from the Harleian MSS. describes one of these old monuments: 'In the Massey Chancel an altar tomb of Alabaster with two recumbent figures inlaid in black marble. The male figure habited in a gown and ruff, with sword on the right side, the head reposing on a cushion; the female figure having a large veil over her head. The hands of both clasped in prayer. Round the edge o the tomb, also inlaid with black marble, 'Here lyeth entombed the bodyes of William Massye, of Potinton, Esq., who died the 4th of June, 1579, and of Anne, his wife, who deceased the (30th) of November, 1568, and had issue between them six sons and 11 daughters.' The church tower restored in 1721, was originally built by the Masseys. It is also interesting to note that the 'old mill' was 'built newe' by Sir William Massey in 1629. After the Reformation the Masseys, were staunch Roman Catholics, the two last in the direct line being Edward Massey and William Massey. Mr. Edward Massey's chaplain, Father Plessington, was seized at Puddington as a Papist at the time of the 'Titus Oatos plot,' and was taken into Chester, and eventually 'hanged, drawn and quartered,' 1679. His remains were brought back to Puddington, and according to tradition buried in Burton churchyard. William Massey, the last and most interesting of them all, was present at the Jacobite rising in 1715. His wonderful ride from Preston, and his fruitless efforts at concealment in Puddington Hall, are too well-known to need repetition. He, too, was conveyed to Chester Castle, where he died after some nine weeks' imprisonment. He was buried at Burton, as shown by the following extracts from the Parish Registers: Mr. Wm Massey of Puddington, was buried February 25th, 1715-16. Having no heirs he bequeathed his estates to his little godson, Thomas Stanley, but he becoming a Jesuit made over the property to his elder brother, John Stanley. The Masseys were warriors, one and all of them, and it has been well said, 'they donned their harness as easily as they drew their breath.' Throughout the middle ages no band of Cheshire Archers proceeding to the wars seemed to be complete without a Massey of Puddington. 'We gratefully accept the monument' (said the vicar), 'to the glory of God, for the beautifying of this ancient parish church, in memory of an honored family, so closely connected with this parish for several centuries, and as a most interesting link with the past.'

NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT CHATEAUGUAY BASIN



OPENED AND DEDICATED LAST WEEK.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent by mail to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a little catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



LADIES' SEMI-PRINCESS DRESS
Paris Pattern No. 2627.

Broadcloth in the color known as Concord-grape has been used for this attractive shirtwaist suit, which is serviceable and stylish for both morning and afternoon wear. Two wide tucks stitched to the bust line in front and to the waist line in the back distribute the fulness and give a broad-shouldered appearance to the figure which is very becoming. The seven-gored skirt, which is cut in plain gores over the hips, has a double box-plait in the back and is attached to the waist under a belt of the material. The dress fastens down the left side of the front with cloth-covered buttons, and a small pocket ornaments the right breast. The separate turndown collar and turnup cuffs are of white linen, heavily embroidered by hand with purple silk floss. The lower edge of the skirt is finished with a deep hem and stitched to match the rest of the dress. The model may be developed to advantage in serge, cheviot, cashmere, voile, Henrietta or wool batiste, or, in fact, any material that the wearer desires. The pattern is in 7 sizes—32 to 44 inches bust measure. For 36 bust the dress requires 11 1-2 yards of material 20 inches wide, 8 3-4 yards 27 inches wide, 6 1-2 yards 36 inches wide, or 5 1-2 yards 42 inches wide; each with 5-8 yard of linen 27 inches wide for collar and cuffs. Width of lower edge of skirt about 3 1-2 yards.



GIRLS' 'MIDDY' SUIT.
Paris Pattern No. 3246.

Very jaunty and becoming are the new style 'middy' suits for little girls, the model pictured being one of the most effective of such designs. It consists of a blouse with sweater fold, and a one-piece side-plaited skirt joined to an underwaist which buttons at the back and is sleeveless. As pictured the suit has a blouse made of blue serge with a fold and skirt of blue and scarlet plaid serge. As will be seen, the design can be most effectivly developed of a combination of contrasting materials, although it may be made of one throughout if desired. Flannel, cheviot, linen, crash, duck, Bedford cord or gingham are all suitable materials for its construction. The pattern is in 4 sizes, 6 to 12 years. For a girl of 8 years the suit requires, as illustrated, 2 3-4 yards of plaid material and 1 5-8 yards of plain material both 36 inches wide, or of one material throughout 4 1-8 yards 36 inches wide.



GIRLS' DRESS.
Paris Pattern No. 3129.

Little girls, all the way from 6 to 14 years, look trim and jaunty in kilted frocks in jersey effect, which may be made of serge, ladies' cloth, cashmere or mohair for school and general wear or of velvet or velveteen for dress affairs. The dress illustrated closes at the left side of the front, and the back is seemless. It is here made of hunter's green cashmere and trimmed with Scotch fancy banding. The pattern is in 5 sizes, 6 to 14 years. For a girl of 10 years the dress requires 4 7-8 yards of material 24 inches wide, 4 3-8 yards 27 inches wide, 3 5-8 yards 36 inches wide or 2 3-4 yards 42 inches wide.



LADIES' SHIRTWAIST.
Paris Pattern No. 3227.

The double-plait 'Gibson' shirtwaist is one of the favorite models of this spring. When it closes at the back, as does the one here shown, it offers fine possibilities for decoration with braiding or hand embroidery. This particular design supplies two styles of sleeves, bishop one of medium fulness completed with gauntlet cuffs, and close-fitting ones, both being in wrist length. Only single plaits appear at the back. As illustrated the shirtwaist is made of natural colored pongee, the stock collar, front and cuffs being braided with white coronation braid, this combination of ecru and white being popular this year. Linen, duck, madras, crash, lawn, cotton poplin, nuns' veiling or summer silk may also be used. The pattern is in 5 sizes, 34 to 42 inches bust measure. For 36 bust the shirtwaist requires 2 3-8 yards of material 36 inches wide.



BOYS' SAILOR SUIT.
Paris Pattern No. 3226.

Never does the small boy appear to better advantagee than when clad in a jaunty sailor suit such as is here pictured, which consists of a blouse with removable shield and knickerbockers, having the fulness at the knee confined by elastic-run casing. A deep sailor collar is part of the blouse, and the sleeves, which are plaited to cuff depth, may be made with or without the flat band. A slit pocket is made at the left side of the blouse and the knickerbockers have hip pockets. As pictured, the suit is made of white serge, with collar and wristbands of red serge. The shield, which is decorated with an anchor embroidered in red silk, is made here without the collar band supplied with it. The pattern is in 5 sizes—4 to 12 years. For a boy of 8 years the suit requires 3 7-8 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 5-8 yards of contrasting material 36 inches wide.

Weekly Witness Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents.

Name.....

Street and No.....

P. O.....

Prov.....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children, give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address: Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

A New Idea in Medicine

Which accounts for the enormous success of DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

To tear down the diseased tissues was the old principle of medicine. To cure by building up new, healthful tissues is the new method.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food is a splendid illustration of the new method, for it cures by increasing the quantity and quality of the blood, by creating new nerve force, and by overcoming weakness and disease with new vigor, new energy and new vitality.

The time to begin using Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food is when strength fails you and you find yourself out of sorts and losing health and vigor.

It is easy then to get back to normal condition by using this great restorative treatment. The blood is enriched, the nerves revitalized, new firm flesh and tissue is formed, and you feel the snap of new vigor as it is being instilled into your system.

Don't wait for nervous prostration or paralysis, but keep the system at high water mark. Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Headache, Throbbing Fulness Over Eyes

If You Have Dizziness, Ringing in the Ears and Rush of Blood to the Head, Read This.

"I think I ought to relate particulars of my ill-health. I am sure there are many women, like myself, who have sensations and feelings that worry them, and which when neglected carry them actually into extreme ill-health. These morbid feelings I am sure were simply the outcome of nerve debility and lassitude. I realized how dreadful it is never to feel the joy of vigor and endurance. I actually counted the steps I would have to take to go to do something. That is how I was for nearly two long years. The sense of dizziness and fulness, of ringing, roaring, or buzzing in the ears, made me weary and nervous. Sometimes it would be constriction across the forehead—a dull, heavy weight, numb or tingling feelings pressing into my head. I was on the way to worse troubles. It was Ferrozone that gave me proof that all these sensations were the outcome of functional disturbances, and not organic disease. Ferrozone built up my nerves and lent my heart vigor and gave my circulation natural strength. I was no longer bothered with flushes or cold extremities after Ferrozone had renewed my blood. Ferrozone ought to be called nerve tone. It fattens the nerves, makes them strong and renews vigor. I know of no tonic so uplifting, so certain and quick in its strengthening, blood-building influence as Ferrozone. I urge everyone in poor health to use it, just one or two tablets at meal time."

Don't put it off—the sooner you use Ferrozone the quicker your health will return. 50c per box, six for $2.50. All dealers or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

'Witness' Block, Montreal.

LONDON LETTER.

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, March 18.

It must be confessed that the debate that has been going on in the House of Lords this week on the subject of their own reform has not been of great interest from the practical point of view, but some of the speeches have been interesting. Lord Curzon can never be dull, and being on this occasion in a distinctly more moderate frame of mind than when he defended the hereditary principle at Oldham, his speech was not only able but effective. He and Lord Cromer and probably the weight of judgment in the House assented with more or less cordiality to Lord Rosebery's proposals for reform which suggest the majority of the House being still composed of hereditary peers, who, however, shall not sit by right of birth but shall be elected from the whole body of peers by their fellow peers. Lord Morley and other Liberal peers obviously regarded the proposals as too inadequate to be of serious interest, and at the other extreme were irreconcilables, kindled by Lord Halsbury, who frankly disagreed with Lord Rosebery's proposals and said he did not believe it possible to make an institution more consonant with their habits and more practically useful than the House of Lords as at present constituted.

The action of the government a week ago in deciding to ask for a vote on account sufficient only for six weeks' expenditure, instead of for four or five months, has been the point of vital interest this week. The Opposition are loudly denouncing this policy of keeping a tight hold on the purse-strings in order, as they surmise, to force the Budget through the Commons, and also frighten the Lords into accepting the proposal to abolish their own veto. But the view of Liberals is that this reversion to the practice of granting supply for only short periods, which was the regular practice up to 1896, is perfectly justifiable. The granting or refusal of supplies is the constitutional way in which the House of Commons ensures the government existing only so long as it has the support of the House. During recent years when first a Tory and then a Liberal Government has possessed a strong majority in the House, supply could be granted for a longer time without risk of the government and the House coming into collision. Now this condition does not exist. If the Conservatives could compass the defeat of the government on the veto question and get into office in the middle of May, as they seem to think is possible, the House of Commons had it granted supply up to August would for the summer be helpless. On another point the city is also in loud protest. The banks every quarter forward to the government a statement of the income tax they have deducted from dividends paid during the quarter, and the Inland Revenue Office issue a precept ordering them to pay it over, which they then do. Last December, however, though the banks made their usual return, no precept was issued, so the banks still held the money, the government preferring not to receive it until their Budget as a whole is passed. This is not a matter on which an amateur financier likes to be authoritative, but if the government policy injures the national credit, as the city declares, while it undoubtedly compels the nation to borrow money on which the taxpayer has to pay interest, there is a great deal to be said against it.

The new Home Secretary has signalized his assumption of office by making certain relaxations in the prison treatment of second-class offenders possible when their misbehavior has not involved 'dishonesty, indecency, cruelty or serious violence.' This is to cover the case of women suffragists. That it will alter their attitude toward the government is unlikely, but it will remove a grievance which enabled the 'militants' to draw on popular sympathy. Amelioration is promised in the rules as to wearing prison clothes, bathing, haircutting, cleaning of cells, opportunities for exercise, and reading, etc.—the grievances, in fact, which provided some reason for window-breaking and self-starvation will no longer exist.

PROHIBITION FOR HUNTINGDON.

Whole Place Aroused Over License.

Huntingdon, Que., March 24.—Since 1870 when the Fenians invaded this county, at Trout River, it is doubtful if any event has more deeply stirred this village and district than the present effort of Huntingdon's citizens to outlaw the liquor business.

One by one the neighboring municipalities and towns, on both sides of the boundary line, have vetoed the barrooms until few remain. The evil fruits of the traffic in drink have been only too manifest in and about the town of late years, so that many well-meaning people were constrained to revise their opinions on the license question. On December 7th last the Central House was destroyed by fire, since which time transients have been accommodated at the Moir Hotel. As this hostelry has now the run of the legitimate hotel business it is considered that it should be a paying enterprise without the profits of the bar, hence the renewal of license was opposed by a petition signed by a majority of the electors, first of the entire village, and then by the polling division No. 2, in which the hotel is placed. After several prolonged meetings of the village council, attended by three experienced lawyers in defence of the liquor interest, the opposition was defeated on technicalities, but converts to the temperance side were being made more rapidly than possible by any other means.

Public sentiment was aroused, and a requisition for a poll on a prohibitory by-law was at once got out and signed by more than the requisite number of electors.

Polling is announced for the 11th of April, and those who have the best interests of Huntingdon at heart look for a decisive victory on that date.

GENERAL FRENCH

Leaves Liverpool for Canada May 13—Will Visit Canadian Military Camps.

Ottawa, March 25.—General Sir John French, the famous British soldier, will sail from Liverpool for Canada on May 13. Though his visit will be somewhat of a private nature, he will inspect, as far as possible the militia forces of the Dominion, and his remarks thereon will be addressed to Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia.

As many troops as possible, especially cavalry and artillery, will be assembled at Petewawa camp, which is now regarded as the chief military camp of the Dominion, and General French will be present for a couple of days at least.

After that he will proceed to Kingston, London, Niagara and other points. However, his programme has not been definitely arranged. Sir John will visit as many of the camps as possible while the troops are there, but as it is obviously impossible that he can see more than a few during the short time that the men will be under canvas an effort will afterwards be made to have a parade of troops for his benefit at points not visited during camp. General French is well known to many of the Canadian militia and no leader is more highly esteemed by those who have served under him.

SIR E. SHACKLETON

A Few Words on Arctic Exploration.

New York, March 25.—'I have almost no doubt that Captain Scott's expedition will reach the South Pole,' declared Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, when he stepped ashore to-day. 'I have no intention,' he added, 'of heading any expedition to the South Pole while Captain Scott is trying to reach it.'

The British explorer, who was knighted not long ago for reaching the point 'furthest south' yet attained by civilized man, came up the bay this morning on the 'Lusitania,' after spending part of the night in the lower harbor. With him was a committee of three from the Transportation Club, whose guest Sir Ernest will be during his stay in New York. Lady Shackleton accompanied him. The explorer declined to discuss Dr. Cook. 'I have not made any statement at any time,' he said, 'as to whether or not Dr. Cook reached the North Pole. I believe that Commander Peary reached the Pole. I have absolutely no doubt of it.'

'What do you think about the race for the South Pole?' Sir Ernest was asked.

'Well, Germany has decided to postpone its expedition for one year, and meanwhile Captain Scott and the American expedition will have an opportunity to accomplish the work.'

'Do you think that Mr. Roosevelt would be the best man to head the American expedition?'

'He seems strong enough and energetic enough,' was the answer, 'but I do not know enough about him to express an opinion.'

Sir Ernest was then asked about the comparative merits of ponies and dogs in an Antarctic expedition, as the Americans have decided to use dogs only. He said that he considered Manchurian ponies far superior to Eskimo dogs, as the constant heavy snow drifts in the Antarctic region makes dogs practically useless.

'Given carte blanche as to expenses in equipping an expedition, I would guarantee to reach the Pole,' he added in a very confident tone.

Sir Ernest said that he would not plan an expedition to the South Pole until the result of that under Captain Scott became known. He will, however, if possible go into the Antarctic regions next year on a scientific expedition for coast and geological surveys. Sir Ernest left this afternoon for Washington. He will be the guest there of Mr. Bryce.

PHILADELPHIA STRIKE

The Transit Company Lines in Operation.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 23.—With the decision of the State Labor organizations not to declare a sympathetic strike and the return to work of many of the sympathetic strikers in this city, the situation has settled down to a question of endurance between the striking car men and the Rapid Transit Company. The company now has all its lines in operation, with the exception of the suburban surface cars and a few other lines which are paralleled by cars in operation. Officials claim 1,300 cars are in operation. The secretary of the Street Car Men's Union, however, claimed to-night that the greatest number of cars operated in a single day since the beginning of the strike was 660. He claims that there are only 700 members of the Keystone Union, the members of which remained loyal to the company, and even with the imported strike-bearers the company still requires 4,400 more men.

At a mass meeting of the striking motormen and conductors this evening the stand of their leaders in refusing to accept the proposal made by the Transit Company through Mayor Reyburn was endorsed and it was voted not to return to work until the company agrees to give the men back their old runs, thereby preserving their rights of seniority.

After being in session nearly all day, the executive council of the State Federation of Labor came to the conclusion that it would be inopportune to call a state-wide strike to aid the striking street car men in Philadelphia. This decision was reached unanimously, and it is said to have been hastened by the action of the textile workers of Philadelphia, who went on a sympathetic strike and last night voted to return to work.

Instead of applying to the unionists of the state to quit work the council fell in with the movement started in Philadelphia on Tuesday night to form a labor party in the state. President Greenawalt was very positive in his statement that the only way the working classes in Philadelphia and throughout the state could get justice was through the ballot box. The council decided to give the movement every encouragement.

The council will meet at the call of President Greenawalt shortly, when plans will be formulated to get the new party in working order.

A MURDEROUS CHAUFFEUR

How a Brave Boy Secured His Conviction.

New York, March 23.—Through the testimony of George H. Callaghan, a 16-year-old boy, John O'Hanlon, a chauffeur, was convicted to-day of manslaughter in the second degree and was remanded for sentence.

O'Hanlon's machine killed a woman last October, and the chauffeur put on full speed in an attempt to escape. Young Callaghan, who saw the tragedy, sprang on the running board and clung there, despite O'Hanlon's blows, until a policeman interfered. The boy subsequently received a Carnegie Hero Medal for his act.

DISASTROUS FIRES

Fourteen Lives Lost in Chicago.

Chicago, March 25.—Search of the wreckage for the remaining bodies of those who lost their lives in a fire in the Fish Furniture Company factory here to-day was discontinued this afternoon owing to danger from tottering walls, but not until after twelve of the dead had been recovered and eleven of these identified.

While earlier estimates placed the number of victims trapped on the fourth and fifty floors of the building as high as twenty, later and more thorough investigation indicates that there were but sixteen. Two of these escaped, which leaves but two more to be accounted for.

A coroner's jury which was impanelled this afternoon, viewed the bodies at the morgue, but the inquest was postponed until April 2.

Leo Stoeckel, head clerk of the Fish Company, who by accident is said to have started the fire, told his story to Mr. Frank Hogan, fire attorney, this afternoon. Although Stoeckel is admittedly more unfortunate than culpable, Attorney Hogan says he will bring some charge against the young man to ensure his attendance at the inquest. Stoeckel was brought before the fire attorney with his hands, which had been burned, swathed in bandages. He appeared heartbroken.

'About 8.45 o'clock this morning,' Stoeckel said, 'Mr. Mitchell, who is a member of the firm, gave me three pocket cigar-lighters, and told me to go to the finishing room on the fourth floor and fill them with benzine. I had filled two of the lighters out of the five-gallon can, and was working on the third when there was an explosion.

'A sheet of flame almost blinded me. I did not fully regain my senses until I had reached the street. The lighters contained a contrivance to make a spark, but when I ignited one of them or not, I don't know. I either dropped the can of benzine when the flame shot up in front of me, or it was blown out of my hands.

Following is a list of the identified dead: Harry Darlington, aged 40, painter; Ethel Anderson, aged 18, stenographer; Mrs. Hannah, aged 30, widow, forewoman, folding department; Lillian Sullivan aged 16, folder; Wm. Green, aged 24 clerk; Ethel Lichenstein, aged 18, stenographer; Harry M. Mitchell, auditor of company and member of firm, brother-in-law of Simon Fish; Veronica McGrath, aged 17, stenographer; Gertrude Quinn, aged 20, folder.

The missing: Mary Wargo, aged 20, folder; Bert St. Clair, aged 28, confidential clerk.

One of the bodies was identified by Florence Sullivan as that of her sister, Lillian. She said she recognized a shoe taken from one of the bodies as one which had been worn by her sister. Florence, who is 18 years old, a switch-board operator, was to have gone to work for the Furniture Company at noon, taking the place of another girl.

Alexander Bush, a street car conductor, identified one of the bodies as that of Rosie Brucko, whom he was to have married on Easter Sunday.

BOSTON SUFFERS.

Boston, Mass., March 25.—Fanned by a strong gale, three fires caused much damage in North Shore districts today. Essex, Hamilton and Revere each suffered from flames. The total loss is estimated at $200,000, in the three places, $100,000 in South Hamilton, $75,000 in Essex and $25,000 in the Franklin Park district of Revere.

In the Franklin Park fire, seven dwellings were wholly or partly burned. Eight large filled ice-houses were destroyed at Lake Chebacco, near Essex Centre, and the villagers had to turn out to fight the flames. The fire spread through two miles of woodland and was barely checked at the edge of the village.

In South Hamilton the flames were swept over an area a quarter of a mile square, levelling 21 buildings, 8 of them residences. The districts bounded by Mill, Ashley, Willow and Main streets, only a few hundred yards from the centre of South Hamilton, to-night is a heap of smouldering ruins. One hundred and fifty persons are homeless. The flames spread so quickly from house to house that the occupants had barely time to flee, leaving all their goods behind them. Practically nothing was saved.

$250,000 LOST IN WINDSOR.

Windsor, Ont., March 25.—Fire, believed to have started in the basement of the Unger Williamson Laundry on West Sandwich street, soon after Thursday midnight, destroyed the entire block in which it was located. D. M. Ferry & Company's seed house and the laundry were completely destroyed, and the Pinke Lee Peabody Overall Company suffered a partial loss. The building was totally destroyed. The loss is upwards of $250,000. W. Girard, a fireman was badly injured by a fall of forty feet, when the building on which he was standing with pipe line collapsed. Assistance was asked of Detroit, and the big fireboat 'Battle' was sent across and did valiant service, but the fire had gained such headway before it was even discovered that nothing could be done but confine it to the burning building.

COAL POCKETS ON FIRE.

New York, March 25.—Fire in the coal pockets of Burns Bros., just west of the Communipaw (N.J.) freight terminal of the Lehigh Valley Railway and the Central Railway of New Jersey, broke out shortly before 10 o'clock to-night, and at midnight was burning with a fury that gave little hope that it could be controlled. There were 100,000 tons of coal, both hard and soft, in the pockets, and many loaded coal cars standing 35 feet above on a trestle 1,400 feet long. Damage to the trestle was estimated by Chief Conway, of Jersey City, at $60 000, and loss on the coal about $150,000 or more.

CURIOUS THEORIES.

Prof. Lowell on the Inhabitants of Mars.

London, March 26.—The interest taken here in Professor Lowell's theories about the planet Mars is indicated by the fact that at 2 o'clock this morning, on the arrival of the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm at Plymouth, reporters met the Flagstaff astronomer with eager questions about the Martians and their world, as he interpreted it. The 'Daily Mail' to-day will print an unusually long story, mainly describing Lowell and his investigations. Prof. Lowell gave no interview in the ordinary sense of the word, but of the Martians he had this to say:

'They are not human beings. The comparative size and the conditions; every known factor in the planet points to something very different. They are intelligent organisms but not in the least like men.'

In reply to the question: 'Does Mars foretell the end of our earth?' Prof. Lowell said with grim assurance:

'All planets must come to an end some day. The world is larger than Mars, and its water may last longer. Venus, with one side always to the sun and the other in perpetual cold and night, is dying of paralysis.

'What the end of the world will be who dare fortetell.'

DEATH IN VARIOUS FORMS

A Tragic Easter for Many

New York, March 27.—Blinded by the glare from the firebox, Albert Slatt, a fireman on a Lackawanna passenger train and the possessor of a Carnegie medal for bravery, was killed by his own locomotive. He jumped off as the engine was slowing down, struck a fence paling and was thrown under the wheels.

Lima, Ohio, March 27.—Two men were killed and one was fatally injured and a house was burned to the ground as the result of a collision between two inter-urban electric trains near here to-day. Both trains were destroyed. The dead are: Earl H. McPherron, Lima, motorman; Earl Lockroth, Rockington, expressman, James Risk, baggageman, Lima, was fatally injured, and several of the passengers on both cars were seriously hurt. The collision occurred at a place where the tracks curved around an untenanted house. Both cars were going at full speed and crushed into each other with terrific force. An exploding fuse set the wreckage on fire, which communicated with the house and completely destroyed it.

Sterling, Kansas, March 27.—Two persons were killed and three injured to-day, when an automobile collided with a carriage. The dead are Wylie Lloyd and Miss Bertha Mossman. The injured are Oren Fix, Jay Johnson and Mabel Williams. All were in the automobile. The four occupants of the buggy escaped serious injury.

Kansas City, Mo., March 27.—Eight persons were injured, one severely, in a rear-end collision between two crowded street cars on the Swope Parkway line to-day. One car had just started after making a stop at the bottom of a hill. The second car, which was beyond control, crashed into the first car.

Hillsboro, N. H., March 27.—A motorboat, rendered unmanageable by the sudden stoppage of the engine, was dragged into a swift current and swept over the dam of the Upper Mill Pond here to-day, hurling two young woman, Mrs. Nellie Dares and Miss Mildred Craige, to their death. Wm. H. Parker, who was in charge of the boat, was thrown into shallow water, from which he was able to crawl ashore.

The boat had scarcely left the mooring when trouble was experienced with the engine, and the craft drifted rapidly towards the dam. With no oars in the boat, Parker was powerless to prevent the catasrophe.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER CAPSIZES

Crew of Fifteen Men Drowned

Cuxhaven, March 24.—The Norwegian freight steamer 'Dixie,' bound for a Scottish port, capsized in the mouth of the Elbe during a severe storm today. The crew of 15 persons, were drowned.

CABLE TO LIBERIA

From Emden, Germany, by Way of Azores and the Canaries.

New York, March 23.—The successful laying and opening for public business of the first cable to Monrovia, Liberia, was announced yesterday by the German South American Cable Company. The new cable is routed from Tenneriffe, Canary Islands, and will be operated in connection with the German company's cable laid last year from Emden, Germany, to Teneriffe. The project of laying a cable to Liberia was started several years ago, the first section of the long stretch being completed last year.

The route to Monrovia has been fixed via the Azores, Emden, and Tenneriffe, and the rate from New York has been fixed at $1.21 per word. The cable will be operated from the United States in connection with the service of the Postal Telegraph Company and the Commercial Cable Company.

NICARAGUA.

Bluefields, Nicaragua, March 25.—The American-owned schooners 'Lark' and 'Esfuerzoo' have been seized by Emigue Espinoza, a brother of Rodolfo Espinoza, former Nicaraguan minister to the United States. They were seized in the name of the constitutional Government, and taken to Greytown and turned over to the troops of President Madriz, to be used as transports. The strength of Madriz at Greytown is about 2,000 men. The owners of the vessels protested to the United States consul against the seizure, and he notified the commander of the gunboat 'Paducah,' which sailed immediately for Greytown to secure the release of the schooners. The 'Paducah,' however, returned here to-day without the 'Lark' and 'Esfuerzoo,' having received instructions from Rear Admiral Kimball that if they were flying a foreign flag they were not to be interfered with.

This decision of Rear Admiral Kimball, it is said, will entirely stop commerce between Bluefields and Prinzapulca, which is the port of entry for the mining camps, and which does a large American business as the owners of the remaining American vessels fear that they will be seized and held.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Notices of births, marriages and deaths, must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

BARRON—On March 17, 1910, to the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. R. Barron, of Franklin Centre, (twins) a boy and girl.

BLACK — On March 21, 1910, at 1018 Berri street, to Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Black, jr., a son.

BOWER — On March 21, 1910, to Dr. and Mrs. Ira Bower, 561 Echo Drive, Ottawa, a son.

BOYD — At Anderson's Corners, on Tuesday, March 15, 1910, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Randles Boyd.

BURNS—At East Angus, Que., on Mar. 20, 1910, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Victor Burns.

CAVERLY—In Kingston, Ont., on Mar. 21, 1910, at 16 Division street, to Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Caverly, a son.

CHARTIER — At Quebec, on Mar. 15, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Chartier, a son.

DOUGLAS — At 422 Wardlow avenue, Winnipeg, on March 19, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Douglas, a daughter.

INGLIS — On March 22, 1910, at Powassan, Ont., to Mr. and Mrs. Claude Wright Inglis, a son.

JOHNSTONE — At Whitby, Ont., on March 22, 1910, to Dr. and Mrs. Jas. B. Johnstone, a son.

McGIBBON — On March 19, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. C. G. McGibbon, Penetanguishene, Ont., a son.

TAYLOR—At Maple Lane Farm, Barnston, Que., on March 17, 1910, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Elbert G. Taylor.

WALLACE—On Monday, March 14, 1910, at Bolton, Ontario, to Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Wallace, a son—James Stirling.

WEISSMAN — On March 13, 1910, at the Jeffrey Hale Hospital, Quebec, to Dr. and Mrs. Weissman, a daughter. Godfather, Rev. Eliasoff.

WRIGHT— On March 20, 1910, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred B. Wright, St. Lambert.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—COAD—On March 23, 1910, by the Rev. Robert Eadie, pastor of Bethany Presbyterian Church, Hintonburg, Ethel (Nettie) Coad to Walter W. Andrews, both of Ottawa.

BRICHTA — MOSSINGTON — On Mar. 16, 1910, at St. George's Church, Sutton West, Ont., by the Rev. F. Morgan Dean, M.A., Annie Georgina, second daughter of A. E. Mossington, Esq., to G. J. O. Brichta, of Myrtle, Ont.

GOTHORP — BRYANT — On March 22, 1910, at the home of the bride's father, Mr. A.A. Bryant, Mr. Arthur F. R. Gothorp, to Miss Ina May Bryant, both of Apple Grove, County of Stanstead. The Rev. J. Fowkes, officiating Minister.

GRANT — BARNWELL — On March 24, 1910, by the Rev. Dr. Duval, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mabel Ida Maud, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Barnwell, of Winnipeg, to N. J. Grant, M.D., of Winnipeg.

HARWOOD — MACKIE — On March 23, 1910, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. J. W. Bennett, by the Rev. J. H. Turnbull, Maria, daughter of the late David Mackie, of Gloucester, to Joseph Harwood, of March, Ont.

HILL — RICHARDS — On March 21, 1910, at the home of the bride's father, by the Rev. James H. Turnbull, M.A., Jane Lowry, second daughter of Archibald Richards, contractor, to James Hill, both of Ottawa.

JACK—GENTLES—At the residence of the bride's parents, Chateauguay Basin, Que., on March 22, by the Rev. George A. MacLennan, assisted by the Rev. J. D. Anderson, Norman E. Jack, to Agnes S. Gentles, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Allan Gentles.

JOYCE—THOMSON—On Tuesday, Mar. 15, 1910, at the residence of the bride, Matawatchan, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh MacLeai., Thomas Joyce, of Arnprior, Ont., to Mary Ann Thomson, widow of the late John Thomson, of Matawatchan, Ont.

McKENZIE — McIVER—At McLeod's, Que., at the home of the bride's father, on March 22, 1910, by the Rev. M. McLeod, Marsboro, assisted by the Rev. D. Fraser, M.A., Hampden, the Rev. Roderick McKenzie, Winslow, to Miss Margaret Jessie McIver.

SHARP — NICHOLSON — On March 25, 1910, by the Rev. E. S. Morrison, at the Parsonage, 18 Darling street, in this city, Joseph Sharp, of Hamilton, Ont., to Helen Laycock Nicholson, of Dundas, Ont.

SIMS—KINGMAN — At the American Presbyterian Church, on March 22, 1910, by the Rev. Dr. Johnston, Eva Caro, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abner Kingman, to George Ross Hale Sims.

WOOD—HOWELL — At the Western Methodist Parsonage, Napanee, Ont., on March 21, 1910, by the Rev. W. H. Emsley, Mary Isabella, daughter of John Howell, Napanee, to Thomas Wm. Wood, of Glendale, Manitoba.

DIED.

ABBOTT—At his residence, Stittsville, Ont., on March 19, 1910, Adam Abbott, in his 73rd year.

BEATTY — At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Chadwick, Guelph, Ont., Annie, third daughter of the late James Beatty.

BILTON—Very suddenly, in New York city, on March 22, 1910, Richard M. Bilton, fifth son of the late Walter Bilton, aged 31 years and 25 days.

CAMERON—On March 20, 1910, at Vankleek Hill, Ont., Alexander D. Cameron, aged 75 years and 9 months.

CASWELL——Mary Elizabeth Paine, widow of Albert Caswell, Esq., passed away at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas R. Flint, 16 Lansdowne avenue, Toronto, on March 22, 1910.

CHARTIER — At Quebec, on March 15, 1910, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Chartier.

CLARK — On Tuesday, March 22, 1910, at the Homeopathic Hospital, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Clark.

DAVIS—At the residence of Mrs. Esdaile, 54 Shuter street, on March 21, 1910, Frances Looney, widow of John Davis.

DICKSON — At St. Margaret's College Toronto, on March 21, 1910, George Dickson, M.A.

DOUGLAS — At 422 Wardlow avenue, Winnipeg, on March 19, 1910, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Douglas.

GERMAN — At his late residence, No. 33 Ahrens street west, Berlin, Ont., on March 22, 1910, the Rev. John Wesley German, Methodist minister, in his 84th year.

GOODEARLE—In Kingston, Ont., on March 21, 1910, Captain John Goodearle, in his 87th year.

GORMULLY — On March 24, 1910, Elizabeth Gormully, wife of the late John Fender, at 108 Augusta street, Ottawa, aged 76 years.

GRAHAM — On March 16, 1910, at the esidence of her son, William Graham, of Cushing Que., Janet Black, relict of the late Archibald Graham, of Cushing, aged 89 years and 6 months.

GUINEA—On Good Friday, March 25, 1910, at 3 p.m., Mary McVey, widow of John Joseph Guinea.
Boston, Mass., and Buffalo, N.Y., papers please copy.

HOLDEN — At Frelighsburg, Que., on March 19, 1910, Mary Holden, widow of the late Rodney Holden, aged 80 years.

JOHNSTON—At Belfast, Ireland, on March 3, 1910, William, eldest son of the late Samuel Johnston, and grandson of the late Wm. Harper, builder and contractor, and beloved brother of Sarah Jane Legge, of Ottawa.

MAILLOUX — On Saturday, March 26, 1910, Alphonse Mailloux, aged 45 years.

McDIARMID—On March 19, 1910, at her late residence, in the first concession of Finch, in the County of Stormont, Ont., Catherine McNaughton, widow of John A. McDiarmid, in the 64th year of her age.

McEWEN—Donald McEwen, at his late residence, St. Elmo, Ont., on March 20, 1910, at the age of 88 years and 10 months.
Interment took place at Maxville on Tuesday, March 22nd, 1910.

McGREEVY—At Ottawa, on March 25, 1910, Margery McCarron, relict of the late Robert H. McGreevy, in his lifetime of Quebec.

McKIECHAN — At the residence of her son-in-law, John Macwhitter, 198 Home street, Winnipeg, on March 22, 1910, Janet Simons McKiechan, aged 81 years.

McLAUGHLIN — At St. Emile du Suffolk, Que., Labelle County, on Sunday, March 20, 1910, William McLaughlin, aged 88 years.

MITCHELL — On March 25, 1910, Eliza Crawford, aged 61 years, widow of the late Thomas Mitchell.
Winnipeg papers please copy.

MOCKRIDGE — At Louisville, Kentucky, on March 21, 1910, the Rev. Charles James Henry Mockridge, second son of the Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Mockridge, Toronto, in the 37th year of his age.

PROWSE — On Saturday, March 26, 1910, at 241 Mountain street, George R. Prowse, aged 74.

ROBINSON—On Easter Sunday, March 27, 1910, Ellen Hayden, beloved wife of Isaac Robinson, formerly of Stanstead, Essex, England, and mother of Mrs. D. A. Ross and Mrs. Chas. McAdam.

SHAVER—On March 25, 1910, at his home, 56 Gloucester street, Ottawa, Charles P. Shaver, son of the late Lyman E. Shaver, aged 23 years.

SMYTH—At Midford, Ont., on March 18, 1910, William Smyth, a native of Finmere, Oxford, England, in his 89th year.

VENN—At the Winnipeg General Hospital, on March 25, 1910, Mary Isabel, beloved wife of George J. Venn, aged 27 years.

WHITAKER—At 285 Highland avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, on March 18, 1910, Dorothy, beloved daughter of Stephen and Mary H. Whitaker, aged 13 years and 6 months.

WILKIN—At Lemesurier, Que., on Mar. 7, 1910, of heart failure, John Wilkin, in the 94th year of his age, a native of Monaghan County, Ireland.
Ontario papers please copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

BALLARD — In loving memory of John Ballard, Esq., who died on Good Friday, March 23, 1894.

McDONALD—In loving memory of Roderick McDonald, who died at Brodie, Ont., on March 25, 1908, and Sara Ann McDonald, died Feb. 3, 1906.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the Art Association of Montreal will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session for

(a) The passing of an act to remove doubts which have arisen as to its powers to alienate property bequeathed to it under the will of the late Benaiah Gibb.

(b) For the passing of an Act to amend the Act under which the said Art Association of Montreal was incorporated (23 Victoria, chapter 13), so as to extend its powers, enabling it to acquire, hold and alienate real estate.

(c) For the passing of an Act to amend its said Act of incorporation to enable the City Council to exempt it from taxation.

FLEET, FALCONER, OUGHTRED, PHELAN, WILLIAMS & BOVEY, Attorneys for the Art Association of Montreal.

Montreal, 8th March, 1910.

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APIOLEONE cures Epilepsy, Fits, St. Vitus Dance and all nervous diseases. It is not a relief only, but a guaranteed cure. Two weeks trial treatment and full information sent on request. The Mortimer Drug and Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont.

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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.

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11 BLACK ORPINGTON COCKERELS, large, healthy birds, well bred; price, $3 and $5, or lot at a bargain. THOS. JONES, Forest, Ont.

CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, 48 to 72 pages monthly. Bright, practical, fully illustrated. Every department in charge of a specialist. 34th year of publication. 50c a year, 3 years for one dollar, anywhere in Canada, outside Toronto. Address, Toronto, Ont.

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AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions; it is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

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WHITLOCK DRUM CYLINDER Press; size of bed, 48 inches x 22 inches; table distribution, 2 form rollers; 4 vibrators with steel rider; rear nipper delivery, 4 bed tracks, driving pulley, 14 inch diameter, with 2¾ inch face, speed up to 1200 an hour. This is an easy running press, and in good condition. Floor space occupied, 8 ft. x 12 ft. Just the thing for printing wrappers, blank forms, posters, or a small newspaper for country place.

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BEES FOR SALE.

BEES FOR SALE—NINE HIVES OF Italian Bees, together with extra supers, smoker, etc., For Sale; $6 per colony, or would make reduction to anyone wishing the lot. A. C. PORTEOUS, 46 Quinn avenue, Longueuil, P.Q.

WANTED.

WANTED, HORSE BETWEEN 14.2 and 15.1, five years old, city broken; short back, long breedy neck; must be able to trot in less than 3 minutes, and have extreme action both front and hock. Give full particulars regarding breeding and description, to HORACE WALLER, 700 Spadina ave., Toronto. Established over 25 years.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED — PERSONS TO GROW mushrooms for us. Small waste space in yard, garden or farm can be made produce from $15 to $25 per week. Write for illustrated booklet and full particulars. MONTREAL SUPPLY CO., Montreal.

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