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and Canadian Homestead.

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

MR. TAFT AT BUFFALO.

Will Try to Have Closer Trade Relations With Canada.

Buffalo, N.Y., April 30.—President Taft and Secretary Knox were the guests of honor to-night at the banquet held in ratification of the two commercial organizations of Buffalo —the Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Club. It was one of the largest and most elaborate dinners served in the city, the great floor space at Convention Hall being entirely covered with tables. Thomas Penney, former district attorney of Erie County, acted as toastmaster and the speakers, in addition to Mr. Taft, and Mr Knox, included Wm. E. Robertson, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers' Club; Mayor Louis P Fuhrmann, Elliott C. McDougall and John B. Olmstead, one of the New York state public service commissioners.

Mr. Knox devoted himself to an explanation of the recent reforms in the diplomatic and consular service. He declared anew that diplomacy and trade must go hand in hand, and that it was a misconception of the service to construe it otherwise. The Secretary expressed the hope that the administration would have the undivided support of the commercial organization of the country in carrying out this policy.

It was 10.10 o'clock when the President arose. He was to leave the city at eleven o'clock, so his address was necessarily brief. Mr. Taft declared he was always glad to 'stop off' at Buffalo. He congratulated the city on the union of the two commercial bodies, on the beauty of the municipality and the public spirit of the citizens. The President spoke of the New York state barge canal and predicted the great success of the venture, which he hoped would serve as a model to the rest of the country. He declared the United States had much to learn from the waterways systems of Europe. The President devoted the greater part of his speech to purely local topics. He spoke of Niagara Falls as being an embarrassment as between scenery and grandeurs and industrial utility. This brought him to a discussion of the conservation of natural resources and indirectly to a reference to Secretary Ballinger, when he said:

'Let me lift my voice in behalf of those who are responsible for carrying forward this work, and plead that they shall not be traduced and misrepresented in reaching a solution of a problem most difficult.'

The President congratulated the business men of Buffalo in common with the people of the entire country that a tariff war with Canada has been averted. He hoped for a still closer union with the Dominion, and said he was sure both countries would benefit thereby. Within the next year, he declared, Secretary Knox would enter into negotiations with Canada to see what can be done to bring about closer commercial relations.

YEGGMEN LOOT BANK

Branch of Banque National in Portneuf County Robbed.

Quebec, May 2.—Six men looted the safe of the Banque National at Pointe-Aux-Trembles, Portneuf County, yesterday, getting away with $2,500 Mr. Bernier, the manager of the bank, was in Quebec at the time of the robbery.

FATAL ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.

Lad Killed in Sherbrooke on Saturday.

Sherbrooke, May 2.—A fatal elevator accident occurred here on Saturday afternoon in the Metropole Building, whereby a young lad named Joseph Vezina lost his life. Vezina was on the elevator when it startedup and in trying to jump off when it had gone two or three feet, the top of the door struck his head and crushed it between the body of the elevator and the wall. His head displaced the mechanism of the machine, and the operator could not stop it. When the first floor was reached he was released and dropped into the basement. Death was instantaneous. An inquest was held on Saturday and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION

New Scale More Generous Than old.

Ottawa, May 2.—As a result of inquiry made by a Senate Committee the government will probably next session introduce a bill to provide for superannuation of both inside and outside branches of the Civil Service. The superannuation will be on a more generous scale than was provided for under the old act, which was abolished some years ago.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Those for April Over a Million Dollars Ahead of Same Month Last Year.

Ottawa, May 2.—During April, the first month of the new fiscal year, customs receipts totalled $5,054,770, as compared with $3,961,678 last April, an increase of over one million dollars. A still greater increase is expected during the month of May on account of the large number of people coming into the country and making purchases of goods, a certain proportion of which are imported. At the present rate of increase the total government income for the year will be considerably in excess of one hundred million.

MORE INDICTMENTS.

Georgia Also After the Packers.

Savannah, Ga., April 30.—The Grand Jury of the United States Court this afternoon returned indictments against the Cudahy Packing Company, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Swift & Company, as corporations, and against the following individuals: Emmett B. Adams, local agent for Swift & Company; Wm. D. Cooper, agent for the Armour Packing Company, and Fred. M. Hall, Jr., agent for Nelson Morris Company.

ROOSEVELT ROASTED

Archbishop O'Connell on the Ex-President's Visit to Rome.

Lowell, Mass., May 1.—Mr. Roosevelt's action in not meeting Pope Pius X., during the former President's recent visit to Rome, was called insulting and a violation of Mr. Roosevelt's principle of 'a square deal,' by the Most Rev. Wm. H. O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston, at a public meeting of the American Federation of Catholic Societies of the Diocese, in this city to-day. John Callan O'Laughlin, former assistant secretary of state, who conducted the negotiations between Mr. Roosevelt and the Vatican, was severely castigated by the Archbishop who declared that Mr. O'Laughlin had 'played the part of Judas,' and is 'the sort of Catholic that we are ashamed of.'

The Archbishop's general subject was 'Loyalty.' He told of the request of an audience of the Pope and of Cardinal Merry Del Val's acquiescence under stipulation, and Mr. Roosevelt's refusal to accept the stipulation.

'The answer was "Oh, well, I cannot enter into any conditions. The audience is now off." Said the Archbishop, "That is insulting. Mr. Roosevelt, when you were President in the White House, did you stand at the door welcoming into your parlor and your dining room the riff-raff of the street, who hurl stones at your head and insult your family? Would you do that? These are the conditions, Mr. Roosevelt. You were not strictly loyal, even to your own principles, Mr. Roosevelt, you who talk so much about the square deal. Mr. Roosevelt, you could have at least waited till you came to Rome and informed yourself well of the position of this institution (meaning the Methodist College), and, having done so, if you really meant the square deal, which men now begin to doubt you have said, "No, Holy Father, I come to you. I stand for honor and reverence and the right, and I cannot as an honest man in any way participate or have anything to do with this institution.'

'It is the case of Mr. John Callan O'Laughlin. Who is he? He says he is Catholic and he boasts of it, and in the same breath he cables all over the world that the head of his Church is wrong, and Mr. Roosevelt is the greatest thing in creation. That is the sort of a Catholic that we are ashamed of, Mr. John O'Laughlin, who seems to be looking for a job and is willing to sacrifice the things that man holds most sacred for this particular work which he hopes may come his way. He will live to see the day that he will regret these words, for there never was a man yet in the history of the world who played the part of Judas that did not in the end pay for it, and Mr. Callan O'Laughlin, who is insincere, will live on. Mr. Roosevelt is shrewd, and knows that that kind of a Catholic is not a Catholic at all, and we know that the Federation will keep out of public office such men as this. If our neighbors wish to honor Catholics by high positions in their gifts then we insist that they must be real Catholics and not John O'Laughlins.'

A GREAT IDEA.

Plan to Encourage City People to Take Up Farming.

St. Louis, Mo., May 1.—A nation-wide 'back to the farm' movement, to be sponsored by philanthropists of the United States, will be inaugurated in this city on May 5, at a preliminary meeting of interested parties called by Governor Hadley. The Governor has been an ardent advocate of a return of city dwellers to the farm, and for months has been working out the details of a plan which he believes will solve the high cost of living problem and at the same time bring about more scientific farming.

He proposes to organize the National Farm Homes Association, with the philanthropists of the country as stockholders, to furnish farms, equipment and instruction for worthy applicants who are seeking to escape from the cities.

Prominent men are taking an active interest in the plan. Addresses will be made at the preliminary meeting by the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson, W. J. Bryan, Jacob Riis, B. F. Yoakum, Lyman Abbott, Jane Addams, Jos. W. Folk, Governor Hadley, the Immigration Commissioner, Mr. J. H. Curran, and others. A committeeman from each state will be named at the meeting, and a call will be issued for a final meeting at which the association will be formerly organized.

Mr. Hadley's plan is made up of the best features of similar ideas in Europe with minor additions by himself. It is proposed to incorporate the association for $1,000,000, the stock to be divided into one thousand shares of $1,000 each. These shares, it is expected, will pay dividends which either will be taken out by the stockholders or added to the capital.

It is then proposed to locate colonies on model farms in Texas, Missouri, Alabama and other states where land is cheap and fertile. Each farmer will be allotted forty acres; a home will be erected for him, and fences, utensils and live stock furnished.

Thirty-two of these forty acre farms will constitute a colony. Each colony also will include a central farm, presided over by an expert agriculturist, who will oversee the work on the farms, the proper rotation of crops, etc. Tenants will be given ample time to pay for their farms.

Each colony will have a school where scientific farming will be taught, in addition to the usual curriculum.

Entertainments will be provided for the colonists, so that farm life will lose the monotony that is now largely responsible for the rush to the cities, in Mr. Hadley's estimation.

Each group of thirty-two farms will cost, complete, it is figured, $50,000, thus allowing twenty colonies or 660 farms on the original investment the number of farms to increase as the tenants pay off their indebtedness.

Applications for farms will be passed on by a committee appointed for that purpose.

Governor Hadley recently purchased a farm, and is erecting a log cabin, where he and his family will spend the summer.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Missing Farmers Cause Anxiety.

Stettler, Alb., May 1.—To-day the farmers in the district north of Red Willows suffered heavy loss from a prairie fire, which travelled in an easterly direction and consumed large quantities of hay. A fire also swept west of Buffalo Lake, in Lamerton district. Two farmers are missing, and it is feared they lost their lives.

DEATH OF MR. G. B. REEVE

Former Second Vice-President and General Manager of G.T.R.

A despatch from Los Angeles, Cal., yesterday announced the death of George Bell Reeve, former second vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, who died last night at his home in Lamirada. Mr. Reeve had lived for 71 years, for 42 of which he was an invaluable man in



THE LATE MR. G. B. REEVE.

the service of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Mr. Reeve was born in Surrey, England, on October 23, 1840, and came to the Dominion in 1860, entering the service of the G. T. R. a few months after his arrival.

He was for many years traffic manager of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, now the Grand Trunk Western. In 1896, when Mr. Charles M. Hays, became general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, Mr. Reeve was removed to Montreal as general traffic manager of the Grand Trunk system. He retired some four or five years later to his orange orchard in California, but upon the resignation of Mr. Hays to become president of the Southern Pacific Railway, Sir Rivers Wilson, the president of the Grand Trunk Railway, induced him to return to the company as second vice-president and general manager. Mr. Reeve acquiesced in the offer, but only temporarily, feeling at the time that he had reached an age which precluded him from again taking up the active affairs of railway management. He remained here for about a year, when, upon Mr. Hays' return to his old love, Mr. Reeve went back to his California home.

The deceased was at one time freight agent at Sherbrooke, from which position he was sent to Chicago, as traffic manager of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway. He was recognized as one of the best freight traffic managers in Canada, and the United States, and it was through the many reforms initiated by him that the Grand Trunk Railway's freight traffic has about quadrupled during the past fourteen years.

Mr. Reeve is another of the old officials to pass away, and gradually the ranks are being thinned out. Of the old active official heads, there remains only one in harness to-day, Mr. William Wainwright, the second vice-president; the others having either retired or been removed by death.

The story of Mr. Reeve's career from his coming to Canada is one of continual advancement. According to the official record, he served in the capacity of freight clerk at Belleville till 1862, and telegraph operator from 1862 to 1863. From this position he was promoted to train despatcher, in which office he was engaged till 1865, when he became a traveling agent. A year later he was given the agency at Parkhill, where he remained till 1873, in which year he was appointed assistant general freight agent, with headquarters at Montreal. In 1881 he was chosen to fill the position of traffic manager of the line at Chicago, to where it had just been opened up. Then, in 1896, he was appointed general traffic manager of the road with headquarters at Montreal.

It is rather a remarkable fact concerning Mr. Reeve's death that exactly, ten years ago, on the occasion of his leaving the position of general traffic manager to go to his ranch in California, he was tendered a banquet by officers and directors of the company. He was also banqueted by the Board of Trade on leaving, and there were many attestations to his popularity.

From the office of Mr. John W. Loud, general freight traffic manager of the G. T. R. at present, and formerly an intimate friend of Mr. Reeve, the deepest regret at the news of his death was expressed.

'He was generous, of a kindly disposition, and appreciative of marked ability and good work of his subordinates, as instanced by the responsible positions now held in the service by those at one time immediately under his charge. His health had not been good for some time and he passed away peacefully,' said Mr. Loud to a 'Witness' reporter.

Mr. R. S. Logan, assistant to the president of the G. T. R., said: 'He was a faithful and very popular employee, and Mr. Hays, as well as all of us, regret deeply his death, which was not expected. We all thought he had ten years still to live. Mrs. Reeve was a fine, good lady and has many friends who sympathize with her in her bereavement.'

MR. ROOSEVELT.

Will Not Be a Presidential Candidate.

Washington, May 2.—Mr. Roosevelt, according to a local paper, has written letters to President Taft endorsing the present administration. The letters also show that he will not be a presidential candidate in 1912 or for any other office in the meantime. It is said he wants William Loeb, jr., to be Governor of New York.

CORNWALL LICENSES.

Cornwall, May 2.—The Stormont License Commissioners, at an adjourned meeting, renewed the license of the Ottawa Hotel, in Cornwall town, and the Maple Leaf Hotel, John Tobin, proprietor, in an east end suburb of Gladstone. They also gave a license to J. E. Piamondon, of the St. Lawrence Hall, East Cornwall, which has been cut off for four years. Considering the destruction of the Rossmore House, this leaves the town of Cornwall with five yearly licenses as against six last year, the New Commercial being given only a three months' extension. This house is, since the Rossmore has been burned, one of the best and largest houses in town, and it is in the very centre of the town. As it stands now two hotels were given three months' extension, and two new ones were put on, while the Rossmore was wiped out by fire.

GAYNOR VS. HEARST

Terrible Indictment of the Journalist by the Mayor of New York.

New York, April 28.—The annual joint dinner of the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association was thrown into riotous and prolonged disorder tonight when Thos. T. Williams, business manager for Wm. R. Hearst, was refused permission to speak as he rose to reply to the biting criticisms Mayor Gaynor had just made of Mr. Hearst's part in journalism. For twenty-five minutes the uproar continued, while men stood on their chairs and women craned their necks from the balconies of the banquet hall.

'Mr. Hearst is not here I am his friend, and have a right to be heard,' shouted Mr. Williams, climbing on to the speaker's table and shaking his fist in the face of the mayor.

'Put him out,' 'Shut up,' 'Free speech,' came from all parts of the hall.

Toastmaster Nat C. Wright, of the Cleveland 'Leader,' hammered in vain for order, while Mr. Williams stood impassive, but obstinate, and waited with folded arms to be heard.

'This is a disgrace to the press of the United States; it must end,' shouted Adolph S. Ochs, proprietor of the New York 'Times,' as he stood on his chair behind the toastmaster and begged for a word. 'Mr. Williams, I promise you, has less than forty words to speak. Let me say them for him.'

'No, no,' yelled the diners.

'Mr. Williams says——' began Mr. Ochs.

'No, no,' broke in the diners.

Mr. Ochs sat down, while the orchestra thundered 'Dixie,' but Mr. Williams still kept his feet, and a semblance of calm was not restored until the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Brooklyn, with a witty and felicitous speech, brought laughter that drove out anger.

Mayor Gaynor was the first speaker. His address was a scathing arraignment of Wm. R. Hearst, in which he charged that, through 'his principal paper' here, Mr. Hearst had been guilty of two felonies, forgery and falsification of a public document. The mayor began his address by speaking generally of the power of the press for good. 'Your power for evil is not so great as you think,' he said.

He continued: 'The press as a whole is just to public officials. When the election is over, its wholesome wish is to see that the one elected gives good service, and to help him do so. In that just frame of mind you often forbear much. This is true of all honest and unselfish publishers and editors. But if the publisher or editor be himself a perennial office-seeker, he may desire to assassinate everyone whom he thinks in his way, and then, alas, what a disgrace he brings upon journalism. It is painful to mention such exceptions and to speak of their acts, but we should not shrink from doing it in a kindly spirit and for the sake of good. You expect me to be plain, and not abate a jot or tittle. The newspaper proprietor or editor who is simply bent on cutting throats is an awful spectacle. In no nook or corner of his head or heart is there slightest sense of truth or justice. We may pity him, but cannot in the interests of public morality and decency remain silent about him.

'Let me illustrate by mentioning one thing out of many. As late as the 15th of this month W. R. Hearst printed in his principal newspaper here a fac-simile of a draft on the treassury of this city for $48,000, with headlines and an article attributing this draft and the expenditure to the present mayor. The headlines and article assert that I fixed the award and amount, and paid it, and the draft of the treasury is printed to prove it. But when you look at the draft as given in the article (but how few people scrutinized it that closely) you perceive that the date of it is left blank. I have brought it here as printed in this newspaper to show you, and here it is. When you look at the original draft, which I have also brought here for you to see, you see the date of it at the top in large letters and figures is December 31, 1908, which is before the present city government came in. When you examine the original further you see that it also bears plainly the date when the audited voucher, which established the claim as a legal liability of the city, was recorded in the comptroller's office, namely, December 29, 1909. This date is also omitted in the newspaper copy, as you perceive. In plain words, two state prison felonies, namely, forgery and falsification of a public document, were committed in the eagerness of this publisher and editor to wrong the mayor of the city of New York.

'In a day or two afterwards, when he had heard rumors that members of the Grand Jury were taking notice of the matter, he published as an excuse that the dates were so faint in the original draft that the photograph did not reproduce them. Now, just look at this original draft again. The date at the top, as you see, is in larger and more pronounced letters and figures than any other part of the draft. I had the draft photographed as a test that the dates would take like all the rest, and here is the photograph. You see that shows the dates as plainly, to say the least, as any other part of the draft.

'But if it were true that Mr. Hearst's photographic apparatus would not reproduce the date, why should he print the draft without the dates, why did not he put them in some way? The truth, I am assured, is that the dates were actually cut out of the plate. An inspection of the draft, as falsely printed, shows that to be the case, as you see in respect of the date of December 29.

'I need not say to you that the indebtedness for which this draft was drawn, was incurred during several years before the present members of the city government were elected and that it was audited and made a fixed and legal obligation of the city before we took office, instead of any of us fixing the award, as this article says.

'I mention the matter to you because right here is where it should be mentioned. And, let me add, that it concerns you, the publishers and editors of the decent newspapers, far more than it concerns me. If you stand such things in your great profession, the rest of us can stand it, or will try to stand it, until the hour arrives when we shall make up our minds to utterly destroy it and take effective measures to that end. It is high time that these forgers and libellers were in state's prison, and the time is not far distant when some of them will be there.

'And just think of a man who is capable of doing things like this, being possessed of the notion that he is fit to hold any office from mayor to President of the United States. Morally speaking, his mind must be a howling wilderness. Never will the voters, anywhere put such a man in office.'

The rest of Mayor Gaynor's speech was mainly a protest against what he termed the coloring of news. News items, he thought, should give but facts; coloring and editorial comments should appear in the editorial columns.

HEARST REPLIES TO THE INDICTMENT.

New York, April 29.—Mayor Gaynor and William Randolph Hearst both issued statements to-night on the issue of veracity raised last night at the joint banquet of the Associated Press and the Newspaper Publishers' Association, when the mayor said that Mr. Hearst was a forger and a falsifier. Supplementary statements were issued by Comptroller Prendergast and former Comptroller Metz. Mr. Hearst's statement follows:

'It is obvious to anyone, however, that the mayor's defence is false upon its face. His attack upon the 'American' is entirely disingenuous and wholly untruthful. His only claim is that the 'American' failed to print clearly the date on a photographic facsimile of one of the documents in the case against him, although the 'American' carried the same date of the same document clearly printed in type in the text of the article.

'What a petty quibble for an important man, or rather what a quibble for a petty man who holds an important position?

'Anybody who knows the high characters of the gentlemen who edit the 'American' knows that no matter how much they might despise Mayor Gaynor, they would never seek to take an unfair advantage of him.

'Finally, anybody who can read and think can see clearly that the date in question is not the important date, anyhow, but that the important date is the date of January 4, a date in Mayor Gaynor's administration, upon which the payment to Cohalan of $98,000 was finally signed and actually authorized. The January 4 signature was affixed by the assistant chamberlain in the offices of Chamberlain Hyde, Mr. Gaynor's law partner.

'This latter gentleman, who is popularly known as 'Gaynor's Thick Hyde,' is not only Gaynor's law partner, but the person who figured conspicuously in Gaynor's golf ball decision in favor of race track gambling.

'The two constitute the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde of law and politics.

'Why do not Mr. Gaynor and 'His thick Hyde' discuss the date of January 4? about which there is no question of bad printing, about which there is merely a question of bad administration.

'Why do Gaynor and Mr. Hyde so earnestly seek to avoid the real question at issue and to devote themselves to the technicalities of newspaper printing?'

'Mr. Gaynor says the "American" does not print clearly.

'I say that Mr. Gaynor does not answer clearly.

'And the really important thing is for Mr. Gaynor, Mayor of New York, guardian of the people's property, to answer clearly and quickly.

'Say your law partner paid the warrant, if you please, Mr. Gaynor, but at least explain why a warrant which the former administration held up as exorbitant was paid by your administration without question and without investigation.

'Was not Cohalan the intermediary between you and Charley Murphy and was he not largely instrumental in getting you the Tammany Hall nomination?

'Was not Cohalan concerned in the attempt to steal for you the nomination of the Independence League, which piece of political porch-climbing Justice Gerard, an honest judge, effectually stopped?

'Did not Comptroller Prendergast, after you had been seated as mayor, call your attention to the warrant for Cohalan's $48,000, which was in your office?

'Did not Comptroller Prendergast explain to you what it was and tell you that if you sent the warrant back to him he would make a complete report on it, and go to the bottom of the matter?

Did you not think Comptroller Prendergast and say it was true that 'these lawyers in such cases were getting too much from the city?"

'Did you not then fail to send the warrant back to the comptroller and fail to ask for the report, but did you not on the contrary allow this padded fee to go through unquestioned on January 4, 1910?

'Stop talking about the date that the "American" did not print and say a few words about the date that it did print.

New York, May 1.—Mr. William R. Hearst began a libel suit on Saturday against the New York 'Times' because this newspaper reported the speech of Mayor Gaynor at the Associated Press dinner on Thursday night, in which the Mayor declared that 'two State Prison felonies, namely, forgery and falsification of a public document, were committed in the eagerness of this publisher and editor (Hearst) to wrong the Mayor of the city of New York.' Mr. Hearst alleges that by reason of the publication he has suffered $100,000 damages, and asks to be recompensed in that sum. It may be noted that Mr. Hearst's New York 'American' printed Mayor Gaynor's speech in full, containing all the allegations against Mr. Hearst that appeared in the speech as published in the 'Times.' The 'American' had not been sued for libel, so far as could be learned on Saturday night.

New York, May 2. — When asked whether he would reply to Mr. W. R. Hearst's atack upon him in the matter of the Cohalan cheque, Mayor Gaynor said:—

'No, indeed; let him stew in his own juice.'

A WIFE MURDER.

Shocking End to an Unhappy Life.

Smith's Falls, Ont., April 30.—A shocking murder was committed here this morning, when Mrs. Rufus Weedmark was choked to death by her husband, who is under arrest. The couple had lived very unhappily together. Weedmark had often threatened to take his wife's life. Weedmark is a laborer, 52 years old. He had fallen into dissolute habits and instead of supporting the family had to be supported a good deal of the time by them. The couple had five daughters, two of whom were at home last night. The father was quarrelling with the mother most of the night, they say, and this morning they heard the mother screaming. When they came down stairs Weedmark had his wife on the floor choking her. The daughters at once gave the alarm, but when the neighbors came the woman was dead.

LORD ALEXIS.

Death of the Former President of Hayti.

Kingston, Jamacia, May 1. — Nord Alexis, ex-president of Hayti, died here to-day at 8 o'clock in the morning, following a brief illness. His health, however, had been broken by the experiences of the last year and a half, after he was deposed from the presidency and sent into exile. He had been a refugee here since the revolution of 1908. He was possessed of considerable property in Kingston.

A picturesque ruler was relieved from office when Nord Alexis was compelled to abdicate and flee from Hayti on December 2, 1908. Port-au-Prince was then in the hands of the



NORD ALEXIS.

revolutionists, and General Antoine Simon, who afterwards became president, was marching up the peninsula with an army of 5,000 men.

Nord Alexis was variously estimated at from 90 to 100 years old. He became president of Hayti in 1902. His term was to have expired on May 15, 1909, but his administration was not conspicuously successful. Prominent politicians grumbled because he did not give them what they considered their fair share of the spoils, and he punished some notorious looters of the national treasury.

Early in 1908 the movement against Alexis had gained great strength, and in March a reign of terror was suddenly inaugurated in Port-au-Prince. The government sent out troops, who seized many of the revolutionists and put more than a score to death. The warships of four nations went to Port-au-Prince and put the seal of security on the lives and property of foreigners. President Nord Alexis, however, achieved the double purpose of killing as many of his foes as he could and striking terror into the hearts of those beyond his reach. For only a few months, however, did Alexis maintain his rule. In November he ordered Gen. Antoine Simon to come to Port-au-Prince and confer with him on the political situation. General Simon refused to comply, and immediately took up arms against the President. His march to the capital was a triumphant one, and even the people of the capitol turned against their President. They surrounded the palace on the morning of December 2, and took possession of the city, and Alexis yielded to the pleas of those about him and took refuge on board a French warship, and sailed away from his native land, never to return.

NEWCOMERS IN THE WEST.

Nearly 40,000 Last Month, Ninety Percent Anglo-Saxon and 'Desirable.'

Winnipeg, May 1.—Over ten thousand newcomers arrived in the West last week, and of this number about four thousand came from Europe and six thousand from the United States.

The people from Europe reached the city on no less than ten special trains, while all the regular trains were also crowded with men.

About ninety percent of the newcomers are Anglo-Saxon and there is hardly a settler coming into the West this year that cannot be classed as desirable.

The totals number of newcomer from Europe for the month of April should run between fifteen and twenty thousand, while the American invasion will supply another twenty thousand.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Revenue Shows an Increase of $99,872 Over the Previous Year.

Ottawa, May 2.—The revenue from Chinese immigration during the last year was $813,003, an increase of $99,872 on the previous year, and the largest in the history of Canada. Eight hundred and seven thousand dollars was collected from 1,614 Chinese immigrants, who paid the tax of $500, and the balance was made up principally from Chinese registering on leaving Canada for one year, as permitted under the act.

Fifty percent of the capitalization tax collected is payable to the province wherein it is collected. Cheques, therefore, to the following amount have been sent as follows: British Columbia, $356,000; Quebec, $22,500; Ontario, $1,500; Nova Scotia, $250; New Brunswick, $1,750; Alberta, $250.

In addition to the 1,614 Chinese immigrants who paid the tax, 688 arrived who were declared to be exempt from payment. They were principally merchants or the wives and children of merchants already residing in Canada. The total Chinese immigration last year, therefore, was 2,302, an increase over the previous year of 296.

JAPANESE SPY AT HONGKONG.

Hongkong, May 2.—A Japanese spy who was caught sketching Ly-E-Mun Fort at the entrance to the harbor, was sentenced to-day to imprisonment.

MAY DAY.

One of the Quietest on Record.

GOOD SENSE OF THE WORKINGMAN DEMONSTRATED.

Paris, May 1.—May Day in Paris passed off quietly. The Government had taken the strongest precautions and troops patrolled the Bois de Boulogne and boulevards, but their services were not required. The General Federation of Labor, in the face of Premier Briand's energetic attitude, did not attempt to carry out its threatened demonstration. Throughout the provinces also quiet prevailed.

Brussels, May 1.—The customary May Day parades in the various cities of Belgium passed off quietly. There was added significance to these because of the approach of the general elections, at which the Socialists claim they have exceptional prospects of success.

Madrid, May 1.—The Laborites, in view of the pending general elections, made a feature of the May Day demonstrations, which, however, were orderly. In addition to a big parade, setting off many of the phases of political conditions, placards were posted about the city enunciating some of the demands of the party. These include an eight-hour day, the liberation of political prisoners, the re-opening of lay schools and the exemption of meat and codfish from customs duties.

Rome, May 1.—May Day disorders were feared here to-day, where 60,000 masons are on strike at Milan, where the strikers number 25,000, and at Bologna, where 10,000 men are on strike. While the meetings were being held, at some of which fiery speeches ere made, torrential rains came down, dispersing the crowds and driving them to shelter. The Government had taken extraordinary measures to maintain order. All traffic was stopped and the streets were strongly patrolled.

Lisbon, May 1.—In commemoration of May Day the workmen made a pilgrimage to the graves of old leaders in the labor movement. There were no disturbances.

Berne, Switzerland, May 1.—Processessions were held in many cities in Switzerland to-day, but without disorder, except at Geneva, where a group of anarchists came into collision with the police. Several persons on both sides were injured.

London, May 1.—May Day was celebrated here by a demonstration of 20,000 workingmen in Hyde Park a hundred trade unions and Socialist societies were represented. The proceedings were orderly.

Berlin, May 1.—May Day passed off here very quietly.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Djaird Bey, the Turkish Minister of Finance, has resigned, and the resignation of Talaat Bey, Minister of the Interior, is expected. Both are opposed to the annual grant of £2,160 (Turkish) to the husbands of Imperial Princesses, on the ground that their positions are sinecures.

According to a Dublin despatch the plans for a pilgrimage of Irish in America to the Old Country during the coming summer have ended in a fizzle.

Prince Helie de Sagan has succeeded in inducing the German courts to declare the bankruptcy proceedings against him null and void, and his estates in Silesia with their estimated annual income of $175,000 now return to the Prince's unmolestable personal administration. Since his marriage to Countess Anna Gould Castellane the creditors declare that the Prince has not made a single move in the direction of his pocket.

Frank Maier, a member of the firm of Morrison & Maier, New York, was arrested by federal officers on Saturday in connection with the Government bucketshop crusade. The arrest is said to be the most important one to date, as the firm is alleged to have had wire connections with all bucket shops in the East.

The conference in Washington of state and provincial boards of health, which ended on Saturday, elected Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, of Ontario, president.

The sixth annual convention of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis began a two-days' meeting in Washington, yesterday, with hundreds of delegates from all parts of the country in attendance.

Authorities at Kenora, Ont., are guarding the big dam, which settlers in the Lake of the Woods district have threatened to blow out. About two hundred settlers on the lake shores and along Rainy River, the lakes' outlet, have deserted their clearings. Two have been drowned—one a settler at the mouth of the Rainy River, and the other a pilot of a wood boat. The settler was gradually faced with death by rising waters, and drowned in the branches of a submerged tree. Three other men are reported missing. The settlers, aroused by these fatalities and continued damages, have alleged that the dam prevented the river taking its natural course, and that its removal is the only remedy of the conditions. The authorities have armed themselves.

Commander Robert E. Peary has arrived in London to receive the gold medal from the Royal Geographical Society and deliver his lecture on his trip to the North Pole. He will receive the medal on Wednesday. The explorer expects to be in Europe several weeks, and will fill a number of lecture engagements. With the commander are Mrs. Peary and Captain Robert Bartlett, of the Arctic steamer 'Roosevelt.'

PICKED UP AT SEA.

Fishermen in Sixteen-foot Boat Rescued by Government Vessel.

Roy Langmar and Ernest Sartey, man and boy, were picked up Sunday afternoon by the government steamer 'Stanley' at a point six miles from Partridge Island, in an exhausted condition. They were afloat in a sixteen-foot boat and had been buffeted by the gale for twenty-four hours.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a message reached Mr. Flood, of the Marine Department at St. John, stating that two Nova Scotia fishermen had been carried out to sea and were in great danger if they were not already lost. Mr. Flood immediately ordered the C. G. C. 'Stanley' to go to their rescue and they were picked up in an exhausted condition.

TWELVE DEATHS IN A CORNWALL FIRE.

Nine Bodies Recovered. But Identity Could Only be Guessed at From Position in Which They Were Found.

BOARDER'S EARLY MORNING SEARCH FOR THE COMET SAVED THE INMATES FROM COMPLETE HOLOCAUST.

BURNED TO DEATH

C. C. Gray, manager of the Ives Modern Bedding Co., formerly of Montreal.

Mrs. C. C. Gray, wife of the former, and their two small children, Vivian and Willie Gray.

Ben Fielding, accountant of the Sterling Bank, an Englishman.

Chas. Gagne, Levis, Que., teller of the Bank Montreal branch.

Mrs. Taylor Archibald, a permanent guest at the Rossmore.

Willie Hume, waiter, Montreal.

Ernest Buller, bellboy, at the Rossmore, also of Montreal.

Mary and Jennie White, waitresses, who had been at the hotel for 12 years.

Mrs. Goeller, a German woman, from Philadelphia, employed at the hotel.

Another unknown.

Cornwall, Ont., April 29.—The most disastrous fire in the history of the town broke out here at about 3 o'clock this morning in the Rossmore hotel. As the result of it, 12 lives have



MR. C. C. GRAY.

been lost, while property, the value of which is estimated at over a quarter of a million dollars, was completely destroyed.

There were in all 60 guests in the hotel, and the miracle of the terrible fire is that as many as did, escaped unscratched. There were many very narrow escapes, and unnoticed feats of bravery.

W. Fitzgibbon, a former president of the Cornwall Lacrosse Club, figured in saving three lives by means of his presence of mind.

The fire started somewhere about 3 a.m., and spread very quickly. Just how it started cannot be ascertained as yet, and may never be. The night clerk at the Rossmore claims that when he made his hourly rounds he discovered the fire, and the smoke drove him from the kitchen. It had spread far and fast, and he



MR. ERNEST BULLER.

ran through the corridors rousing the sleeping inmates. One of these, A. F. Birchard, of the Cornwall High School staff, ran out and rang the fire alarm.

The local brigade turned out promptly and made a desperate fight, but the flames had got too great a grip on the big buildings, which was of four storeys and basement. It was soon a roaring furnace. The firemen made a great effort to save the adjoining buildings and were still fighting at noon, although the fire was then under control.

From the Rossmore hotel the flames were communicated to the Colquhoun block, one of the finest business buildings in the town, and from there to many other buildings in line with it. A wind contributed to its onslaught, and the firemen had the hardest struggle in the experience of the brigade to get it checked.

Three score people slept in the Rossmore House last night. Of these, 20 were regular boarders, 20 were transient guests, mostly commercial men, 16 were employees, besides Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ross and Mr. and Mrs. John Ross. Hairbreadth escapes were very numerous, and fully 15 people, clad as a rule in their night robes, reached terra firma by means of the ropes with which every room was equipped. Most of these have badly lacerated hands, and quite a number had to be treated at the local hospitals.

Hero of the Fire.

Mr. W. Fitzgibbon, late president of the Cornwall Lacrosse Club, and a member of Cornwall's fire brigade for several years, was a boarder in the Rossmore, and saved three girls employed in the house. He secured a small ladder, broke a skylight, took the girls out on the roof and thence to the roof of R. Larmour's store next door. He roused Fielding, and was probably the last person to see that gentleman alive, unless he was the man who appeared at a rear window just as that part of the roof fell in at that point and buried him.

Judge's Lucky Escape.

Judge O'Reilly, Mrs. O'Reilly, and their son Harry O'Reilly, escaped in the same way. The latter was ill with pneumonia, and had to be carried by his parents. Judge O'Reilly saw Mr. Gray, whose rooms were near his, and held the door open as long as possible for him, but was finally forced to flee by the smoke. The last seen of Mr. Gray was turning into the room where his wife and family were. Mrs. Gray was in delicate health, and his desperate effort to save them probably resulted in his death with them.

F. Musgrave, representative for P. Macintosh, slipped down a rope from his room and had his hands badly lacerated. He said that he always considered the Rossmore the safest hotel in Canada, and could not see how their fire protection could be improved. Nearly all the inmates of the hotel lost all their clothing and other property.

M.P.'s Escape From Flames.

Ottawa, April 29. — Major Beattie, M.P. for London, was among the guests of the Rossmore Hotel, Cornwall, who had a narrow escape from death this morning. He escaped from the second floor down a rope, and on arrival in Ottawa this morning exhibited a pair of badly lacerated hands.

Cornwall, April 30.—The oppression of disaster like a pall still overhangs this town. The holocaust which befell early yesterday morning bears down on the people. They speak of it, and little else is discussed, in hushed whispers. The awfulness of the event is still an impression vivid in their minds.

Now there remains the sordid work of overhauling piles of debris in the search for charred and blackened remains. At an early hour this morning this was commenced. The ruins were still hot, and as the men dug and groped smoke and nauseating fumes rose from the piles of fallen masonry.

It is unenviable work this search for bodies. The bricks are still hot and falls are frequent. But the band of workers dig away, despite the urns and blisters. Above them hang the blackened tottering walls. That any sudden jar may bring tons of brick upon their unshielded heads the men well know, but the pick strikes near their base.

The general feeling about town, and this includes the opinions of the authorities, is that little can possibly result from the investigation. The whole affair has been discussed and sifted until the real facts have been discovered and it would appear that blame can be attached to no one.

The hotel was equipped against such an occurrence with more care than the ordinary hotel, and the proprietor had gone further than the regulations require in his efforts to safeguard his guests.

One of the innovations was a night watchman and an electric clock. The watchman was James Sinclair. It was his duty to pass the door of every room, visit every part of the hotel, every hour during the night, and the clock registered his rounds. He had been in the employ of the hotel a week and had done his duty faithfully every night. That he did so on the fatal Friday morning is proven.

Every room but those on the south side was equipped with a rope, and these ropes were the means of saving many lives. Just below the windows of the south rooms was the roof of the next block of stores. To this it is but a step and no rope is required. Over these roofs Judge O'Reilly escaped after warning Mr. C. C. Gay.

There is also a standpipe running to the roof with seventy-five feet of hose attached on every floor.

At five minutes after three in the morning the smoke was noticed first. Between fifteen and twenty minutes later the alarm was sent in to the fire department. The volunteer brigade had two lines of hose playing on the flames ten minutes later. During the precious moments that elapsed from the time the fire was noticed until the alarm was sent in, the guests and help were being awakened.

Where and how the disastrous fire began is a mystery. That it began somewhere in the front of the building is an established fact. But it spread so quickly that it is impossible exactly to locate the origin.

The Effect of the Comet.

The furnace which is in the basement, farther to the rear, was burning but few connect it with the disaster. One of the score of peculiar incidents which help to make up the terrible story is the bearing that Halley's comet had on the holocaust. The comet is said to portend disaster.

On this occasion it saved many lives. Mr. A. F. Birchard, a member of the High School staff, and a boarder in the hotel, was up when the first smoke was wafted through the corridors. He was at a window facing south looking for the comet in the advent of which he has been greatly interested. The night previous saw him and others of the boarders watching. On the fatal morning he kept his vigil alone. His story is most interesting.

He was watching the eastern sky when, prompt to the minute, at three o'clock the watchman made his rounds. 'A few minutes later I heard him at the kitchen stove, laying the fire,' said Mr. Birchard to the 'Witness' reporter. 'This he did every morning after his three o'clock round. An hour after he would light it.'

Discovery of the Fire.

'Then as I leaned out the window I heard a slight crackling sound. I did not pay any attention to it until it became louder, amounting to slight explosions. I pulled my head in and smelled smoke. Thinking that the fires had been lit earlier I looked out again. The crackling sound of burning continued and a stronger whiff of the smoke swept by. I ran down the passage and found the stairway vomiting thick heavy fumes. I rushed up and down the corridor yelling and knocking. Then I thought of Mr. and Mrs. Ross, the owner and his wife, who were on the second floor, and feeling that they might not be alarmed, I rushed through the smoke and wakened them. Down the stairway through the smoke we could see the flames now. Mrs. Ross rushed to the hose and tried to turn it on. But her feeble old hands were unable to turn the water on. I got the hose down and tried to play the stream down the stairs, but the flames drove us back. Meanwhile Sinclair, the night watchman, had discovered the fire and had come up the back stairs. He ran about waking the guests. Then we found we could do nothing more and we went down the back stairs. I tried to open the back door, but only managed to break the panels. Then I found a window, and opening it got the old couple through. I went back, thinking of the help that slept over the kitchen. But the smoke was fearful. I groped around and for a moment lost my way. The smoke became denser and I was compelled to get out. Then I ran to the corner, about twenty yards away, and turned on the alarm.'

Meanwhile Sinclair stayed in the hotel. He rushed through the corridors arousing all he could, diving through the choking smoke. The neighborhood by this time was awake and a rescue party forced their way through the back in an endeavor to aid Mrs. Taylor Archibald, who they knew could never get out alone. They were unable to reach her room however, but dragged out the frenzied Sinclair, who still defied the flames in his endeavors to awaken the guests.

Smothered in Her Bed.

The case of Mrs. Taylor was peculiarly pathetic. She was past three score and ten, and had been boarding in the hotel for seven years. During all that time her infirmity kept her indoors. She was undoubtedly smothered in her bed.

This was probably the fate of the majority who perished. Judge O'Reilly awoke and going into the corridor met Mr. C. C. Gray, secretary of the Ives Modern Bedstead Company. He told the man to follow him over the roofs to safety. Mr. Gray returned to his room to warn his wife and the two children, Willie and Vivian, a boy and a girl four or five years of age. He never came out. When the bodies which are believed to be theirs were found, the remains of the woman and the children rested on the twisted bedsprings. Mr. Gray, it is believed, was overcome before he could alarm his family.

Rescuing the Girls.

Mr. William Fitzgibbon was awakened by the smoke. He crossed the corridor and wakened Mr. Fielding, the accountant of the Stirling Bank. He unlocked his door and told Mr. Fitzgibbon he would be out. He has not been seen since. Mr. Fitzgibbon let himself down to the roof of what is known as the Annex, a building connected with the hotel proper, but facing on Second street. He hammered on the tin fan-light in the roof and obtained a ladder from those below. Up on the roof of the hotel were three girls, employed in the hotel. They had climbed through a sky-light. He put the ladder up for them and they descended to safety by it.

By this time the hotel was gone. The volunteer fire brigade did noble work in their efforts to save the building. The flames, however, had struck the air-shaft which provides light and air for the dining-room, and it acted as a draught. Sparks were carried by the wind two blocks to the west. The glare against the sky had awakened the town and there was no lack of helpers. Bucket brigades were speedily organized, and the garden hose of the vicinity was requisitioned. It was only by the strenuous efforts of the citizens that the dwellings to the west were saved. The firemen occupied themselves with the business district and saved many thousands of dollars' worth of property.

Flames Cross the Street.

But despite all efforts the Colquhoun block, on the west side of the street, opposite the hotel, was fired by flying sparks and the roof was soon blazing merrily. The firemen confined the flames to the top flat and the damage was not heavy.

But the insidious blaze crept around to the annex and it soon went. In this building is the local Bell Telephone Exchange. The damage in all is estimated at between $200,000 and $250,000.

That the number who perished was twelve is a certainty. On Thursday night there were 49 people in the house. Of these, 18 were boarders and 17 were transients. The others were employees. The last to be discovered missing was Mrs. John Goeller. Mrs. Goeller was employed in the hotel as a utility woman, doing anything that might turn up. She was from Philadelphia, where a family of six children survive her. In this connection there is another of the peculiar instances which surround the affair. The woman's husband was one of the three who perished in the Windsor Hotel fire some thirteen months ago. She took an action against the proprietor of the Windsor for $10,000, and was living in Cornwall in order that she might go on with the suit.

May and Jennie White, sisters, occupied the same floor in the attic. They were of Cornwall, and had been twelve years in the employ of the hotel. Mr. Ross states that the girls were the best in his employ.

Brave Telephone Operators.

Much has been said of the heroism and courage connected with the fire None is more entitled to great praise than Miss Grace Bender and Miss Alicia Simpson, two brave telephone operators. Miss Bender is the night operator. She was busy at the Central Exchange in the annex of the hotel when the fire broke out. She was soon aware of the danger and immediately telephoned to Mr. James A. Cokers, the local manager. He advised her to stay at the board as long as possible without danger to herself. Miss Simpson was then called. Shortly after both Mr. Cokers and Miss Simpson were at the office, and while the manager removed all that he possibly could, the girls coolly answered the many calls, giving the news, summoning aid and soothing the nervous. Just outside a huge building was blazing. The crash of falling floors could be heard. The heat of the flames became oppressive. But the girls never flinched. They stuck at their posts with the courage that made Jack Binns famous.

No lives depended on them answering the calls. It was merely duty. They never made a move until the manager ordered them out.

Not an Article Saved.

Mr. George Ross, the founder of the hotel, and his wife, have both suffered a severe shock. Mr. Ross built the hotel in 1888. Since then he has worked hard to make it the best, and it has always enjoyed an enviable reputation. Mrs. Ross had a hobby. It is mahogany furniture, and the hotel was fitted with many rare and beautiful pieces. An old clock was especially admired. Not an article was saved, and it has been a severe blow to her.

Chief Hunter, of the fire department, is proud of his volunteer brigade. Not a word of criticism has been uttered. It is conceded that the hotel was practically gone before the alarm was given, and the men did well in keeping the flames within such small compass. The pressure was excellent during the whole morning. The 'Witness' reporter sounded public sentiment on the necessity of a salaried brigade, and found that the general opinion was that the volunteer brigade does as well as could be expected.

The bodies will never be positively identified. Yesterday six were discovered. From the position and size, four have been shown to be the remains of the Gray family. The other two are blackened and only the trunks remain. The limbs and head were destroyed by the flames. Coroner Hamilton has stated that the bodies will remain in the morgue for identification. 'But, as they are unrecognizable,' he added, 'the friends will have to be responsible.' They will have to pick out the body they seek, as best they may.

Cornwall, May 2.—The work of searching for the six bodies which are believed to be buried beneath tons of masonry, which was on Thursday last the Rossmore Hotel, is being continued to-day. The remains of six of the twelve who are believed to have perished in the terrible blaze which destroyed the town's finest hostlery were found on Friday. With tons of brick and stone pyramided above them are the corpses that are left.

Mayor Molony returned from Toronto on Saturday evening and ordered a gang of men to start the search on Sunday morning. The reward was the discovery of two more bodies, which brings the total number to eight. Under the room which had been occupied by Mrs. Taylor Archibald was found a bed, a few trinkets, twisted by the heat, and a few bones. The trinkets had been the property of the old lady. Everything was gathered together and taken to the morgue as all that will ever be found.

Some distance away were found a bunch of keys, indentified as Mr. Ben Fielding's. Close by were several large bones. Carefully, lest they should crumble to dust in their hands, they too were removed.

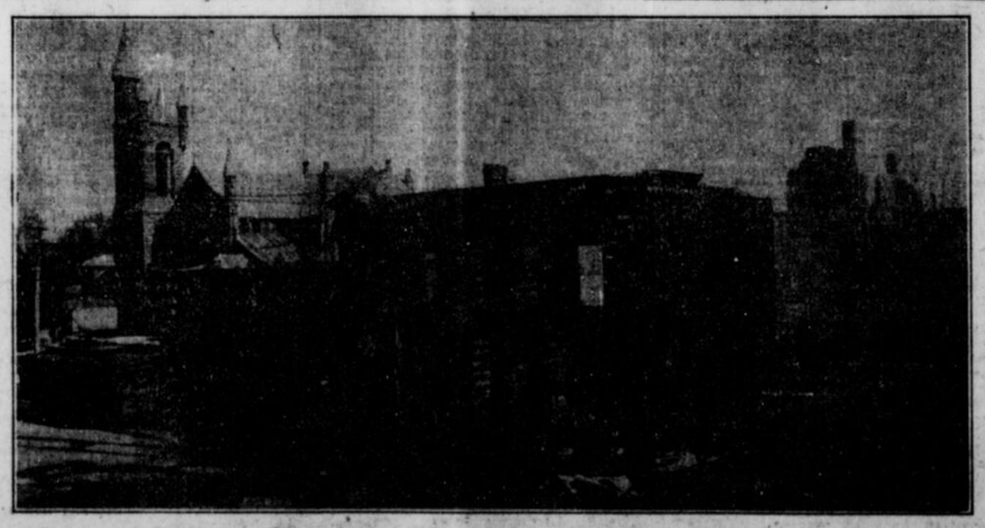
At the post-mortem, held on Saturday afternoon a final effort was made to identify the victims. The eight bodies, or portions of bodies found are supposed to be Mrs. John Groeler, employed in the hotel; Mrs. C. C. Gray and her little daughter Vivian; Mrs. Mary and Jane White, hotel employees, Charles Gagne, of the Bank of Montreal; Mrs. W. T. Archibald, Benjamin Fielding, of the Sterling Bank.

It was hoped that the bodies would be recovered on Saturday. Early in the morning men started work under the shadow of cracked walls that swayed in the wind. A hasty meeting of the town council was called. In the absence of Mayor Molony the reeve took the chair and it was decided that the search must be suspended until the dangerous walls were removed. The general opinion was that it was little use to jeopardize more lives when so many had perished. Accordingly the men were told to leave the ruins, and when they hesitated they were ordered away.

The work of razing the walls was commenced at noon. The front of the hotel, facing on Pitt street, the principal thoroughfare of the town, came down first. A light rope with a weight attached was thrown over the top. It was secured and a gang of men hauled lustily at the strong cable. The chimney at the top swayed. With a 'heave-ho,' the men put more strength into the pull, swaying with the building. A wide crack appeared in the wall. A few bricks fell from the top. There was a rending sound. The upper half toppled, dropped in one piece and struck the heaped up bricks with a crash. A cloud of dust arose and settled.



The Rossmore Hotel, as it appeared the morning after the fire, from Pitt street. On Saturday the walls, which were considered dangerous, were pulled down.



'The Annex.' On the ground floor of this building, which is around the corner from the Rossmore, on Second street, was the Bell Telephone Exchange. In the background, partly obscured by the smoke from the smouldering debris, are the ruins of the rear of the Rossmore Hotel.

Meanwhile the crowd that had all day congregated around the burned buildings increased to several hundreds. Then more came and two constables were kept busily engaged keeping a passage clear on the sidewalk on Pitt street, across the road from the ruins.

It was very different from the usual Saturday afternoon crowd, from which any trivial incident will bring a laugh. As the men hauled away at one portion the rope broke. The result was ridiculous in the extreme, but few felt it so. The fact that the snapping of the cable delayed the finding of bodies that had been interred in an unbefitting manner was what the incident meant to them. The ribalry of the street and the merriment of the crowd were put aside. The tragedy was there. Sorrow was on every side. The big electric sign bearing the name of the hotel had hung forlornly since the morning of the fire. It had held by one support and swayed mournfully in the breeze, the top bowed from the wall. As the front quivered and shook under the efforts of the workmen, the support loosened and the big blue piece of metal-work fell. With it seemed to go all that had been the Rossmore. It made the ruin complete.

The men worked on. At times it seemed that some explosive must be used, but more workers pulled on the ropes. At night the most dangerous portions had been removed. There were no longer bleak forbidding walls silhouetted against the sky. At the back the solider portions stood and around the corner was the roofless shell that had been the annex, but the hotel for the most part is now stumpy lines of wall and huge piles of debris.

Fifteen or twenty feet under it all lie the corpses. It is doubtful that all will be found. Some were probably cremated in that awful furnace. Little hope of identification of any is held out. Only unrecognizable, incinerated trunks, it is believed, will be found.

At three o'clock on Saturday afternoon the coroner, Dr. C. J. Hamilton, empanelled a jury in the council chamber of the town hall. The 'twelve good men and true' were sworn in and an adjournment was then made to the morgue where the six bodies that have been recovered were viewed. After this formality the inquest was adjourned, to open on Friday. It will be held in the Court House.

Although it seems that there can be few new facts brought out at the investigation, the interest will be deep and the big court room will be utilized. A large number of witnesses are slated for examination, and Dr. Hamilton states that he will go into every detail.

The tragedy already has had its effect. The Rossmore was noted as a hotel in which every precaution against fire was taken. Notwithstanding this, is was the scene of the worst fire of its kind that the Province of Ontario has known for years. Realizing this, the proprietors of the several other hotels in the town have all done something to prevent a third fatal fire occurring. Usually after midnight there is no one up in the building. The proprietor of the New Commercial Hotel is getting a watchman, and until one is found an employee makes the hourly rounds. This is but one instance of what the hotel men have been doing. They all are united in feeling that Cornwall's record of hotel fires is far too bad now.

Mr. James A. Cokers, local manager of the Bell Telephone Company, has not heard as yet what the company intends doing. The exchange was in the annex, which was among the buildings burned, and very little was saved. Since then, the town has been without service. Every line but a few long-distance wires has been dead.

On Friday afternoon the first contingent of linemen arrived, and they continued coming until on Saturday every pole in town seemed to hold one or two. It is expected that the connections will be made to-day or to-morrow. For the time being the office is in the rear of an insurance office on Pitt street. It is probable that a new exchange will be built.

There have been several evidences of the sympathy which the people of the town feel for those who have lost through the fire. On Friday night a big dance, one of the events of the season, was postponed. A society of young people, connected with one of the churches had arrangements made for a social on that same evening. This was also postponed. On the same evening the management of 'Wonderland,' a moving-picture theatre, decided to give no performance.

In the churches yesterday sympathetic references were made to the disaster.

The number of unrecovered bodies has been reduced to three which are believed to be W. Hulmes, E. Buller and the little son of C. C. Gray. This morning remains believed to be those of Mr. Gray, were found under where his rooms were located. The body was burned to a cinder with the exception of the part of one leg. The remains of Misses Mary and Jane White, were buried to-day. Mrs. Archibald's funeral will be to-morrow afternoon.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

It is estimated that the total loss will be in the neighborhood of $250,000, with some $75,000 insurance, the losses being as follows:

Rossmore, total loss, including annexes and contents, about $125,000; insurance, $21,000; in Royal, $7,250; Home, $2,250; Guardian, $2,500; Commercial Union, $2,250; Northern, $2,250; Liverpool, London and Globe, $2,500; Phoenix of London, $2,000.

L. E. Bailey, stock about $25,000,partially saved; insurance, $5,000; $3,000 in Queen's, $2,000 in North American.

Bell Telephone Company's offices; loss about $8,000; covered by insurance.

Colquhoun estate, loss about $15,000; insurance $13,000; $8,000 in Queen's, $3,000 in Commercial Union, $2,000 in Royal.

W. H. Dunkin, loss $4,300; insurance $2,000 in Guardian.

G. W. Armstrong, stock damaged; insurance, $2,700, in the Guardian.

Cornwall Club, insured in Royal for $750.

C. A. MacHaffie, loss to stock about $4,500; insured in the Queen's for $4,116.

H. Yates, loss to building and stock, $8,500; insurance, $4,000 on building in Phoenix, $1,000 in Ontario, $1,500 in Metropolitan, and $2,000 in Royal on stock.

Dr. Knight, loss $1,000, covered by insurance in the Ontario and Phoenix of London.

Magwood & Walker loss covered by insurance in the Ontario.

Milligan & Roach, furniture, etc., insured in the Caledonian.

R. Larmour, $3,000 damage to buildings and stock; covered by insurance in several companies.

R. M. Pitts, loss of furniture, etc., covered by $1,000 insurance.

A. S. Langlois, furnishings, insured for $150 in the Phoenix of Hartford.

F. G. Adams, furniture, etc., insured for $300 in the Phoenix of Hartford.

E. O'Callaghan, $200 damage from fire and water covered by insurance in the Royal.

Oliver Charlebois, loss about $700; no insurance.

Judge O 'Reilly, clothing, etc., insured for $700 in the Guardian.

Sterling Bank, damage to building, covered by insurance.

Catholic Order of Foresters, lodge-rooms; loss on furniture and piano, $700; insured in the Hartford for $450.

R. J. Pitts, roof damaged, $200; covered by insurance.

Charles W. Lant, loss $100, stock, covered by insurance.

SERIOUS SHOOTING.

Guelph, Ont., April 27.—A man named Risebrook was brought into the hospital here last night to be operated upon. He had been shot in the stomach. The story of the wounding as reported here is a serious one. Risebrook and another man named Beer, both Englishmen, were engaged as laborers on McCurdy's farm, near Campbellville. The two quarrelled, and in the melee Beer is alleged to have drawn a gun and shot Risebrook, the bullet piercing the intestines. Risebrook's condition is serious.

CAPE BRETON STRIKE OVER

Cape Breton Miners to Return to Work.

Halifax, N.S., April 28.—The longest strike in the history of the coal trade of Cape Breton, begun early in July last, has been settled. The report was received with pleasure by the thousands in the collieries and elsewhere in Nova Scotia. The arrangements were reached at a meeting of the men, held at the offices of the Miners Workers in Sydney at which representatives from all the locals were present, besides the officials of the United Mine Workers still in Cape Breton. The men are going to work unconditionally. No further propositions were made by the company to any of the men other than those announced a couple of months ago by Mr. J. H. Plummer.

The men met this afternoon and after discussing the situation from every phase, realizing that they had nothing to gain by longer remaining out, took a vote on the question of whether they should go to work or continue on strike. This resulted in the majority of the representatives of the locals voting to return to work at once.

Though it is known that several of the high officials of the United Mine Workers have been advising the men to go back to work, the meeting today was largely due to the anxiety of the men to get back to work. Asked about the settlement of the labor trouble, a prominent labor man stated to-night that a reason which he thought the United Mine Workers were anxious to get out of the fight now was that they were entering upon a strike in Frank, B.C., where they were combating a five percent reduction, and he felt that they needed their capital to assist in fighting the operators in British Columbia. Believing that the fight in Cape Breton was a hopeless one the officials decided to advise the men to call off the fight here.

The international officials have for several months been against the continuing of the strike here, but were opposed by the local officials of the United Mine Workers, who were anxious that the men should remain out until they were granted unconditional recognition.

The strike was declared on July 6 last year and has continued for ten months, less one week, with its many disorders, assaults and suffering among the families of the men, who, perhaps more than any one else, are delighted with the termination of the big strike.

SPRINGHILL STRIKE.

Halifax, N.S., April 28.—The strike at Springhill, which has been on for nine months, is not affected by the declaration of peace in Cape Breton. The demand of the men in Springhill is practically the same as it was in Cape Breton, but more is asked. In addition to recognition of the United Mine Workers the men demand a wage schedule, which they say will prevent friction in the future. On the other hand the management are on record that no man will be taken back except at a reduction of ten percent on the rate of wages paid when the men went out.

PREMIER OF NOVAS COTIA

Taken Seriously Ill and Is Operated Upon.

Halifax, April 26.—The Premier, Mr. Murray, who was taken ill while the legislature was in session and was unable to be present during the last week or two of the session, became so seriously ill to-day that he was removed to the hospital for an operation.

Halifax, N.S., April 27.—The condition of the Premier, Mr. Murray, at noon was reported slightly improved, the operation last night having given some relief. If the operation does not prove a success the leg may have to be amputated.

LADY SUFFOCATED

Paralyzed She Was Unable to Get Out of Burning House.

Sitting in an armchair, and unable to do anything but watch the smoke fill the room she was in, Miss Boubonnier, 77 years of age, met a terrible death Wednesday afternoon shortly after six o'clock, in the residence of Lt.-Col. J. estroismaisons, 417 Notre Dame street west. She was sitting in a chair in front of the window, and was slowly suffocated from the dense volumes of smoke coming from a fire in the rear of the house.

The fire started in a storeroom on the fourth floor, and when the firemen arrived they found the dwelling filled with thick smoke, which was pouring from the windows in dense volumes. The firemen from the Chaboillez square station endeavored to beat their way up to where the helpless woman was, but they were repeatedly beaten back till the flames in the store room were extinguished. When they got to the room they found her lying dead on the floor beside the armchair. It is thought that when the unfortunate woman noticed the smoke she got up from the chair in an endeavor to escape, and fell helpless to the floor.

The victim, who was an aunt of Lieut.-Col. Des Troismaisons, the occupant of the house, had been paralyzed for three years, and spent most of her time sitting in an armchair in her room. It was here she was seated when she got caught by the smoke.

SHAWVILLE TRAGEDY

Mike and Mrs. Murphy Committed for Trial.

Shawville, Que., April 27.—Mike Murphy, the slayer of Harry Howes and William Dale, was formally committed to stand his trial at the criminal assizes, which open at Bryson on May 6 next. The preliminary hearing of Mrs. Murphy, wife of the accused, who is charged with aiding and abetting in the crime, started this morning. The evidence so far is the same as that brought out at the inquest, although Murphy made no statement at his hearing this time.

Shawville, Que., April 28.—Mrs. Michael Murphy has been sent up for trial as an accomplice in connection with the deaths of Harry Howe and William Dale.

INSPECTOR OF AUSTRALIAN FORCES.

Melbourne, April 27.—The final meeting of the executive council under Mr. Deakin and his cabinet did not ratify the appointment of a Canadian, Colonel Kirkpatrick, as inspector of the Commonwealth forces. The appointment of Colonel Kirkpatrick gave offence to the Labor party, as it was announced after a defeat of the Fusionists, but it is not thought the new cabinet will interfere with the appointment.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is

The Ideal Spring Medicine
Alterative and Tonic

Pleasant to take, agreeable in action, positive in effect. Purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, builds up the whole system. Get it today. Sold by all druggists.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OPPOSITION CALLS FOR INQUIRY INTO THE COST OF THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

Manitoba Boundaries Question—Iron and Steel Bounties—Anti-Combines Bill Criticised.

Ottawa, April 26.—A record day's work was done in the Commons on Monday, and if the present pace is kept up the order paper should be pretty well cleared off in another fortnight. The announcement was made at Government House that the state ball will take place on May 10, which probably means that the House will close on Wednesday, May 11.

ANTI-COMBINES BILL.

When the question of the protection of the producer was raised in connection with the discussion of the anti-combines bill, the Hon. Mackenzie King said that the only complaints which had been received by the government were from the consumers. However, he said that in any case where a combination was strong enough to control prices paid for its raw material, such as fish or farm products, then it was practically certain that this combine would operate to put up prices for the finished article. The act would thus become applicable and investigation by a board would probably result in remedying the evils complained of.

After some discussion it was decided to protect the interests of the producer by the insertion in the bill of the words 'or producer.'

An important new clause was added to the bill to cover the case of trade unions. It reads: 'This act shall not be construed to repeal, amend or in any way affect the Trades Union Act.' This simply means that trades unions as such are entitled to combine for their own legitimate purposes. The question of trade unions interfering illegitimately with the operation of trade is provided for in the Criminal Code.

ANTI-COMBINES BILL CRITICISED.

Ottawa, April 27.—In the House of Commons on the third reading of the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie King's Anti-Combines Bill, Dr. Sproule expressed the opinion that the measure was a gold brick for those who expect relief from the combines. He said that in the event of a verdict being given against members of a combine in the courts an appeal could be carried right through to the Privy Council. Under these circumstances he thought that no one would be willing to inaugurate a prosecution.

Mr. George H. Bradbury referred to the increase in the price of cement, as compared with last year. He asked if it was the intention of the minister to deal with this merger.

Dr. Schaffer asked if the persons who inaugurated an inquiry would be responsible for the legal and other expenses involved.

Mr. King, in reply, said that Dr. Sproule was inclined to keep too much in mind the provisions of legislation now in force to which his remarks would appropriately apply. The chief advantage of this legislation would result rather from inquiry than from prosecution. In certain cases publicity would be more effective in bringing relief to the consumers and others than penalty. He thought the machinery of the bill was well devised to bring about the desired results. All the costs of an inquiry would be borne by the government.

Mr. King said that too much importance could not be attached to publicity itself. The result of an inquiry would be that, if nothing was found to be wrong, the public would be satisfied. One of the purposes of the bill, he added, was to inquire into over-capitalization.

Mr. R. L. Borden agreed that the bill should be passed without objection, but he warned the minister that inquiries would be more limited than he imagined. If the principle of publicity was a success, Mr. King would be entitled to congratulations.

The bill was then given its third reading.

The Honorable Mackenzie King's Bill to amend the Industrial Disputes' Act was put through committee stage and given third reading. The Minister explained that the object of the bill was to meet some of the objections to the Industrial Disputes' Act taken by railway men, conditions placed the employees of railways at some disadvantage.

The water carriage of goods bill was given a third reading, after a lengthy discussion, in which Mr. C. J. Doherty, St. Ann's, Montreal, protested vigorously but vainly against one of the principles of the measure, which relieves shipowners absolutely from liability for cargo destroyed by fire.

Consideration of the bill to incorporate the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada was postponed after some vigorous discussion in committee. Mr. Ralph Smith, Nanaimo, protested against the bill going through on account of the hostility of the retail merchants to the co-operative bill, which was knocked out by the Banking and Commerce Committee.

Dr. Neely, Humboldt, saw lurking in the measure a menace to the consumers of the country.

The Hon. Mr. Gervais, Montreal, thought these strange arguments. What was sought was simply incorporation. There was no intention of creating a monopoly.

Mr. W. H. Sharpe, Lisgar, declared it would create the biggest monopoly in Canada.

There was some discussion. In committee on the bill to amend the Fisheries Act, which is designed to bring into force the regulations regarding fisheries in international waters, but it was reported and passed.

THE TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS.

Ottawa, April 28.—hTe complete correspondence respecting the recent tariff negotiations with the United States was tabled in the Commons on Wednesday night by the Hon. W. S. Fielding. It includes a letter received by Earl Grey from Mr. James Bryce, British ambassador at Washington, in which Mr. Bryce said:—

'I trust I may be permitted to congratulate Your Excellency and also Your Excellency's government upon a settlement which has not only maintained friendly relations between the two countries, but has had here in the United States the double effect of enhancing the respect for Canadian policy and statesmanship and of giving a further proof of Canadian good feeling which is not lost upon the American people.

IRON AND STEEL BOUNTIES.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding has given notice of the following resolution regarding the iron and steel bounties: It is expedient to provide that no bounties shall be payable in respect of rolled round wire rods after June 30, 1911, under the provisions of Section 1 A of chapter 24, of the acts of 1907, an act to amend the act respecting bounties on iron and steel, except on such rods as may have been otherwise entitled to the payment of bounties under the provisions of said section, and which were on or before June 30, 1911, sold to wire manufacturers for use, or used in making wire by the makers of such rods in their own factories in Canada.'

MANITOBA BOUNDARIES.

The Manitoba boundaries question came up as an amendment to the motion to go into supply, moved by Mr. Alexander Haggart, Conservative member for Winnipeg. The amendment recited various correspondence and resolutions, and concluded by asking the House to affirm that Manitoba is entitled to equality of treatment with Alberta and Saskatchewan to the west, or with Ontario and Quebec to the east, and a declaration of regret that the Dominion Government did not agree to give to Manitoba such equality of treatment. The debate was confined to speeches by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. R. L. Borden, and the mover of the amendment, and was concluded with a division, which resulted in the rejection of the motion by 102 to 63, a Government majority of 39.

The point of difference between the two governments, as explained by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, is that while the Manitoba Government desires the Federal Government to pass a resolution embodying the new financial arrangement which it is proposed to extend to Manitoba, the Federal Government contends that before such a bill or resolution is passed at Ottawa, an agreement as to terms must be reached by conference. Sir Wilfrid said that it would not be dignified or proper to ask the Federal Parliament to pass a resolution the terms of which might be rejected by the Manitoba Legislature.

Sir Wilfrid went on to say that under the terms of Mr. Haggart's resolution two things were affirmed (1), equality of treatment with Alberta and Saskatchewan, and (2), equality of treatment with Ontario and Quebec. In asking for equality of treatment with Ontario and Quebec Manitoba was asking for control of the lands, and yet, according to the terms of a memorial passed by the Manitoba Legislature all that was asked for was land in the new territory to be added to the province. What was asked for in the resolution was that Manitoba be granted the lands not only in the new territory, but in the whole province as originally constituted. In other words it was asked that the terms upon which Manitoba was organized in 1869 be revised, and that new terms be given. Sir Wilfrid did not think that it was reasonable to suggest that the terms of confederation which have been in force for forty years should be revised and new conditions made. 'If the Province of Manitoba is entitled to have the lands of the whole province vested in the crown,' said Sir Wilfrid, 'it is not in consequence of this perfectly reasonable demand for new territory. It must be done whether the territory is extended or not, but it is absurd to contend that as a consequence of the extension of the territory of Manitoba the land should be given to the province, not in the new territory alone, but in the whole territory of the province.' If the Parliament of Canada was wrong in 1869 in retaining control of the lands for the Federal Government that is another question he contended.

In conclusion Sir Wilfrid proposed that Manitoba should agree to another conference, at which a satisfactory agreement as to terms might be arrived at.

In supporting that portion of Mr. Haggart's resolution calling for the transfer of lands to Manitoba, Mr. Borden said that for his part he could not see why the Province of Manitoba could not exercise the same wisdom in administering these lands as does the Province of Ontario or other provinces. 'As far as I am concerned,' he said, 'I can see no reason why the public lands of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba should not be dealt with by their respective legislatures.' All things considered, Mr. Borden thought that the attitude of the Manitoba Government was eminently reasonable. The conditions in respect to the administration of lands are different from those which existed in 1869, and there was no reason why a change could not be made. The financial terms, he said, had been changed at the instance of this Government. In conclusion, Mr. Borden declared that the words of the Imperial statue declaring the last settlement of financial terms with the provinces to be final were vain and meaningless for the statute could be repealed at any time.

ANOTHER G. T. P. INQUIRY WANTED.

Ottawa, April 29.—The almost daily occurrence of a division was repeated in the Commons on Thursday when the House divided on an amendment to the motion to go into committee of supply, moved by Mr. Houghton Lennox, who asked for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole question of the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway. The amendment was rejected on a division of 105 to 63, a Government majority of 42. The debate was confined to speeches by Mr. Lennox, Mr. R. L. Borden and Mr. C. A. Macgrath on the Opposition side, and the Hon. Geo. P. Graham and Mr. E. M. Macdonald on the Government side of the House.

Mr. Lennox, in moving the resolution, said that the Grand Trunk Railway had just announced that it intended to make Providence, Rhode Island, its ocean port, and declared that it was the intention of the railway to divert a large amount of Canadian traffic to that port.

Proceeding to discuss the cost of the Grand Trunk Pacific, Mr. Lennox said the Government in 1903 had pledged the people that the total outlay of Canada would not exceed thirteen million dollars, whereas the estimated cost of the road was $218,500,000, not including entrance into Winnipeg or terminals at Moncton. The cost would be in other words $120,000 per mile. This cost, he stated, was taken from official returns by the Government.

As regards contracts, rock excavation alone on the 21 contracts, he said, was costing more than the Finance Minister stated would be the total cost of the whole work. Indeed, on ten of these contracts the Government would pay $40,841,777 for solid and loose rock excavation, which was some hundreds of thousands more than was to be paid for the entire work, namely, $40,209,205.

Mr. Lennox concluded by moving that a Royal Commission be appointed to investigate this whole matter. He asked that the leader of the Opposition should have the right to nominate the minority of the Commission, and the right to nominate one or two of the counsel who should be engaged. He would not say whether the Government was guilty or not, but the Government was on trial.

The Hon. Geo. P. Graham said the only thing accomplished by Mr. Lennox was to make it difficult for this road to carry out its financing in the Old Country. He had never listened to a more unfair presentation of a case during his public career, and it should never have been made unless Mr. Lennox was prepared to face the issue by a direct charge.

Mr. Graham said that the assertions so frequently made that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had said that the total cost of the National Transcontinental Railway would be only thirteen millions had been laughed out of the House and off every platform of the country. Mr. Lennox in a speech made during the present session, had admitted that what the Premier had said was that thirteen millions was the amount that the country would pay out and not get back.

The Minister next dealt with the figures presented by Mr. Lennox as to the cost of construction. The actual cost of construction per mile, apart from terminals, etc., Mr. Lennox had put at $85,000 per mile. These figures were too high he said, but even if they were correct it would be no excuse for the abuse of everybody connected with the road, because the cost of construction in other countries was much higher and reached $272,000 per mile in Great Britain. The average cost per mile of Canadian railways was $57,000, and this included many colonization and poorly constructed roads. Even if the cost were $85,000 per mile, all things considered, it would compare favorably with any other road in the Dominion.

In this connection the minister gave figures to show that the present estimate of the cost of the road per mile made by Mr. Gordon Grant, chief engineer, is $68,640, as compared with the estimate of $63,400 made by Mr. Lumsden in 1908. The increase was due to a variety of causes, including the necessity for larger culverts than was figured on, the nature of the material encountered, changes in the specifications, etc.

The last point dealt with by the minister was the suggestion by Mr. Lennox that it was the intention of the G. T. P. to divert traffic to Providence, R.I. He was inclined to ridicule the suggestion. The road was designed to use Canadian ports at both ends. It was the Opposition who had tried to get the country to accept an alternative scheme which would have diverted trade to American ports. It was the ambition of the government and the people of Canada to do part of the carrying trade of the United States rather than to build up American ports. Instead of persistently knocking this railway it would be better for Canadians to pull together and assert themselves and not say that we cannot compete with American ports.

Mr. Crosby, of Halifax, interrupted to ask what port would be utilized in the east.

Mr. Graham said that his answer would not suit the member for Halifax. He had heard just to-day that the Grand Trunk Pacific were securing a site for terminal facilities at St. John, N.B.

Mr. R. L. Borden dwelt for some time on the announcement that the Grand Trunk Railway was building a railway to and creating a terminal at Providence, R.I., under an express arrangement with the people of Rhode Island and the Legislature that it will be a great port for export of the grain grown in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The question now was whether this government was able to control the situation or not. If not how was it that the people of this country were to spend 250 millions in order to have the grain of this great west sent to develop an American port. This government has refused to accept an amendment proposed by the Opposition that the Grand Trunk would be compelled to carry the traffic to a Canadian port.

MANY BILLS PASSED.

Ottawa, April 29.—The Commons did a heavy day's work and put through a number of bills. The Hon. A. B. Aylesworth's bill respecting escheats was passed. In regard to this the Minister of Justice once more referred to the inferior status of the prairie provinces as a result of the retention of their lands by the Dominion.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux's two bills to bring cable companies and their rates under the control of the Railway Commission were passed.

The Hon. Frank Oliver's amendment to the Volunteer Bounty Act before it was finally disposed of involved some discussion. This bill had stood over until Mr. Oliver had time to consider several amendments proposed. He rejected all except one of small importance.

Mr. Oliver's immigration and land titles bills were passed, as well as Mr. Graham's bill regarding the taking over the branch lines for the Intercolonial with the Senate amendments rejected.

Mr. Graham had a bill to amend the Railway Act put through, which, included the bill by Messrs. Lancaster, Meighen and Papineau. The terms are: To extend the authority of the Railway Board to include works already begun, to simplify procedure regarding stringing wires across a railway, to shorten the time limit of appeal from decisions of the Railway Board, to widen the liability of railways regarding the fencing of their property and to limit their liability for loss by fire from locomotives to $5,000 over the insurance.

RAILWAY SUBSIDES.

Ottawa, May 2.—There was but a small attendance of members at the first, and in all probability the only Saturday sitting of the House this session, but those who were present were intent on disposing of the public business at a rapid rate. Within the first hour the Hon. Mr. Graham's railway subsidies which, estimated at $6,400 per mile aggregate about twenty millions, were voted.

Mr. Graham, in response to a query by Mr. R. L. Borden, said that the subsidies were all revotes. In a few cases they applied to different sections of a railway line, and in a couple of instances there were changes as to mileage, but these were trivial. The majority of the revotes were first passed in 1908, and they had expired because the owners of the railway charters had not been able to commence construction. In every case the hope had been expressed that construction would be commenced within the next two years and in some instances it was expected that work would be started at an early date.

Dr. Roche, Marquette, reminded the minister that a deputation from Hamiota, Birtle, Brandon and other towns had waited upon him with the request that a subsidy be granted for the construction of a railway between Brandon and Birtle. He added that the deputation returned home quite hopeful that the subsidy would be given.

WOMEN AS HOMESTEADERS.

Dr. Roche, of Marquette, brought up the question of the advisability of allowing women to take up homesteads in the West. He thought that if this privilege were given to the fair sex many would go into the West. As there was a surplus of men on the prairies, such a movement would assist them to secure helpmates.

Mr. Oliver said the question had been brought to his attention, as it had no doubt been brought to attention of previous ministers and governments. It had never appeared to him that it would be in the best interests of the West to make this change in the homestead law. The purpose which the Government has in view is not merely to give people an opportunity of acquiring land in the West, but to see that it is made productive. The placing of single women on the land would not lead to such a result. There was no good reason why women should be given land just so they might have it for its money value. Under the existing regulations, he said, a widow with children old enough to help improve the land is allowed to take up a homestead.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier furnished some interesting information regarding the Government's naval plans while the Commons was in supply on marine estimates.

H.M.S. 'Niobe' will arrive at Halifax in July, and will be stationed on the St. Lawrence, with headquarters at Halifax. H.M.S. 'Rainbow' will be stationed on the Pacific coast, with headquarters at Esquimalt.

During the first year 422 recruits will be enlisted in Canada, 228 of whom will be seamen. Seamen and officers from the British Navy will also be taken into the service. At first, of course, all the officers will be from the British Navy. British officers will be borrowed for two years, and seamen for five years. The present pay of the captain and commander of a British warship is from $5.50 to $12.50 per day. In the Canadian Navy it will be from $8.20 to $14.10 per day.

British seamen are paid from thirty cents to $1.30 per day. Canadian seamen will be paid from twenty cents to $2.40 per day. Midshipmen on British vessels are taken at the age of from twelve to thirteen years. On Canadian vessels they will begin duty at the age of from fourteen to fifteen. British officers while serving on Canadian vessels will receive Canadian pay.

In reply to Dr. Daniel, who asked what flag the Canadian Navy would adopt, Sir Wilfrid said that no decision as to this had been arrived at, but it had been considered that an appropriate flag would be the white ensign, exactly as it is at present with the Canadian coat of arms upon it. It was considered also that the uniform of the British Navy would be adopted, with the maple leaf instead of the laurel wreath as the decoration.

PEAT AS A POWER PRODUCER.

The Hon. Wm. Templeman, on the vote of $74,000 for the operating expenses of the experiments with peat as a fuel and as a gas producer, said that three or four thousand tons of peat had been prepared during this month at Alfred, Ont., where the bog is situated from which the peat has been taken. The demonstration plant erected in Ottawa is now ready. A sixty porse power engine has been installed, and it is proposed to show the value of peat as a producer of power. The Department of Mines, through Dr. Haanel, is prepared to demonstrate that peat will make gas and produce power as cheaply as water power. It is stated that peat can be used for gas producer engines at less expense than coal. Records have been made of over a hundred peat bogs in Ontario and Quebec, and it is known that there are some valuable bogs in Manitoba.

Mr. Pugsley Has a Hot Time.

Ottawa, April 29.—There was a noisy meeting of the Public Accounts' Committee yesterday afternoon, and there were warm words between the Hon. W. M. Pugsley and some of the lawyers on the opposition side. The trouble arose over the lighting of the two Woods Buildings in Ottawa, which are rented by the Government. The manager of the Woods estate, Mr. Linton, refused to produce the contract with the Ottawa Electric Company, and in this he was supported by Mr. Pugsley. The Auditor-General's report for 1908 shows that the Department of Public Works paid $9,465, and it was stated that the cost to the Woods estate of this light is less than $3,000.

Major Sharp accused Mr. Pugsley of acting as defendant for the witness, and finally the chairman ruled that the contract need not be produced.

Mr. A. Boyce asked Mr. Pugsley if he thought he was the judge here, and Mr. Pugsley replied that he did. The meeting broke up in some disorder.

IN THE SENATE

Ottawa, April 27.—Senator Cloran proposes that the Upper House shall amend the new Miller Anti-Gambling Bill.

He has given notice that he will move to cut out the clause limiting the length of time that meets may be held, and declare that the bill shall not affect articles 1927 and 1928 of the Civil Code of Quebec.

The first of these articles states that there is no right of action for the recovery of money under a gaming contract, and the second declares that the denial of this right of action is subject to exception in favor of exercises for promoting skill in the use of arms and of horse and foot races and other lawful games which require bodily activity and address.

Second reading of the Naval Service Bill was moved by Sir Richard Cartwright, who stated that the question involved in the bill had been so extensively discussed elsewhere, and was generally so well understood that he did not feel the need of making an elaborate speech in support of his motion. He was aware that there were opponents to the bill, some of whom did not go far enough in the direction of creating a navy, and some of whom thought that it went too far. However, these were gentlemen who would be inclined to condemn anything brought in by the Government, and that fact should be kept in mind when their views were expressed. Sir Richard went through the bill and briefly explained the purpose of each clause.

Senator Lougheed adjourned the debate.

The St. Lawrence Power Transmission Bill was reported, with one amendment, confining the operations to the district covered by its public notice, which is from Montreal to Cornwall, along the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and another striking out the declaration that the work is for the general advantage of Canada.

Ottawa, April 28.—In the Senate on Wednesday afternoon Senator David moved a resolution appealing from the decision of Senator Power, then Acting Speaker, that a private bill could not be gone on with in the face of the promoter's request for leave to withdraw the bill. The case under discussion was the bill of the Montreal Central Terminal Railway Company.

Senator Power raised a point of order declaring that Senator David's resolution was out of order because the ruling had not been immediately appealed from.

The Speaker ruled the point of order well taken.

Senator David then moved a resolution of which he had given notice that he be given leave to take charge of the bill respecting the Montreal Central Terminal Company.

At the evening sitting the bill was further discussed, with the result that it was restored to the order paper.

The remainder of the evening sitting was given over to speeches on the Naval Defence Bill, nothing worthy of note being added to the arguments for and against the measure heard in the long debate in the Commons.

Ottawa, April 29.—In the Senate on Thursday afternoon Senator Beique moved his amendment to the committee's report on the Montreal Central Terminal Bill. This allows any company with charter rights to carry traffic in Montreal to contract with this company and do business on its facilities.

The amendment was adopted; the report of the committee was approved, and the bill given third reading.

Ottawa, April 30.—The amended Miller Anti-Race-Track Gambling Bill was given its third reading in the Senate this morning, passing without any amendment. It now awaits royal assent, which is expected to be given on Thursday. The final stages of the bill in the Senate Committee were participated in by few senators, as it came up after the two days' debate on the Naval Bill, which terminated at 11 o'clock on Friday night. It was then decided to go on with the Anti-Gambling Bill, which entered the committee stage, Senator Casgrain being in the chair. There was only a handful of senators present, and Senator Davis, of Prince Albert, who again voiced his objection to this method of 'legislating people into heaven by means of the criminal code,' tried to get several amendments accepted. Among these was a provision exempting newspapers from penalty for printing information about racing. All were summarily rejected, however, and the bill was given third reading just as the Senate adjourned after 2 a.m.

The passing of the bill will not seriously affect the plans already made by the Canadian racing associations. The associations had arranged for eight-day meets. A day or two afterwards came the compromise between the racing men and the promoters of the bill, with seven-day meets as one of its features. Since then it has been generally accepted that the bill would become law. One day will simply be dropped from the dates allotted to each club without rearrangement of the schedule, except possibly in the case of Toronto, which may switch the mid-summer dates to late fall, winding up the Canadian season.

THE HON. W. S. FIELDING

Presented by Admirers of Both Houses With $120,000.

Ottawa, April 27.—A number of Liberal members of the House of Commons and Senate gathered last night with the purpose of presenting to the Hon. W. S. Fielding a testimonial in the form of invested securities, which the Minister of Finance was asked to accept as an evidence of public favor and appreciation from his personal and political friends. The idea of recognizing Mr. Fielding's services to the country and to the party was first suggested at the close of the last session of Parliament by those of his friends who were aware that he had been for years so engrossed in the work of conducting the affairs of his department as to have no time to give to his personal affairs, and that owing to the demands made upon him on account of his position, Mr. Fielding has little of this world's goods. The suggestion was acted upon and a committee of senators, members of the commons, and some influential gentlemen outside was formed for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for a testimonial in recognition of his services as a member of Parliament and Minister of Finance. Although the subscription lists are not yet closed, the committee felt, as the House is likely to be prorogued at an early date, that they would ask Mr. Fielding to accept the testimonial. No announcement has been made as to the amount of the testimonial, but it is said to be about $120,000. This amount, safely invested, will make ample provision for Mr. Fielding, and will relieve him of any worry as to how he is to provide for himself and family in the days when, owing to advancing years or a change in political fortunes, it becomes incumbent upon him to relinquish the post of Minister of Finance. Mr. Fielding's friends feel that relief from doubts as to the future will leave him free to devote all his time and energies to the services of the country. At the presentation, which took place, in camera, Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed his delight with the honor extended to the Minister of Finance, and Mr. Fielding in warm terms thanked the donors for the honor done him.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

Banquet in Honor of His Accession to Leadership of the Senate.

Ottawa, April 28.—Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Government leader in the Senate, was a guest of honor last night at a banquet in the Parliamentary restaurant, which was attended by both the Liberal and Conservative members of the Upper House. The function was arranged as a testimonial to Sir Richard's forty-seven years of public service, and also to mark his assumption of duties as leader of the Senate in succession to Sir Richard Scott.

In the course of a short speech, Sir Richard, in his trenchant style, ran over the political and social events which he has witnessed since he first became a member of Parliament in the early sixties.

He said that he saw in the growth and development of the English-speaking race on this continent, in Great Britain and elsewhere an opportunity for the creation of an alliance of Anglo-Saxons which would dominate the world, and give an assurance of peace which would result in the disarmament of the great powers which, at the present time, spend two-thirds of their revenue in preparing to cut each other's throats.

Sir Richard expressed the belief that Canada, owing to the acquaintance of its people both with Great Britain and the United States and with its fresh life and vigor, might be the proper medium to bring about such an alliance of the English-speaking nations. If such an alliance were to be effected and seriously propose the disarmament of the world, other nations would not dare treat the proposal lightly.

Touching on the changes which have occurred in Canada since before Confederation days, Sir Richard said: 'Looking back over that long vista of seven and forty years, I cannot fail to be struck with the enormous changes which have taken place. When I entered public life the political caldron was boiling over, both in Canada and elsewhere. At that moment the United States was engaged in the most desperate and awful war of the century. At that moment the relations now so happily subsisting between ourselves and our sister provinces had been strained to the very point of disruption; and speaking from my recollections, I have very little doubt but the result of the desperate strife which was being carried on along our border prevented the utter disruption of the union between the two Canadas.

MURDERED HIS FIRST WIFE.

Toronto, April 27.—'You didn't know he had murdered his first wife when he married you?' asked the magistrate of Elizabeth Rowatt, in the Police Court this morning, when her husband was charged with assaulting her. She did not. Sam L. Rowatt was charged with kicking his wife and threatening to kill her. Fourteen years ago he shot his first wife and she died later. He got twenty years in penitentiary, but was paroled in 1906. A year ago he married complainant in to-day's case, and had threatened her life since the second week after they were married.

'I think he should be sent back to finish his term,' said Magistrate Denison. 'I will remand him a week to give you time to get in touch with the parole officers.'

THE LUMSDEN INQUIRY

Committee of Inquiry Find Nothing in Evidence Submitted to Substantiate Them.

Ottawa, April 28.—The Liberal members of the committee this morning reported to the House their findings in respect to the charges made by Mr. Hugh Lumsden, former chief engineer of the National Transcontinental Railway, as to his lack of confidence in the engineers on districts 'F' and 'B.' It will be remembered that the Conservative members of the committee, Messrs. Barker, Crothers and Lennox withdrew because they were not allowed to have a public counsel, and the Liberals proceeded with the inquiry. The report consists of a lengthy analysis of the evidence given and the following conclusions:

It is to be regretted that Mr. Lumsden did not go earlier upon the work himself and visit it more frequently. Had he done so it is possible that any question arising in regard to classification would have been immediately and satisfactorily adjusted; and when any difference arose, your committee are of the opinion that it was Mr. Lumsden's duty as chief engineer to have immediately taken steps to have had the difference settled, and if any portion of the staff refused to conform to his instructions, to have recommended their dismissal to the Board of Commissioners. The district engineers, Mr. Doucet and Mr. Poulin, both engineers of large experience and of high standing in their profession, stated that they were thoroughly familiar with the classification returned from their respective districts, and expressed their complete satisfaction with the engineers under them, and assumed complete responsibility for the work in their districts. As a consequence it appeared to the committee that no information that would be of assistance to them would be obtained by calling any engineers in addition to those whose evidence was taken.

Your committee beg to submit herewith to the House all the evidence taken before us to date, for their information, and to report that in our opinion Mr. Lumsden's charge of general disregard of his instructions has not been sustained, and no evidence has been adduced which in our opinion would justify him in stating that he had lost confidence in the portion of the engineering staff referred to by him.'

The report is signed by Messrs. Victor Geoffrion, chairman; E. M. Macdonald, A. H. Clarke and C. A. Wilson.

CANADA'S TRADE

Increase of $117,506,234 Over the Past Year.

Ottawa, April 27.—For the fiscal year which closed on March 31 there was an increase of no less than $117,506,234, or over twenty percent, in Canada's trade, as compared with the preceding year. The total trade for the year was $677,143,189, which was over twenty-six millions in excess of the trade of the fiscal year 1907-08, the previous high water mark. For the current fiscal year a total trade of over $800,000,000 is estimated. Imports for the year were $375,783,660, an increase of over seventy-seven millions, and exports of domestic products, $279,211,537, an increase of over thirty-six millions. Exports of foreign products totalled $22,146,992, an increase of over three millions. The biggest increase in exports was in agricultural products, which jumped from slightly less than seventy-two millions to over ninety millions. There was an increase of practically eight millions in exports of products of the forest. For the month of March alone there was an increase in trade of over thirteen millions. The total amount of customs duties collected during the fiscal year was $61,010,489.

CHURCH UNION.

Resolution of the Methodist Ministers in Ottawa.

Ottawa, April 28.—The Methodist ministers of the city have been giving considerable attention to the question of church union, and to the basis of union which has been proposed by the joint committee of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches. Though the subject will be further discussed by both ministers and laymen in the approaching district meeting, and in the conference at Brockville, the Methodist Ministerial Association of Ottawa has already expressed its convictions in the following terms:

Moved by the Rev. Geo. S. Clendinnen, and seconded by the Rev. H. A. Young, whereas, a basis of union dealing with the doctrines and polity of a large body of Christians is not intended to give exact definition to the individual beliefs of all its adherents, but rather to give a broad outline of the teachings and usages for which the organization stands, and to which a general adhesion might be required;

And whereas, the joint committee on church union, representing the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches, has submitted for our consideration such a basis of union, conserving all the best interests of the uniting bodies;

Therefore, be it resolved, that this Methodist Ministerial Association of Ottawa hereby declares—

1. Its cordial acceptance of the proposal for the organic union of these three bodies, as being both desirable and practicable;

2. Its conviction that the suggested basis of union, though in its details susceptible of slight improvement, is as a whole well adapted to the object in view.

3. Its hope that the fine spirit of tolerance and friendliness thus far shown in the consideration of this question may continue, and thus contribute to the ultimate success of the movement.

DEATH OF MRS. BEST.

Detroit Detectives Now Searching For Dead Woman's Husband.

Detroit, Mich., April 27.—After a coroner's jury announced yesterday that it held Arthur J. Best, a young tinsmith, of Comber, Ont., 'directly or indirectly' responsible for the death of his wife, who was drowned in the Detroit River here, March 12, the prosecuting attorney, Van Zile, ordered the arrest of the husband. Detectives are searching Ontario to locate Best, who was released by the Detroit police before his wife's body was found.

Mrs. Best was seen floating past the foot of Woodward avenue, on a cake of ice, but slipped into the river before dockmen roused by her cries for help could reach her.

Letters said to have been written to his wife by Best, shortly after they were married, at the insistence of her family, were read before the jury yesterday. In one of these Best is quoted as having said he would rather be dead than live with his wife.

LOOKS LIKE MURDER

Police Convinced that Man Was Done to Death.

Hamilton, Ont., April 27.—The neighborhood of Stoney Creek has been thoroughly alarmed and excited by the death there yesterday morning of Mr. Eli Fenton, one of the best known men of the community. About noon yesterday Mr. Fenton's brother, who lived with him, and who had been in the village all the morning, went out to the back of the barn and there found the body of Mr. Fenton stretched out near the barn door. Upon examining it he found an ugly wound on the back of the head, from which blood apparently had been pouring for some time. The brother hastily secured the assistance of Dr. Thompson, who, examining the body, immediately suspected foul play. The wound in the back of the head, the doctor holds, could not have been caused by a fall.

Hamilton, Ont., April 28.—Investigations by the police have resulted in the discovery of a number of things which seem to make it clear that Eli Fenton was done to death in the most brutal manner. For one thing, it seems to be clear that the old man was struck, not once, but half a dozen times, the blows being apparently inflicted with an axe. There appears to be evidence that the murder was committed inside the barn and that the body was afterwards dragged to the place where it was found and there carefully laid out to give the impression death had been caused by a fall from the doorstep on to the heavy jagged stones lying west of the step. The fact that the old man's hat, which lay near the body, had two or three cuts in it, is regarded as very significant. There seems to be evidence that the old man put up a terrible fight before he succumbed to his assailant's blows. Thomas Fenton, second son of the old man, under arrest on the charge of vagrancy, says he knows nothing of his father's death beyond what he has voluntarily informed the authorities.

Stoney Creek, Ont., April 30.—The evidence at the inquest last night into the death of Elijah Fenton developed some rather contradictory testimony. First Mrs. Kerr, the housekeeper, swore that the family relations seemed to be friendly, and that there was nothing out of the ordinary at the breakfast table, where the father and son met on the morning of the tragedy. Then Reeve Millen testified that the old man had confided in him that he was not at all satisfied with the way that Thomas and his wife used to run things, and complained of his son's frequent absence from the farm, leaving him to do all the work. There was also something mentioned of trouble between Mrs. Thomas Fenton and Mrs. St. John that led to the husband and wife separating, Thomas staying at his father's place on wages, and Mrs. Thomas living with her sister in the village. Chief Twiss mentioned finding a pair of overalls worn by Thomas Fenton on the morning of the murder with bloodstains on them, and the young man being unable to account for the stains. The medical opinion was that there was little doubt that the old man was murdered.

The inquest was adjourned until Thursday next.

REPORT ON MILITIA

Prohibition of Liquor in Camp Canteens Has Worked Well.

Ottawa, April 26.—'Speaking generally, I consider that the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic liquors in camps, although it has some drawbacks, has worked well.' This brief reference to the effect of the abolition of the canteen is made by Sir Percy Lake, inspector-general, in his report, which comprises the larger part of an interim report of the Militia Council, which was tabled in the House of Commons by Sir Frederick Borden.

The report of Mr. E. F. Jarvis, secretary of the Council, which makes up the remainder of the Blue Book, shows that during 1909 the total number of non-commissioned officers and men who underwent training was 36,224 out of a total of 43,742. The largest number, or 16,565, trained at local headquarters, while 12,190 trained in district camps and 7,469 in regimental camps.

Sir Percy Lake in his report says that the decrease in the vote for training camps made necessary last year by diminished revenue had a bad effect, and many of the corps which attended in camps suffered in both establishment and efficiency as a consequence of the reduced vote.

One of the defects most noticeable throughout the force, says the report, is the weakness of many corps in qualified officers. The question of inducing more men and non-commissioned officers to attend schools of instruction and qualify is one of urgent importance. Generally speaking, however, Sir Percy says the Militia is better equipped than ever before, and the ordnance service in general has made marked progress.

In conclusion the Inspector-General expresses the opinion that the best hope for the future efficiency of the Militia force lies in the success of the cadet movement, an increased period of annual training, and the adoption of suitable measures for increasing the supply of qualified officers and non-commissioned officers. The number of cadet corps and their membership it is incidentally pointed out has largely increased during the year.

SMALLPOX IN COBALT.

Twenty Cases in Isolation Hospital.

Cobalt, April 26.—This town is terribly excited over epidemic of smallpox and extraordinary measures are being taken to check the disease. Mine managers have unanimously agreed to put quarantine regulations into effect on every mine. The Board of Health has ordered all theatres, schools and churches closed for fourteen days. There are 20 cases in isolation hospital.. People are flocking to doctors to get vaccinated.

THE LEARMONT ESTATE.

Value $400,731, of Which $9,000 Goes to Montreal Hospital, and $56,247 to Art Association.

Toronto, April 26.—The total value of the estate left by Agnes Learmont, of Montreal, who died on June 27, 1909, and whose will is filed for probate here, is given as $400,731.80, of which $32,134.50 is invested in Toronto in 221 shares of Toronto Street Railway, valued at $27,293.50, and 22 in Toronto Bank shares, valued at $4,840.

Joseph B. Learmont, of Montreal, brother of the deceased, is appointed sole executor. The Montreal General Hospital gets $5,000; MacKay Institute, $2,000; Alexandra Hospital, $2,000; Montreal Art Association, $56,247.85, value of paintings, china and art objects; May P. Shearman, a distant relative, $3,000; Annie Shaw, a cousin, $3,000; Holton H. Learmont, nephew, $5,000 and the residue, $333,712.67, goes to the executor.

LOUIS PAULHAN GAINS THE $50,000 PRIZE DONATED BY LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

Flew From London to Manchester, 187 Miles, and Only Came Down Once.

GILBERT WHITE MET HARD LUCK IN ADVERSE WINDS, BUT HEARTILY CHEERED THE WINNER.

London, April 28.—Louis Paulhan, the French aviator, made the trip by aeroplane from London to Manchester, with only one stop, thus winning the $50,000 prize donated by Lord Northcliffe.

Paulhan reached Manchester at 5.30 a.m.

London, April 27.—The struggle for the coveted aviation prize of $50,000 for a flight from London to Manchester, donated by Lord Northcliffe, took a dramatic and unexpected turn this evening by reason of the Frenchman, Louis Paulhan, stealing a march on his English rival, Graham White, which placed him twenty miles ahead in the race when darkness compelled both to alight, for the night.

Paulhan's machine only arrived in London at 6 o'clock in the morning, and both he and White were busily engaged all forenoon in fitting up their aeroplane and perfecting arrangements for the start. The weather was favorable, but owing to the heavy work involved in preparing the machines, it was supposed that the



MR. CLAUDE GRAHAME-WHITE.

start would be deferred until Thursday.

The two aviators had met early in the morning and discussed plans, expressing the hope that they would meet each other in Manchester. During the day constantly increasing crowds gathered at Park Royal and Hendon, the respective headquarters of the two men, in the hope of witnessing the trial flights. Late in the afternoon, White, tired out with his heavy labors, returned to his hotel and went to sleep, intending to start in the morning. Meanwhile the spectators at Hendon were surprised at Paulhan, while testing his engine, taking farewell of his wife who tied a large map of the road around his waist.

Paulhan kissed his wife and took his seat in the aeroplane.

Word that the Frenchman had started quickly reached Park Royal. Rushing into White's room, his friends awakened him. White sprang to his feet, flew down stairs, jumped into a motor car and made for the garage at full speed, and within 20 minutes was sailing around the hippodrome at Kensal Green in the first stage of what will certainly be the most exciting sporting contest ever held in Great Britain.

The news of the race spread like magic in the towns and villages along the railway, which the aviators followed closely, Paulhan being guided by a special train steaming rapidly northward. The people gathered everywhere to get a view of the novel sight. The sun went down and the cloudless sky gave the spectators an opportunity to watch the aviators as they successively passed at varying heights. At Rugby Paulhan was a thousand feet up and the pulsation of the engines could be faintly detected below. The machines appeared sometimes to be swaying dangerously as they met the varying air currents, but still the daring aeroplanists held their course, until approaching darkness compelled them to seek a safe descent. Towards 8 o'clock streams of automobiles and other vehicles brought thousands of people to the outskirts of Lichfield. Suddenly a shout went up: 'There he is,' and, half-frozen and almost exhausted Paulhan safely descended in a field close to the Trent Railway station, amid frantic cheers of the thousands of people.

BITTERLY COLD.

Speaking of his flight, he said: 'I came down because it was too cold to trust myself longer in the machine. It seemed too dangerous. My hands were benumbed, the wind was very gusty and I was hardly able to descend without an accident.

'It is strange that I should alight almost in the same place that White descended on his first trip. I did not know this was Litchfield, although I had hazy ideas.'

Paulhan went to a hotel and immediately retired to sleep, asking to be called at 2.30 a.m. and ordering breakfast for 3 o'clock.

Almost at the same hour White came within sight of Northampton, where he sought vainly in the gathering darkness for a safe landing place. This he was unable to find, and he turned back, making a descent in a grass field, where a small crowd soon assembled. White said:

'It was too dark to continue the flight in safety. I suffered from the intense cold and was quite sure of my location.'

Paulhan reascended at 4.09 a.m., and passed Stafford at 4.40 a.m., about 45 miles from Manchester. He passed Crewe at 5.0. He was making good speed. His machine is the same as that used recently by him in France. It is of a speedier type than that of White's, though both men are using the same type of motor.

Paulhan reaches Manchester.

London, April 28.—White descended at Plesworth.

White's machine was in perfect order, as he had given orders that everything should be in readiness at midnight. After inquiring anxiously what time dawn would break, and being informed at three o'clock, he said: 'I must steal a march on Paulhan at all hazards. I don't mind starting in the darkness if I have light to descend by.'

White was sitting in a big arm chair studying a map of the route which lay on his knee, and looked rather pale and haggard after the strain of his long flight and cold. He was surrounded by a crowd of admirers in the drawing-room of the residence of Doctor Ryan, of Roade, who placed the house at his disposal. His mechanics arrived in a motor car soon after he descended, and got everything in readiness for a fresh start.

The race caused tremendous excitement in London. Bulletins of its progress were posted in public places and announced in music halls, and the evening papers, containing an account of the start, were eagerly snapped up. Everywhere hope was expressed that the Frenchman would win. Little else was talked of to-night, the international character of the race adding greatly to the interest.

Paulhan's magnificent flight of 117 miles without descent in the two hours and fifty minutes compare favorably with his flight on April 18th from New Orleans to Arcis-Sur-Aube, a distance of 118 miles in three and a half hours.

OVATION AT MANCHESTER.

Upon landing at Manchester Paulhan was given a tremendous ovation, and unstinted praise for his remarkable feat. At the same time his less experienced, but no less plucky competitor, is being showered with congratulations over his splendid attempt, and because he has shown himself a good loser.

As soon as Graham White learned of Paulhan's success, he called for three cheers for the victor. Paulhan, winner of the $50,000 prize, for the first flight from London to Manchester, made within 24 hours, and with not more than two stops, Paulhan having arrived here at 5.30 o'clock this morning, almost exactly twelve hours after he left London last evening.

WHITE BUT A NOVICE.

Graham White, who got away from the Metropolis an hour later, again met misfortune, is hardly more than a novice in the art of aviation, encountered tremendous wind currents, which thrice turned his machine around, and he also experienced trouble with his motor. But for the Englishman's ill-luck and lack of experience there would have been a close finish.

Paulhan was benumbed with the cold, and thoroughly exhausted when he reached Manchester. A great crowd awaited him and gave him a sportsmanlike welcome. Manchester first saw the French aviator a few minutes after five o'clock coming steadily as a steamer on a smooth sea, and heading directly for the field which he had chosen as a landing place. Flying at a height of 400 feet Paulhan came over a clump of trees, and then bringing his biplane around with a beautiful curve, landed exactly in the centre of the field. He seemed dazed and benumbed and swayed as he walked down the field. All he could say was: 'I am very cold, but very happy.' From his friends and the crowd the aviator received a warm reception, but he was too tired to reply to the ovation. Presently he went to a hotel and retired.

Paulhan did the last 24 miles in exactly 24 minutes, outdistancing the special train bearing his wife, Henry Farman and other friends, which had accompanied him.

When at Polesworth White was told of the Frenchman's success, he mounted the seat of an automobile and cried: 'Ladies and gentlemen, the $50,000 prize has been won by Louis Paulhan, the finest aviator that the world has ever seen. Compared with him I am only a novice. Three cheers for Paulhan.'

The crowd gathered about the generous Englishman, gave the cheers heartily, following them with a round of cheers for White. He said: 'There is no longer an opportunity for me to win the prize, but I mean to get to Manchester, and by aeroplane.'

FIERCE WINDS.

Speaking of the attempt which he made, White said: 'I was completely turned around three times by the wind. I tried my best to get along against it, but unfortunately it was no use, and I was forced to plant down. I managed to get over the telegraph wires and got a start over the track of the railway at Roade by aid of signal lights, but over a good many miles about Rugby I saw no signal lights and there was considerable wind. I could see clouds racing across the moon, and when daylight came breezes were still vigorous and the gusts troubled me a lot.'

Paulhan followed the railway line all the way to Manchester, usually at a height of 300 feet, but ascending to 700 feet when passing over towns, and the people who turned out to cheer saw but a speck in the sky.

White was one of the first to telegraph congratulations to his rival His message read: 'I take the earliest opportunity of offering you my heartiest congratulations on your splendid performance. The better man has won.'

Paulhan did the 186 miles in 4 hours and 11 minutes.

Dayton, Ohio, April 28.—Wilbur Wright, commenting on the remarkable performance of Louis Paulhan, in England, said to-day: 'I believe that an aeroplane with sufficient gasoline capacity to attempt a transatlantic flight can easily be built.'

TORONTO TANNERS.

Toronto, April 27.—At the meeting of the tanners section of the Board of Trade called yesterday to consider the changes in the tariff as between this country and the United States, hope was expressed that the most friendly relations, both commercial and otherwise, may exist between the two countries so long as this result may be obtained by the preservation of Canadian dignity and conserving the best interests of our manufacturing and various other interests. They, however, regretted that the Government of Canada, in their recent tariff negotiations with the United States, found it necessary to reduce the tariff from 17 1-2 percent to 15 percent on leather without in any way advising the manufacturers of this class of goods that such a step was under contemplation. It was also hoped that the government would see their way at the very earliest moment to replace their tariff on a 17 1-2 percent basis.

AVIATION MEET

Great Gathering to be Held in Montreal.

At last all obstacles seem to have been overcome and Montrealers will in June or July have an opportunity of seeing the crack flyers of both Europe and America in action. For sometime past the members of the Automobile and Aero Club of Canada have been seriously considering the possibilities of holding in Montreal a great aviation meet, which would bring to this city aviators of world-wide repute and eclipse in size and practical demonstration any of the big meets heretofore held in other countries.

This enterprise will be undertaken with a view of giving the people of Montreal an opportunity of viewing for themselves the practical progress that has been made in the greatest of all sciences namely aerial navigation.

The organization and carrying to a successful issue this undertaking will be undertaken by Messrs. E. M. Wilcox and C. W. Bennett.

This will be the first aviation meet held in Canada, and the promoters are prepared to make it a credit to Canadian enterprise. There are many inventors in the city of Montreal who will welcome the event, as it will serve to bring into prominence the results of their investigations, and nobody knows but that it may be the means of bringing to the light of day a solution of the vexed problem of automatic control, which will render aerial navigation as safe a method of passenger transportation as any yet conceived by the mind of man.

In Germany and France, in fact in all the European countries, support is given in various ways to the native investigators, and this has proved a wonderful advantage to the progress of the science. Prizes will be offered to the local builders who show machines possessing new features, and in this way the encouragement which is so urgently needed by the early investigator will be given. The determination of the promoters of the meet to do this renders the enterprise unique in this respect.

It is of interest to state that there are several well-known gentlemen in the city who have spent many dollars studying the problem and building model craft. In fact one gentleman whose name is withheld for the present, has been following the study of aviation for the past twelve years, and he is anxious to show his machine at the big meet.

The position which the science of aviation has attained in Canada is evidenced by the fact that McGill University has been giving a course during the term just closing, and it is proposed to make the course very much more comprehensive next year.

From a scientific and attractive standpoint it is proposed to make the meet the greatest sporting event in the history of aviation. To do this will cost many thousands of dollars, and the money will have to be raised largely by public subscriptoin. It is desired by the Aero Club that the meet shall not only be a civic or provincial enterprise, but will be supported by the whole Dominion of Canada, and in this way it is essential that the meet shall be of such a nature as will be a credit to the Dominion that could not otherwise be unless the proper support is given by the government and the local business men.

DYING ON MOUNT ROYAL

Mr. Arthur H. Hatch Found Unconscious, Expired in Hospital.

Mr. Arthur H. Hatch, who resided at 90 St. Famille street, was discovered Tuesday afternoon in one of the shelters of the Mount Royal Park lying on a bench in a dying condition, with a bottle half filled with wood alcohol beside him. He was removed in the ambulance to the Royal Victoria Hospital, but he died a couple of hours later without regaining consciousness.

The deceased, who was a graduate of Oxford University, was well-known in Montreal, and took an active interest in many of the societies engaged in work amongst the young. He was secretary of the Children's Aid Society for some time, previous to which he was employed in the passenger receipts department of the Canadian Pacific Railway. For some time past he has been tutoring pupils for McGill University. He was about forty years of age, and was well liked in the city. His father was the principal of the High School at Quebec, and has written some classical books.

The deceased was suffering from appendicitis for a few days previous to his death, but to all his friends who visited him he appeared quite cheerful and never gave any reason why he should take his life. He was of a happy disposition and did not drink.

PENNILESS TORONTO GIRL.

Turned Back From Port Huron by Immigration Officers.

Port Huron, Mich., April 27.—When a girl giving the name of Bessie Moorstown, 20 years of age, and claiming to be from Toronto, was detained by the immigration officers here, she cried as though her heart would break.

'Why, I am on my way to Detroit. I am going to be married when I arrive there,' she sobbed. But the United States officers thought that she had been deceived, and in view of the fact that she was penniless she was given a ticket and sent back to her Toronto home.

CADET TEAM FOR BISLEY.

No Montrealer Will Figure in the Firing Line.

The Canadian cadet team to shoot at Bisley on May 24 at the Empire Day celebration, will sail from Montreal on May 6 by the Allan line steamship 'Corsican.' The team will consist of the following: Cadet Bates, No. 62 Cadet Corps, Collegiate Institute, Hamilton, Ont.; Cadet W. Liddy, No. 58 Cadet Corps, Dundas, Ont.; Cadet Tidswell, Cadet Corps No. 62, Hamilton; Cadet Capt. E. M. Crawford, Cadet Corps No. 14, Quebec High School, W. H. Mills, Dundas, and P. Landrigan, Charlottetown, P.E.I., are the reserves.

RENEWAL OF SUBSIDY

For Railway From Montreal to a Point on N. T. R.

Ottawa, April 27.—The Hon. George P. Graham has given notice of a renewal of subsidy for a line of railway from Montreal to a point on the N. T. R., a distance not exceeding 200 miles.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE

Bill for Restricting Factory Hours Discussed.

Quebec, April 26.—The Montreal Street Railway Company's Bill was passed in Committee of the House this afternoon and read a third time, after the second clause of the measure had been amended by preceding it by the following, which was proposed by Mr. M. J. Walsh, M.P.P. for St. Ann's, Montreal:—

'Notwithstanding any general or special law to the contrary.'

Mr. Tellier wished to know what special or general law was referred to.

Sir Lomer Gouin, in the absence of Mr. Walsh, explained that the object of the amendment was to give all powers to the city, and to make its decision final without going before the Public Utilities Commission.

The bill to amend the charter of the Canadian Light and Power Company was taken up at the evening sitting and was strongly debated.

The bill to amend the charter of the city of Three Rivers was read a third time.

Quebec, April 27.—The Hon. Mr. Taschereau's bill providing for the establishment of employment bureaus for workmen in cities and towns throughout this province was read a third time in the Legislature last night. Practically the entire afternoon sitting was spent discussing the resolutions relative to the measure before the bill was taken up.

The bill provides that the bureaus established by the government shall be under the control of the Minister of Public Works, to whom the superintendents of the bureaus shall report annually on the 1st of August, or whenever required to do so by the minister.

It declares that the salary of a superintendent shall not be more than one thousand dollars; that all workmen being British subjects or born in Canada and residing in the province may register free of charge at the bureaus; that employers applying for workmen shall also have their applications registered free of charge; that any private employment bureau shall not do business without having previously obtained a license from the minister; that the books and registers of such private companies shall be subject to the inspection of the inspectors of the industrial establishments, and that any person controlling an employment bureau for workingmen shall be liable to a fine of $50 if he fails to make the reports respecting the bureaus which are required by the minister.

Considerable opposition was made to the resolutions by the Opposition, who wished to have the bureaus under the control of the municipalities in which they were located, and to have them open to more than British subjects.

The resolutions were passed before the House rose at six o'clock, and the bill was taken up in Committee of the House at the evening sitting and passed, after which it was read a third time.

Quebec, April 28.—Sir Lomer Gouin introduces a bill in the House this afternoon to protect creditors in the event of a merchant failing and selling out his stock. The measure provides that the consent of the creditors must be obtained before the sale be made.

The Hon. C. R. Devlin presented a bill to amend the fish and game laws by extending for two years longer the term during which partridges are forbidden to be offered for sale. The bill also has for its object to prohibit the killing of beaver for two years longer. The bill also proposes the changing of the season for hunting muskrat from April to the autumn.

Both bills were passed in first reading.

A large number of questions were asked and answered at the afternoon sitting. Replying to one the Hon. Mr. Decarie announced that the grants to public instruction since 1887 had increased from $375,459 to $737,600 annually.

The Montreal Underground and Elevated Company's bill was taken up in committee of the House at the evening sitting.

Quebec, April 29.—An interesting debate held the attention of the Legislature yesterday when the Hon. Mr. Taschereau's bill to reduce the working hours of women and children in cotton and woollen factories from sixty hours a week to fifty-eight came up in second reading.

The question of having the province properly represented at the Exhibition, which is now being held in Brussels, was taken up by Mr. Prevost when several of the colonization estimates were taken up for concurrence.

Mr. Armand Lavergne then took up the items of the estimates which were fixed for concurrence. The items amount to $22,750, and are for colonization and immigration. Mr. Lavergne made a bitter attack against the system of keeping the Public Accounts, and said that the sums voted by the House for colonization were misappropriated, and that they were wrongly accounted for in the statement submitted by the provincial treasurer. He proposed in amendment that while concurring in the resolutions the House regretted that of a sum of $4,000 voted for colonization the Government had misappropriated $1,248 for other purposes.

Mr. P. S. G. Mackenzie, Provincial Treasurer, replying to Mr. Lavergne's attack, said that no member of the House would take the statements of the member for Montmagny seriously. Every cent had been accurately accounted for, and all moneys not expended reverted to the treasury. A vote was then taken and the items were passed on a division of 49 to 14.

Mr. Taschereau then took the floor, and explained his bill relating to the working hours of women and children in woollen and cotton factories. In his introductory remarks he referred to the Government's solicitude for the industrial classes in this province, and said that the end of emigration from this province to the United States had come.

His bill, as originally drawn up, Mr. Taschereau said, provides for a maximum of 55 working hours a week, but after discussing the question with the manufacturers he was convinced that it would seriously affect them in their competition with manufacturers in other provinces, and for that reason he had decided to fix it at a maximum of 58 hours a week, with a half holiday on Saturday. This province is the first in Canada to reduce the working hours, making the maximum less than sixty hours.

He said that in the United States a number of the states had fixed the maximum at 58 hours, and it was only in the States of New York and New Jersey that the maximum had been reduced to 55 hours.

The law was made to apply solely to cotton and woollen factories, because no other laborers had asked for a change.

The law also provided that all children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen must be able to read and write to the satisfaction of the Government inspectors, and prohibits that children under fifteen years work in theatres and dance halls.

Messrs. Plante and Langlois opposed the bill, and considered that it did not go far enough. They said that the labor unions wanted a maximum of 55 hours, and that the Government should have acceded to their demand.

Quebec, April 30.—The customary monotony of the Friday sittings in the Legislature was somewhat enlivened yesterday when the question of criminal justice in this province was taken up by Mr. Prevost and a lively debate ensued.

The question arose on an address of Mr. Prevost for copies of all orders-in-council respecting the holding of criminal terms in the rural districts.

Mr. Prevost contended that owing to prolonged delays in holding criminal terms prisoners were kept in jail for months awaiting trial which will definitely decide whether they are guilty or not.

Mr. Armand Lavergne followed and spoke along the same lines, casually referring to a certain criminal case held in this city, in which the accused was acquitted, and he said that the representatives of the Attorney-General had been severely criticised relative to the case.

Sir Lomer Gouin replying, said that he wondered if it were the desire of the House that as soon as a crime was perpetrated in any district the trial be held without delay, and that all the dates in the different counties for holding criminal terms be changed. If it were so, that was something altogether new in the Province of Quebec.

In closing his remarks Sir Lomer Gouin said that the Government did not pretend that its administration was perfect, but that they were endeavoring daily to ameliorate it and make it as perfect as possible.

Messrs. Bourassa and Tellier also spoke, and the latter referred to a case in the county of Joliette which was left over so long that the two principal witnesses in the case had since died.

The Montreal Underground and Elevated Railway Company's bill was taken up again at the evening sitting and again Messrs. Prevost and Lavergne succeeded in fighting the measure for the hour devoted for Private Bills and it was again dropped.

CRIME IN VICTORIA

Judge Lampman Finds Something Radically Wrong With Police System.

Victoria, April 27.—Judge Lampman, who presided at the Royal Commission to probe the police department, submitted his report yesterday. While the evidence fails to substantiate the charges made against the present board, the commissioner finds something radically wrong with a system which permits vice to flourish in its many forms in Victoria. He makes particularly severe criticisms of the conditions enabling Chinese to profit from the earnings of fallen women, and urges that the act be amended to give municipalities the benefit of a law which obtains in Ontario, so that the county court judge, the police magistrate, and the mayor of cities may be named police commissioners instead of having these officials political appointees, as at present.

EDMONTON HORSE THIEF

Charged With Murder by North-West Mounted Police.

Edmonton, Alta., April 27.—After investigation extending over three years, the Royal North-West Mounted Police have prepared a strong murder case against Oscar William King, now in the Edmonton Penitentiary for horse stealing. The chain of evidence, though circumstantial, is very complete. King's real name is Koenig, and he has many aliases. He is accused of the murder of J. A. Hindahl, a companion of the same nationality (German).

The crime is thought to have been committed near Millet on March 7, 1907.

'AN ENCROACHMENT.'

Mr. Justice St. Pierre so Characterizes Prohibition in Granting Injunction to Prevent Voting.

Mr. Justice St. Pierre has granted a petition of one Miss Moir, of Huntingdon, asking an interlocutory injunction to prevent the voting on a requisition of a number of electors to have prohibition established in the locality. The principal ground set forth by the petitioner was that the delay between the notice in the newspapers and the day fixed for the voting was too short. She further alleged that as she is a hotelkeeper and a female citizen of the locality, her rights as such would be put in jeopardy and possibly be lost were such irregular proceedings allowed to be carried through to the end.

In admitting the petitioner's pretension as regards the shortness of the delay, the learned judge said:—'We must not lose sight of the fact that prohibition is an encroachment upon the common law right of every citizen to eat and drink what he pleases, and that it is not the use of wine, beer or other intoxicating liquors which lead to extraordinary remedial legislation, but the abuse of it. Such being the case, it follows that exceptional legislation, such as this is, should be literally construed and all its requirements strictly observed.'

An intervention in the case had set forth that Miss Moir's petition was premature, and that inasmuch as there existed as yet no certainty that the proposed prohibition by-law would be sanctioned by the votes of the electors, she had no actual reason to fear that any damage or wrong would be done to her.

In dealing with that point, Mr. Justice St. Pierre said:

'I am of opinion that the petitioner is not obliged to wait until the wrong she is now apprehending has been actually perpetrated before taking action to stop it. The proceedings now going on are clearly illegal, and as there is a possibility, if not a well-grounded probability of their leading to an actual wrong being committed to the detriment of the petitioner, I believe that she is entitled to call upon the court and pray that a stop be put to them at once. The court would not be justified in virtually giving its sanction to illegal acts which may lead to mischievous result, to the detriment of someone who denounces them, simply because the apprehended result, though probable, possible, or simply may not be perpetrated in the end. I think that the interlocutory writ of injunction has been introduced in our law to meet precisely such a contingency as is shown to exist in the present case.'

CORNWALL CANAL.

New Wall and Weir to be Built At Lock 17

Cornwall, Ont., April 27.—Fallon Bros., of Cornwall, have secured the contract for building a wall of concrete and cribwork west of lock 17 of the Cornwall Canal, also a new weir below the same block. The object of the wall is to prevent large boats approaching the gates being swung by wind or current across the channel. The concrete wall will be 180 feet long and 21 feet high, and the cribwork will be 520 feet long, extending some distance above the point between the old and new locks. The work must be done in two years, and will cost $70,009.

C.N.R. AND MONTREAL

Company to Spend Between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 on Terminals.

Announcement of the Canadian Northern Railway's plans affecting Montreal, was, according to a Toronto despatch, made by Mr. D. B. Hanna, the third vice-president of the company, Thursday. He stated that the company has under contemplation an expenditure of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 in Montreal in the near future in connection with the establishment of suitable passenger terminals in the city.

It is also intended to have a fleet of at least three fast steel freight boats connect with the vessels of the Atlantic service on the arrival of these at Montreal, so as to have import package freight from the big liners rushed to given points on the Great Lakes at express speed. The cargoes of the freighters are to be loaded direct from the incoming Atlantic boat, thus entailing only one handling between Bristol to England and Port Arthur and Fort William at the head of Lake Superior. It is probable that but two stops will be made at Toronto and Hamilton on the long trip to the head of Fresh water.

NEW RAILWAY

Joliette and Lake Manuan Line Financed by English Capitalists.

The government has just revoted a subsidy of $6,400 a mile to the Joliette & Lake Manuan Railway. For the last two weeks Mr. Weaver, of London, who represents a company of English capitalists, has been on the ground with Mr. Patton, as chief engineer. They have explored the country, with the view of locating the line.

The project is to start from Joliette, either on the east or west side of the l'Assomption river, with St. Jean de Matha as an objective point, and from this point find a way through the mountainous country north of Ste. Emilie de l'Energie, along the Black River to St. Michel de Saints. If the entrance in Joliette is on the east side of the river, the road will pass through St Felix de Valois.

The townspeople would prefer that the entrance should be on the north-west side, so that the new station may be in the towns. In that case the route to St. Jean de Matha would be somewhat different.

Mr. Weaver and Mr. Patton went up ten miles beyond St. Michel de Saints to the last habitation. They were amazed with the possibilities of the country. The water powers are wonderful. They are powerful enough to furnish power to make the Joliette and Lake Manuan Railway an electric one, connecting the Grand Trunk Pacific with Montreal, through Joliette. The surplus power would be ample to supply manufacturing enterprises in Joliette and surrounding districts, and also to Montreal, the distance being much shorter than that from Shawinigan Falls.

The capital for this new enterprise is subscribed in London, and it is looked upon as a most promising one by Lord Strathcona. There are also Montreal investors ready to put in a quarter of a million.

OBITUARY.

LIEUT.-COL. DAVIDSON.

Toronto, Ont., April 28.—Lieut.-Col. John I. Davidson died at his residence, 156 George street, after an illness of a year, due to internal troubles. He was born in Aberdeenshire in 1854, coming to Canada when eighteen years of age. His advancement was uniform and steady until he became head of the firm of Davidson & Hay, wholesale grocers, this city. He was a member of many Scotch societies, and was the commanding officer of the 48th Highlanders, of this city. A widow, two daughters and a son survive. The funeral will be a military one.

JAMES WHITSON.

Mr. James Whitson passed away on Thursday evening at his residence, 73 Borden street, Toronto, after a lingering illness from paralysis for over five years. He was born in Peebles, Selkirkshire, Scotland, coming to this country in 1854. He was married to Ann Galbraith Field in 1859. He lived in St. Mary's, Ont., about thirty years, and was a member of St. James' Masonic Lodge and the Town Council. For the last eighteen years he was a resident of Toronto, and a member of College Street Presbyterian Church. His widow and two daughters survive him.

WILLIAM DEACON.

(From a correspondent.)

William Deacon, whose early life was spent near Bath, but who, for over a half century, was a much respected citizen of Belleville, Ont., passed from labor to reward April 22 last, aged 77 years. He was a leader in West Belleville Methodist Church, but his activities were not confined to one church—he was catholic in sympathies and in labors.

With the late Anson G. Northrup (Presbyterian) he labored incessantly for the welfare of the city mission (undenominational), and diligently sought out the poor, the suffering and the sorrowful, to all of whom he delighted to minister in the spirit of his Master. Mr. Deacon was an ardent temperance man. He was a reader and admirer of the 'Witness,' and of the late John Dougall, its founder. A widow, four daughters and two sons survive. The sons have established and brought to success one of Belleville's largest industries. They also serve the city in educational and trade boards and in the City Council.

A STRANGE STORY.

An Attorney-General Fined for Assaulting a Chief Justice.

Welch, W. Va., April 27.—Attorney-General Samuel Williams, of Virginia, was to-day found guilty of assault upon former Chief Justice M. Saunders, of the Supreme Court of West Virginia. He was fined a hundred dollars. The men had a dispute in a courtroom at Welch last autumn, and it was charged that the attorney-general struck the former chief justice with an inkstand.

MORE ALASKA CLAIMS.

Promoter Pays $18,000 to Juneau Land Office.

Juneau, Alaska, April 28.—C. H. Chezum, promoter of a group of claims bearing his name in the Katalla coal fields, has made final payment of $18,000 to the land office here, and the claims will be forwarded to Washington at once for patent. Chezum discovered the Cunningham group, which is being investigated by the Interior Department, and the new claims adjoin the Cunningham group.

MGR. SBARETTI.

Rome, April 28.—Mgr. Sbaretti, the Papal Abiegate to Canada, was received in private audience by the Pope yesterday. He presented a report on the position of the Roman Catholic Church in the Dominion.

SHACKLETON TO BECOME CANADIAN

Great Explorer Says He is More Impressed With this Country Than With Any Other in the World.

Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton, R.N.R., the Jason who just missed the golden fleece of the South Pole, was in Montreal on Thursday.

Everyone has heard of Sir Ernest. Word of his start for the Antarctic caused some little comment. Months passed and no word came. To all but the few his efforts were forgotten. But then he returned with the undeniable proof that he had been further south than any other man; that he had been within the charmed circle, and had failed to accomplish his purpose only because his food supply gave out. Then the whole world was agog.

Knowing these things, one expects to find something distinctive about the man, and is startled by his appearance. Of middle height, with broad shoulders, marked by the unmistakable English set, Sir Ernest looks little over thirty. But he talks like the man of experience that he is. In him there is not 'a spark of the boaster. He is not 'a martyr to science.' He is simply a young Englishman who undertook a work, did his best, then came back. Of his own feats he speaks only when directly questioned. It is Canada which interests him most. Canada which, he states, he hopes to make his home.

'No, I don't intend to make another such expedition,' said Sir Ernest, as he sat down.' It won't be necessary. Captain Scott will get there, Aye?'

This word 'aye' is a great one of the explorer's. He uses it as a punctuation mark. It is the comma, as it were, while 'you know,' and 'what?' are periods and interrogation points. This doesn't mean Sir Ernest is affected. If ever there was a man who has done things and has kept his head, Sir Ernest Shackleton is that man. There isn't an ounce of affectation in his make-up. He is natural through and through, and because of that uses these supplementary words which lend a charm to his speech.

'You really think Captain Scott will succeed, then?'

'Oh, yes,' came the reply. 'I've gone so far as to set the date he should get to the Pole. You know, I think he should be there on December 20th, 1911.'

'How do you expect him to get further than you did?' was asked.

'Oh, that will be easy, you know,' answered Sir Ernest. 'You see our supplies gave out. On that day when we turned back we had only twenty ounces of food. It was midsummer, but we were up on the mountains, where the temperature was forty below zero. We had been there three days. Aye. One day we only made six hundred yards. Well, you see, we found out then that there was an easier road, but we were the pioneers, and did not know of it. But our plans will show Captain Scott. He will get there. Aye?'

Here Sir Ernest started to talk of Canada, and to get him back to the land of midnight sun was almost impossible. But he would drop a sentence from time to time which showed that Service knew when he wrote in 'The Lone Trail':

And sometimes it leads to an Arctic trail, and
The snows where your torn feet freeze,
And you whittle away the useless clay,
and crawl
On your hands and knees.
Often it leads to the dead-pit; always it leads to pain;
By the bones of your brothers your know't, but oh,
To follow you're fain,
By your bones they will follow behind you, till
The ways of the world are made plain.

'I've been all over the world,' said Sir Ernest. 'I've seen France, Africa, Australia—but there is no use mentioning the names. There were a string of them that sounded like a college yell, minus the Rah! Rah! Rah! The point was, that in all this travelling Sir Ernest had seen nothing which gave him such a sense of latent wealth and possibilities as Canada has.

'This is the country of the future,' he remarked, 'and the near future, too. Yes, I intend to come here if I can make arrangements. There is work to be done in my line, I think. There must be wealth in those undiscovered places. I know by the rock formation that there is. All it needs is to be brought out. Aye? Of course man didn't make this country,' continued the explorer simply. 'God made it, but man can bring out the wealth he placed here.'

But Sir Ernest has ideas apart from exploring. He agrees that many of England's scum are coming to Canada as well as the better class. But he thinks the trouble would be obviated by securing young immigrants. 'Get boys of from ten to fourteen, you know. They will grow up in this country and build up good bodies and clean minds. They will make good citizens. Oh, I am enthusiastic about this land. I do not wonder they are talking it up among our public school men. They are coming out here, too. I like everything I have seen of the country. It is quiet, too. There is nothing of that strain that there is—well in other countries, you know.'

Here Sir Ernest was called to the telephone, from which he announced, while awaiting a connection, that he had 'really nothing to say about the Cook-Peary controversy.'

CHANG SHA RIOTS.

New Governor Warns Foreigners Not to Return for Thirty Days.

Chang Sha, April 27.—The Governor of Chang Sha cautions foreigners not to return to the districts where native rioting has occurred, for thirty days. A number of foreigners have returned. The city is quiet, but there is considerable apprehension as a feeling of unrest still exists among the natives.

The Huanese gentry assert that they will refuse to recognize the new governor. The latter declares that he can control the situation, but adds that the presence at the capital of a large number of foreigners would strengthen the leaders of the recent trouble, who could easily inflame the malcontents and cause fresh outrages in order to bring about his dismissal.

BRAZIL CEDES TO URUGUAY.

Waters and Island of Lake Mirim and the Jaguarao River.

Rio Janeiro, April 27.—The Brazilian Senate has approved by a unanimous vote the treaty signed by Brazil and Uruguay in October last, by which Brazil cedes to Uruguay a part of the waters and the island of Lake Mirim and of the Jaguarao River.

The Chamber of Deputies had already approved this treaty. Uruguay is accorded free navigation for merchant and war vessels between the lake and the ocean by the Brazilian waters of Samgonealo and the Rio Grande. These concessions have been made voluntarily by Brazil without any compensation whatever.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Hamilton is the first Canadian city to subscribe to the Shakespeare Nation Memorial theatre in London. At the St. George's Day banquet there the movement was launched by His Excellency, the Governor-General, who, himself, subscribed the first $5. In the course of less than two hours over $400 had been subscribed Mr. Forbes-Robertson, the actor, who was present, strongly commended the movement. On His Excellency's suggestion, a message of condolence was sent to Mrs. Ossip Gabribowitch, the daughter of 'Mark Twain.'

In Toronto on Wednesday the police magistrate fined John Armstrong $100 and costs, and Andrew McKenna $25 and costs for keeping a common gaming house in a cigar and barber shop on King street west. These two fines, the magistrate explained, he had made low because the offence had been committed while the law was in a state of uncertainty. He warned all whom it might concern, however, that hereafter anyone so offending would be given heavy fine and imprisonment.

Sir James Whitney has been making some caustic remarks on the opponents of the hydro-electric legislation. 'From the beginning, the electric interests in Toronto and elsewhere were the bitter opponents of this legislation. All the stock gamblers were against it. An emissary was sent over to England, and the so-called financial journals there blossomed out with editorials made up very largely of misrepresentation, and "frigid, calculated falsehood." The result, however, has proved disastrous to the idea that these journals have any real power or influence. Every imaginable influence over there—social, political, private and public—was retained where possible, and all who realize the strength of such combined influences in London will at once appreciate what this meant. Then, emissaries were sent out among the farmers owning land over which the transmission line was to pass, loaded with all manner of falsehoods, by means of which to spread anxiety and alarm among the people.'

It was suggested by Mr. M. Moyer, chairman of the grocers' section of the Wholesale and Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, at the meeting at Toronto, that grocers and merchants should turn in and give the farmers a hand during harvest time, thus solving the farm help problem. He thought this neighborly act would do away with the complaint that farmers dealt largely with the big dealers when they wanted supplies.

The desire to get a valise from a burning house cost Mrs. Haun, of Welland, her life. The fire broke out early in the morning, and the household was aroused by Gordon Haun. After coming out in the hallway, Mrs. Haunt said she would go back to her room upstairs for a valise. She did not come out again. When she was missed an attempt was made to get into the room, but this was impossible. The charred remains were afterwards found in the ruins.

London's oldest resident has died in the person of Mrs. Sarah McCully, who on February 11th was 101 years old. Until the end she retained her faculties and passed away quietly. Born in Halifax, N.S., at the beginning of the last century, Mrs. McCully remembers distinctly the stirring times of the war of 1812 and the revolution of Upper and Lower Canada. She was at one time the Sunday-school teacher of Sir Charles Tupper, when he was a boy in the old city of Halifax. She had a distinct remembrance of the battle between Chesapeake and of the battle between the 'Chesapeake' the 'Shannon' and of seeing the captured vessel towed into Halifax harbor.

An important betting decision has been given by the Court of Appeal, Toronto, which has upheld Magistrate Denison's conviction of George McSweeney and Tom Johnson on a charge of keeping common gaming houses or keeping handbooks. The defence in each case was that bets were fence on the street and the offence thus did not come within the definition of a gaming house as a fixed place. The Court of Appeal finds reasonable evidence was given of the men's guilt.

A message from Hamilton states that three lads, Willie Arnedt, George Sachwell, and George McLean, of London, were sealed up in a box car without food for two days. They crawled into the car to see the furniture which Arnedt's father was shipping to Hamilton and were locked in by a yardman who did not hear them. The boys were thus cooped up inside the car until it reached Hamilton, when a car checker, on opening the door, was amazed to discover the three nearly famished boys.

On Wednesday men found the body of Richard Gough floating in the water at Crawford's slip at the foot of Princess street, Kingston. He disappeared in January. He was a Pittsburg farmer, and late one night wandered to the wharf and fell into the water and perished.

Twelve licenses have been cut off by the Ottawa Commissioners, while the hotel and shop licenses in six cases have been given a three months' extension. This is in pursuance of the policy to concentrate all licenses in the business sections of the city. In some wards now no liquor can be sold.

QUEBEC.

An important seizure of intoxicating liquors has been made on the new Transcontinental works above La Tuque. Three thousand flasks of whiskey, valued at $3,000, were confiscated and destroyed by detectives.

With a view to protecting the morality of young girls who sell newspapers on the streets of Quebec, the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Women's Christian Association have sent petitions to the City Council asking for legislation that would prevent small girls from selling papers on the streets. The matter has been transferred to the police commission.

Mr. Eugent Rouillard, of the Department of Crown Lands, has been made an 'officer of the Academy' by the French Government, in recognition of the many and valuable works on Canadian geography Mr. Rouillard has made.

The Provincial Premier has been asked by a deputation of Quebec citizens to form a commission to take steps to beautify the city, the Government to pay a share of the cost. The delegation based their demand on the grounds that the Federal and Provincial Governments own about three million dollars' worth of property in Quebec from which the city has no revenue and all that the Government pays is the water tax.

F. Laplante, of Troy, N.Y., who posed as a 'healer' and charged for his services, was sentenced at Sherbrooke on Tuesday to two years in the penitentiary by Judge Mulvena. The judge characterized the prisoner as an utterly heartless swindler, who made a living by working on the credulity of the ignorant. Steps will be taken to have the man deported.

Mrs. C. Brown, a widow, 79 years of age, has been burned to death at Cowansville. A fire broke out in the house of Mr. E. A. Fitchett, the only occupant of which was Mrs. Brown, the others being at various gatherings. Though there was a house not more than 20 feet distant, the fire was not discovered until the building was in flames. It was impossible to reach the aged occupant, and quickly the whole building was consumed.

On Tuesday the Quebec Review Court confirmed a judgment rendered in the Superior Court, ordering moving picture theatres to be closed on Sundays in the city. The appeal was taken by a proprietor of one of the theatres from a decision rendered in the Recorder's Court, but the proprietor lost in all three courts.

The Quebec Harbor Commissioners, at their meeting on Tuesday, granted a request of the carpenters and laborers employed by them for an increase of wages.

As an outcome of the recent Boudreault-Van Felson libel case, Mr. James Holliday has taken action against Mr. Van Felson, of Quebec, for $3,000. In the original action Boudreault sued Van Felson for $10,000, alleging that the latter had stated that he had paid $3,000 to Boudreault for getting the Marine Department, of which he was assistant accountant, to settle an account. Van Felson, as a witness, said he had given the money to Boudreault with Holiday's permission. The latter denied and is now suing for recovery of the money, which he states he never authorized Van Felson to pay out.

WESTERN CANADA.

A letter has been received by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from a well-known authority living in the Province of Saskatchewan, regarding the land conditions in Western Canada this year. He states: 'The condition of our land this spring leaves absolutely nothing to be desired. Indeed, it could not, in my opinion be be in better shape, and this opinion is echoed on every hand by our oldest and best farmers. There is an astonishingly satisfactory quantity of moisture in the land; and all we need now is a little heat, and perhaps a little to start things growing. If these elements are forthcoming shortly, and if the weather conditions thereafter normal, it would not surprise me if harvesting operations commenced the last week in July or the first week in August.

The Winnipeg Y.M.C.A. will erect a new central building this year at an estimated cost of $340,000 and establish a branch in the north end of the city in a $20,000 building.

The four-year-old son of D. D. Davis, a farmer living four miles south of Ningo, Man., has lost his life through drinking essence of peppermint from a bottle.

The extension department of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture announces that preparations are now being made for an aggressive campaign in several parts of the province with a view to the extension of agricultural knowledge and the improvement of farming methods. The extensive tract west and south of the Soo line and the main line of the C. P. R. west of Moose Jaw will be covered as well as possible, and meetings will be held between Estevan and Swift Current, where two years ago there was practically no settlement. A number of meetings will also be held along the Goose Lake line west of Bealandia between that point and the Alberta boundary, and speakers will be sent into the district between Prince Albert and Battleford.

It is probable that two, perhaps more, of the seats in Manitoba will be contested by labor candidates at the next provincial election.

Fanned by a gale, fires swept down on Winyard, Sask., from the eastward hills, and the residents fought desperately through the night to protect the town. Several barns and other buildings, with a few head of live stock, were destroyed.

After three hours deliberation in the first action for damages arising out of the interurban railway disaster in Lakeview in November a jury at Vancouver has returned a verdict for $14,000 for the widow and children of Harry H. Slayton.

Charges against the C. P. R., the Consolidated Elevator Company, the Port Arthur Elevator Company, and the Empire Elevator Company have been investigated at Winnipeg. The charge is that they furnished to the warehouse commissioner incorrect statements as to the amount and grade of wheat in the elevators. The C. P. R. showed that the error was a purely clerical one, while the Consolidated got off with $50 fine, it being urged that the mis-statement was not intentional, but was due to loaning of wheat, which is a violation of the law. The Port Arthur Company was proved guilty on five charges of false statement, and fined $500 for each offence. The Empire Company was found guilty on six charges of a similar character, and fined $500 for each offence. The fines have been paid.

Long distance telephone service to Fort Frances, Rainy River, Warroad, Minn., and intermediate points from Winnipeg will be an established fact by the fall. The greater portion of the poles are already on the ground, and the men are but awaiting favorable weather before starting work. The line will, for the greater portion of the distance, follow the main line of the Canadian Northern, and will in all be about two hundred and fifty miles in length.

Mr. W. J. Tregullis has offered a quarter section of land near Calgary for a university site.

There has been friction at Winnipeg between the immigration officials and Mr. G. T. Rogers, local cresident of tht British Welcome League. The league officers, who are unpaid, have been meeting immigrant trains from the east and assisting arrivals with advice and food and shelter, and Mr. Rogers states that they have done good work in this direction. The immigration officers, however, do not see the necessity for this work, and Mr. Rogers has been refused admittance to the immigration hall. He must get a permission from Ottawa before he can be allowed on the premises.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The City Club, one of the most influential social organizations in Halifax, is closed because of smallpox, which developed in one of the servants at the club.

The loss of wife and three children caused James Day, of St. John, N.B., to commit suicide by drinking carbolic acid. His brother and mother saw him rush to the yard and attempted to prevent him from drinking the acid. He threw his mother violently away, and in the scuffle which followed with his brother, the latter was roughly handled and severely burned by the acid. Day succeeded in drinking enough to kill him in eight minutes.

Labrador timber lands covering an area of 13,580 square miles, have been transferred by three St. John (Newfoundland) men for a quarter of a million dollars and 49 percent of the proceeds of the future development to a syndicate of Americans, most of whom are New Yorkers. Pulp mills will be erected at various points by a $25,000,000 corporation.

It is reported that recent heavy rains in Nova Scotia have done considerable damage in some sections, particularly to bridges, some of which have been swept away.

A message from Yarmouth says that an eight-year-old boy named Sonia fell off Wilson's wharf, Milton, which fishing with another boy. The latter became frightened and ran home and retired. Mrs. Sonia became alarmed by her boy's non-return home and investigated, when the fact was learned as above stated. His lifeless body was found early in the morning.

Adeloire Normand, of L'Islet, was caught in the shafting and killed in a sawmille near Campbellton, N.B. Another man named Couillard was severely injured.

Reports from N.B. indicates that the log-driving season has been very successful, and that some mills are now running. The outlook for the lumber trade is good.

On Wednesday William Finch, assistant manager of the Dominion Car and Chemical Company, of Sydney, N.S., was killed by being crushed between two cars. He was superintending the loading of material, and had stepped upon the rear end of a car. Failing to notice another car which was being shunted towards him he was caught between them before he had time to get out of the way. He was 28 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. Mr. Finch was an Englishman.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has completed the purchase of a large area of land at Courtney Bay, St. John, N.B., for their terminal facilities at the port.

While in a demented condition, Michael Broderick attempted to end his life early by jumping from a third story window of his boarding house on Wednesday at Moncton. As it was the man fell to the ground and sustained serious injuries about the body and head, also a bad cut behind the right ear.

It is announced by the Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, surveyor-general for N. B., that a committee of the Executive Council, composed of the Provincial Secretary, the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, and himself, will commence the work of gathering evidence on the pulpwood question at an early date. It is expected that the committee will make a report to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council no later than next fall, and the question of whether New Brunswick will or will not prohibit the exportation of pulp wood cut on the Crown lands of the province will then be decided.

MONTREAL NEWS.

A verdict of murder against an Italian named Frank was returned at the inquest held on Tuesday afternoon on the body of Giuseppe Chine, an Italian who died as the result of a stiletto wound, received in the back in a row in Richmond lane on Sunday evening. The whereabouts of the murderer is unknown, and it is not likely that the police will succeed in locating him, as the Italians are very unwilling to give information against one another. The deposition, which was taken from the dying man on Sunday evening by Judge Leet, said it was a person named Frank, who stabbed him. He gave no other particulars of the man.

In the squalid room which formed the dwelling of himself and his wife, Ignace Soldom, a Russian from Galicia on Wednesday committed suicide by hanging himself. He was about 45 years of age. The tragedy occurred in the house of 136 Richardson street, Point St. Charles, in the house rented by A. Garski. Mrs. Soldom went down stairs, and about ten o'clock returned to the room, to find her husband partly kneeling on the bed, with a rope, the noose of which was tightly twisted about his neck. The end of the rope passed through a stove pipe hole in the wall near the ceiling, and the other end was tied to the post of a bed in the next room. Soldom was dead. Soldom had been drinking for a week.

Mr. C. Arnoldi, Assistant City Treasurer, has caused general surprise by refusing to accept the salary increase recently recommended to him by the Board of Control. The letter refusing this raise from $3,500 to $3,600 has not been made public, but it is understood that Mr. Arnoldi explains his refusal by saying the $100 to be given him was secured by taking $50 from the stipends of two clerks.

A statement of the amounts raised for school taxes during the past year has been prepared at the City Hall. This shows that $313,539.14 was given under the understanding that it should go to the Catholic Board. That is, it was paid by Roman Catholic citizens. The sum of $390,803.76 was paid by Protestant ratepayers, and will, therefore, go to the Protestant Board. Joint stock companies paid $237,027.06 which goes into a neutral fund being divided among the Catholic and Protestant Boards according to population. That is the Catholic Board gets three shares of it and a little more while the Protestant Board gets one. In all the Catholic Board's share of the taxes is $492,454.60, and the Protestant share $448,915.36.

Mr. Adelard Fortier, of the Montreal Dairy Products, somewhat startled the meeting when he put the following question: 'What will Montreal be like in ten years if every store, restaurant, soft drinks counter, shoe-shining parlor, etc., is closed every evening at 10 o'clock and all day on Sunday?' Mr. Fortier said that the question needed serious attention, if they did not wish to make Montreal a city like Toronto, and the matter was referred to the municipal affairs Committee.

The medical profession has just lost one of its most distinguished Canadian members in the person of Dr. J. B. A. Lamarche, professor of obstetrics at Laval University, who died on Thursday afternoon, of cancer of the throat, at the age of 61 years. Dr. Lamarche had been suffering from the terrible disease, which caused his death, for over a year, but he courageously continued to attend to his professional duties until quite recently. A few days ago, he went to Ottawa to consult his friend and confrere, Dr. C. Prevost, and returned to the city on Wednesday evening. After passing the whole morning of Thursday in his study, he felt quite unwell early in the afternoon. Four of his confreres were at once summoned by telephone. Upon their arrival, they at once saw the very serious condition of the patient, and despite all their efforts, he passed away at about 3 o'clock.

At the age of 106 years, Montreal's oldest resident, Mr. Pierre Forget, died on Thursday evening, and his funeral took place Saturday, to the Church of the Magdalen. He was born at St. Janvier, and was married eighty years ago, his wife being still alive. He took an active part as a rebel in 1837.

By a big majority, on the motion of Ald. Carter, the Council has passed the first and second readings of a by-law for the closing of bars at 10 o'clock on ordinary nights and 7 o'clock on Saturday.

George Daoust committed suicide by jumping into the river at Verdun.

A tax of $500 per annum is to be levied on moving picture theatres. This will force some of the smaller concerns out of business.

Mayor Guerin has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $500 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered Albert Masse, whose body was found frozen in the ice below the Longueuil river road on Sunday, March 6th, by the police. There can be no doubt that he was murdered, as he was wounded in two or three places. Masse disappeared from his home, and was drinking for sometime before his death.

As the result of negotiations at Quebec, where Controllers and Aldermen went to look after the measure for amending Montreal's by-laws, an agreement has been reached by which the respective duties and powers of Controllers and aldermen will be defined. This will obviate such deadlocks as recently occurred, when the aldermen over-ruled reports and decisions of the Mayor and Controllers. The Controllers abandoned the idea of having a vote in the council. On the other hand the Controllers gained a point by having practically the whole staff at the City Hall placed under their jurisdiction, with the exception of the City Clerk, the City Attorney, the City Treasurer and the City Comptroller, who are to be under the supervision of the council. By this give and take method the aldermen expressed their willingness to grant the point of the two-thirds vote on reports which are now rejected or amended by a majority vote.

A premium of $56,000 has been realized by the city on its new loan of one million pounds, which was awarded to the Bank of Montreal, as having made the best offer for it. The offer of the Bank of Montreal is to take over the whole loan, without any expense to the city, at £101 3s. per £100, or at a premium of 1 3.20 percent.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

An ordinance has been passed by the Council of Waterloo, Nebraska, and signed by the Mayor, which, among other things, provides that:—'It shall be unlawful for any barber in his own town to eat onions between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. No barber while shaving a customer shall insert the thumb or finger in the said customer's mouth; shall not discuss the gossip of the town, and shall not use tobacco while working over a chair; shall not insist upon a customer having his neck shaved, or his hair singed.' A violation shall subject the barber to a fine of $5.

In the Pittsburg graft trials a change of venue is asked for in the case of Max G. Leslie, the delinquent tax collector of Allegany County, who declares that he cannot get a fair trial in Pittsburg. The district attorney-general says he has every reason to believe that a large fund has been raised on behalf of many persons implicated in the corruption charges.

Kate Mueller, the drudge on whose poor earnings Albert Wolter lived, is to have a happier life than the miserable one she shared in a squalid New York apartment with the man who murdered Ruth Wheeler. Mr. Frank Moss, assistant district attorney, who obtained Wolter's conviction, is to receive her into his own home, where he and Mrs. Moss will care for her until her future is assured.

Wm. Smith, a New York paper manufacturer, 60 years old, is the victim of a fatal folding bed accident in his home. His neck was broken when the bed suddenly closed up on him.

President Fallieres has presented Mr. Roosevelt with a magnificent tapestry, the design of which is a copy of Gerome's famous painting, 'Love Mounted on a Hippogriff.' The tapestry was made at the celebrated Government factory at Beauvais, and involved several years' work.

Nine circus elephants stampeded in Danville, Ill., Wednesday, and ran bellowing through the streets and fields for hours before they could be recaptured, pushing over frame houses, uprooting trees and injuring men and animals. More than a hundred homes were damaged and the total loss is estimated at nearly $10,000. Several truck gardens and orchards were partly ruined in the outskirts of the city.

Political prophets across the line are now naming Mr. Roosevelt for the Senate in succession to Mr. Depew.

Insurgents of the United States, through Senator Dolliver, Wednesday spurned an invitation to quit their party associates and join the Democratic party, which invitation had been extended by Senator Raynor in the course of a speech in opposition to the administration railroad bill. The exchanges of mock compliments and aspersions amused the Senate and galleries for several hours and finally resulted in a political debate that goaded Senator Bailey into a sharp defence of the minority party.

Oscar Hammerstein has abandoned the field of grand opera. He says the salaries demanded are prohibitive. If refused they mean no performance, if paid, they mean bankruptcy of the manager. Both his own and the Metropolitan Opera Company, he says, face deficits for the season just closed. Therefore, he has concluded that the public would be better served by one company in the field, and as the Metropolitan had through its stockholders what amounts to subsidy, he left the field to it.

Interest at the session of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in New York Thursday centred largely in the report of the committee on paper, submitted by Mr. J. Norris, chairman. Hope was expressed that the coming conferences arranged for by the Canadian authorities and President Taft would result in the adjustment of the trade relations between the two countries and permit of a full and free supply of pulpwood which will relieve the paper crisis attributed to the tariff tangle, and aggravated by the existing paper mill strikes.

A body of influential Nicaraguans are coming to Washington to ask President Taft to send to Nicaragua a commission or military governor, as in the case of Cuba, to assume a permanent protectorate over the country.

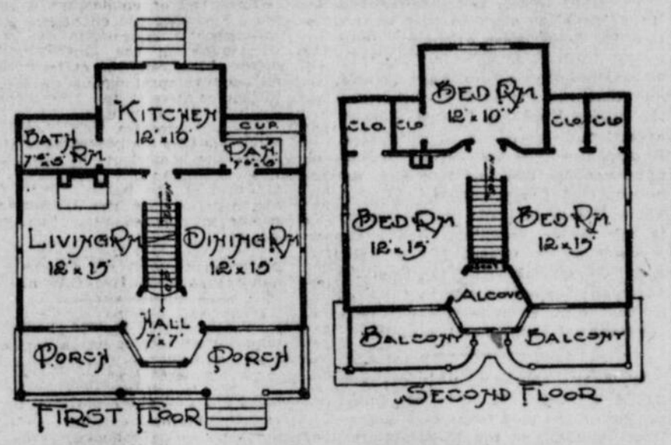
President Taft left Washington at 7 p.m. on Friday for Buffalo. From Buffalo the President goes to Pittsburg, thence to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and back home, reaching Washington on May 6.

Looking to the development of the farming section of New York State and the benefits to be derived from improved methods of agriculture, the New York Central Railway will conduct an educational farm train through the farming and dairy sections of the state. The train will start from Utica, May 16, and will make numerous stops en route to Champlain. Evening meetings will be held and demonstrations and lectures upon crops and farm management will take place in the different cars.

The match for the English association football cup was replayed at Everton on Thursday, when in the presence of 60,000 people Newcastle beat Barnsley by 2 goals to nil.

A COUNTRY HOUSE FOR $2,750.





The 'Witness' has secured a series of plans of country houses and bungalows costing from $500 to $4,000, and will publish them weekly, believing that readers who contemplate building will find them of great value. In each case the cost is estimated as closely as possible, but will vary, of course, according to locality. Working plans, specifications and details can be supplied by the 'Witness.'

Design illustrated No. 331.—This frame two-story house will cost about $2,750. Size over all 24 ft. by 28 ft. 6 in., with concrete wall and 7-foot cellar under whole house. Stories are 8 ft. 6 in. and 8 ft. Inside finish, black ash for hall and two main living rooms on first story, and pine for all other rooms. Exterior is clapboarded on first story, and cement plastered on second story above line of window sills. A shingled belt course extends between first and second story windows; roof is also shingled. Price of working plans, specifications and details $26.00. Blue print plans unchanged from design, as shown, $18.00. Bill for materials $7.50. No changes from book design can be made in blue print plans.

BIG BREWERY FIRE.

Street Flow With Beer, and Smoking Corks Dance in the Stream.

St. Louis, Mo., April 27.—Fire of unknown origin caused a loss estimated at $530,000 in in the mammoth plant of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association early to-day, and for a time threatened the entire establishment with destruction. Five hundred thousand bottles of beer were destroyed and millions of burning corks made such a dense smoke that the firemen fought the flames in a black smudge. The streets about the plant flowed with beer for more than an hour and smoking corks bobbing up and down in the stream gave the streets a strange appearance.

The bottling and storage houses were completely destroyed, entailing a loss of $300,000. Valuable paintings and furniture stored in the buildings by E. A. Faust, vice-president of the company, were destroyed with a loss of $30,000.

AUSTRALIAN MINISTRY.

Names of New Cabinet Announced.

Melbourne, April 29.—The new Commonwealth Ministry (Labor) is as follows:—Premier and Treasurer, the Hon. Andrew Fisher; Attorney-General, the Hon. W. M. Hughes; Minister for External Affairs, the Hon. Egerton Lee Batchelor; Minister of Defence, the Hon. G. F. Pearce; Postmaster-General, the Hon. Mr. Thomas; Minister of Trade and Commons, the Hon. Frank Tudor; Minister for Home Affairs, the Hon. Mr. O'Malley; Vice-President Executive Council, the Hon. Gregor McGregor; ministers without portfolios, the Hon. Messrs. Frazer and Findley.

SANG HERSELF TO FREEDOM.

Fresno, Cal., April 29.—Ethel Reyakin, aged 16 years, detained in the county jail for alleged incorrigibility, yesterday sang herself to freedom. Her voice so appealed to Assistant District Attorney McCormick that he made a plea before Judge Austin of the Juvenile Court, to release her on parole. McCormick stated qin court that he believed the girl would win fame as a prima donna if her voice were trained. The court released her.

THAW AGAIN.

New York April 29.—Harry K. Thaw, who killed Stanford White, must remain in the Matteawan Insane Asylum. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn handed down a decision to-day which defeats the efforts of Mrs. Mary C. Thaw to have her son transferred to another asylum. Mrs. Thaw applied some time ago to Mr. Justice Tompkins, of the Supreme Court, for the appointment of a referee to take testimony bearing on Thaw's transfer. Mr. Justice Tompkins appointed such a referee, but the superintendent of the Matteawan Asylum raised objections to the proceedings. Attorney-General O'Malley went to the Appellate Division, asking that the appointment of the referee be set aside. The judges unanimously upheld his position, and dismissed the proceedings.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY NOTES.

The halls of Queen's are now unwontedly quiet after the busy session's work. Most of the students have departed, those of the Faculty of Education alone being left. It is interesting to note the destination of those who have gone. Very few have returned to their homes to spend a quiet summer of rest and reading. Majority are working their way through College, and so must needs follow the illusive gleam of the dollar during the summer months, rather than the 'light that never was on sea or land.' Very many have gone into the great West—to teach, to act as agents for books and cream separators, and to farm. The officials of the station at Winnipeg were more than startled the other day when the Queen's Special, gaily decorated with flags and bunting, steamed in and the couple of hundred students on board made the welkin ring with the blood-stirring Queen's College yell. The 'Free Press' reported that the yell was Galician and barbaric; but the boys who stepped off were bright, straight-from-the-shoulder Canadians. There were quite a few young ladies, too, who had gone west to teach.

The last week has been more than busy. On Sunday last the Rev. Dr. Symonds of Montreal preached a powerful and inspiring sermon to the graduating classes, arts science and theology. Dr. Symonds is a strong preacher, and delighted the large audience present.

Tuesday was students' day; and in the afternoon they gathered in Convocation Hall to hear the valedictories read. The addresses were exceptionally good this year. This, with the farewell dance of last Friday night, was the last student function.

On the same day the University Council, as well as the Board of Trustees, met to discuss matters pertaining to the welfare of the University. The Council refused to further express an opinion upon the proposed removal of denominational restrictions until the Commission of the General Assembly had dealt with the matter with the Trustees. The Commission met on Wednesday morning and recommended the following changes in the Constitution of the University.

'The Corporation shall consist of the Trustees, the Professors, the graduates and the benefactors, instead of all the members of the Presbyterian Church. None of the Trustees must of necessity be members of the Presbyterian Church. (Now 27 out of the 37 Trustees must be members of that church.) Laymen as well as Ministers are to be eligible for the position of principal. (At present the Principal must be a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Minister.) This matter, upon which so much depends for the future of Queen's, will now be placed in the hands of the General Assembly which meets at Halifax in June.

The Convocation exercises held on Wednesday afternoon. The University was honored by the presence of the Hon. Sir James Whitney, and other distinguished members of the legislature. Sir James came down from Toronto at the invitation of the University to lay the corner-stone of the new $100,000, Chemistry Building, built by the Government for the School of Mining. There were large graduating classes in Arts, Medicine, Science and Theology. The Rev. Dr. Love, Minister of Historic St. Andrew's Church, Quebec, was granted the honorary degree of D.D. Mr. T. R. Glover, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, a distinguished Latin scholar, and a former professor of Queen's was given the LL.D as were also the Hon. Dr. Pyne, Minister of Education for Ontario, and Dr. Parks of New York, a noted bacteriologist. Altogether the proceedings were among the most interesting ever held at Queen's.

JOY RIDERS ARRESTED

Five Men Before Judge for Manslaughter.

That Louis A. Dionne and John Louis Keiffer are both criminally responsible for the death of Miss Bessie Smith, the domestic who was run down and instantly killed by an automobile, on the Victoria Bridge, on Sunday evening, was the verdict brought in by coroner's jury on Tuesday, at the inquest held on the body by Coroner McMahon.

Dionne, who keeps a saloon at the corner of St. Catherine street east and Sanguinet street, is the owner of the automobile that killed the young woman. It was driven by Keiffer, an unlicensed driver, and from the testimony adduced at the inquest, at an excessive speed. The fact was commented on by Coroner McMahon in his address to the jury. Both men will have to face a charge of manslaughter.

The details of the tragedy are of a peculiarly sad nature. The deceased young woman, with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Smith, had been over to St. Lambert to take a last look at a plot of land in possession of the family, previous to their taking up their residence in Ottawa at the end of the week. It was while returning to Montreal at dusk that the automobile struck the women killing her instantly.

Without stopping, and in spite of the cries of the dead woman's sister-in-law to stop, the car sped on in the dark. It was this latter fact that aroused considerable indignation amongst the citizens and led the detectives to make every effort to capture the occupants of the car.

The evidence at the inquest was that the deceased was killed by having her skull fractured, and ribs broken. The auto contained four or five men, whom it was admitted had been drinking, although three of them denied that the party were drunk. These witnesses asserted that they had no knowledge of any accident having occurred, but against this, it was said by the man in charge of the garage that when the car was brought in, Dionne accounted for some slight damage to the machine by stating that the had had a small mishap, and that the lights was away being fixed. It was afterwards found that new glasss had been put in the lights.

L. E. Dionne, Jean Kieffer, Lionel Vallanbriere, Winceslas Lariviere and John Longtin appeared before Judge Bazin Wednesday on the charge of manslaughter.

Kieffer admitted that he was the chauffeur on the automobile that killed Miss Bessie Smith, on the Victoria bridge, last Sunday evening, but he did not know that his car had struck any one.

'EMPIRE MESSENGERS.'

Not Authorized to Speak in London For Australian Labor Party, Says Premier Fisher.

((Canadian Associated Press.))

London, April 28.—In reference to the claims of the 'Empire Messengers' Premier Fisher cables that there is no person in Great Britain authorized to express the views of the Australian Labor party on any subject.

WHOLESALE POISONING.

Mystery Cleared by Confession of Lieut. Hofrichter.

Vienna, April 29.—The mystery of the origin of the wholesale poisoning plot discovered against recently promoted officers of the Austrian army, has been cleared by the confession of Lieut. Adorf Hofrichter. The lieutenant was arrested on Nov. 27 charged with poisoning, and to-day he admitted that he had sent capsules containing prussic acid to ten members of the General Staff with the object of poisoning them. The capsules were accompanied with a circular recommending their use for ill-health. Captain Mader, one of the officers addressed, took the preparation and died almost immediately. Hofrichter's wife is suspected of complicity in the conspiracy, and is undergoing an examination by the magistrate.

LOST RELATIVES.

Information relating to the following inquiries from the Old Country may be sent to the editor, 'Witness,' Montreal:—

Green (Donigah), formerly of Elmutt, Suffolk, was fruit packing in Halifax, N.S., 20 years ago. Brother William asks.

Hursh (William) was living in Brixton 1906; may have gone to Canada. Brother, sister, and aunt Alice ask.

Long, (Michael) was living in Quebec 15 months ago. Brother Jack asks.

Scott (Henry Percy) was last heard of at Victoria, B.C., 1890. Daughter Florrie asks.

Shurety (Lawrence James) went to the Colonies from Dr. Barnardo's Home nine years ago. Father and sister Agnes ask.

Smith (Wiliam) was working on the Grand Trunk Railway, Caribou, British Columbia, 14 months ago. Sister Jane asks.

Winter (Henry William) was last heard of in Toronto, 1905. Mother asks.

SCHOOL GIRL BRUTALITY

Investigation Held in Bridgeport, Conn.

Bridgeport, Conn., April 27.—As the result of her initiation into the Alpha Alpha Sorority of the Bridgeport High School, a month ago, which has sent Miss Lorraine Clark, daughter of one of the most prominent residents of this place, to a sanatorium, where doctors say she will be a nervous wreck for several years, the city is rent into two factions.

The Board of Education began a hearing in the City Council chambers on Monday afternoon, and it lasted until yesterday morning..

One of the girls named in the charge of crueity is Miss Helen Havens, eighteen years old, whose father, Elmer H. Havens, is a member of the School Board.

Miss Havens told the following story of Miss Clark's treatment:

'Miss Clark on the afternoon of her initiation was compelled to deliver a message at the home of each active member of the sorority, a mission which took her on a five-mile walk and required the greater part of the afternoon. After thus inviting the members of the sorority to the initiation she went to St. Augustine's Church, near the centre of the city, to wait for further instructions.'

'Then, according to Miss Havens, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon she was taken to the home of Miss Helen Plumb, No. 408 Stratford avenue, and given a complete change of clothing, being fitted with a costume more suited to the sorority's plans.

'Two of the girls then held her by the ankles,' Miss Havens continued, 'and compelled her to walk, headforemost, on her hands down a flight of stairs. Then she was seated in the parlor and had to answer a number of foolish questions and was told of the seriousness of her initiation and warned to secrecy.

'Then the girls got a big blanket and started to toss her. Miss Clark is a big girl and she was found to be too heavy and this was abandoned. Then she ate some macaroni boiled half an hour in soap and was told that she was eating angle worms.

'Another course in the "banquet" was a cocktail made of vinegar, salt, pepper and the white of an egg, to make it slimy. She also had to eat raw oysters, and was told they were pollywogs. The "banquet" ended with a drink of sweetened hot milk and egg, taken through a nursery bottle.'

Through sharp questioning the rest of the initiation was told by Miss Havens. She declared that Miss Clark's back was then bared and she was compelled to kneel and, with solemn incantations, the sorority "branded" its initials in dripping red sealing wax.

The bandage had been removed from her eyes long enough for her to see a red-hot poker, with which, she was told, she was to be scared. A piece of ice was pressed against her back and the poker was held against a piece of raw meat to give the odor of burning flesh and impress her with the idea that she was being burned with the poker.

Miss Havens said that then Miss Clark was dressed in her own clothes and congratulated by her newly acquired "sisters."

None of the girls who testified denied the accusation that Miss Clark had been forced to eat the macaroni and had undergone the other "ordeals." They denied, however, that the initiation could have caused the results which Miss Clark's parents and her physician claim, and assert that her illness is due to other causes. Members of the alumnae of the society and a number of Bridgeport society women testified that they had gone through with the initiation without any bad effects.

The Board of Education has reserved its decision.

A LIBERAL ELECTED.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 29.—In the South Edinburgh by-election to-day, Lyell, Liberal, was elected, with 8,694 votes, over Glynn, Unionist, with 6,367.

At the general election, Mr. Dewar, Liberal, was elected over Mr. Cox, Unionist, by a majority of 2,334, the vote being much heavier than yesterday.



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Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, 'Weekly Witness,' 25 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10c per copy for individual subscriptions, 15c per copy in clubs to one address. No extra postage on the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

FOREIGN POSTAGE EXTRA to all countries not named in the above list, as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $3.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 30 cents extra; 'World Wide' subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only $1.50.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

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

APRIL, 1910

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

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1910.

Mr. H. R. Poussette, Canadian Trade Commissioner of Durban, has made the suggestion that May 31, the first natal day of United South Africa, be celebrated by the flying of flags on every school from coast to coast throughout the Dominion. Our Department of Trade and Commerce has endorsed this idea, and it opens up the question of general recognition of the national holidays of sister colonies. The school child, with his or her plastic mind, would have an enduring memory of a demonstration of the greatness of the empire to which they belong, associated with kinship with the united people of South Africa. For this reason it is suggested that on South Africa's first national day flags should be flown on all Canadian schools, that the circumstance may be impressed upon the scholar's imagination through his or her own observation and the zealous co-operation of the teachers. It is further suggested that if this idea meets with favor it may be possible to perpetuate it from year to year, and that Canada's example may be followed by other portions of the Empire. The public generally as well as the schools might mark the day by a display of the ensign. The courtesy would surely be appreciated in the union, where Canada is admired and held in warm esteem. If the national days of the daughter nations shall yet be marked by the flying of flags through the King's dominions what a kindly compliment that will be, and how pleasantly it will call to mind the noble traditions with which all are bound.

The excellent news comes from Halifax that the big Dominion Coal strike is at an end, and that the men have returned to work unconditionally on the terms offered by the Dominion Coal Company weeks ago. The officials of the United Mine Workers of America at length recognised that the fight was hopeless and advised the men that they had nothing to gain by remaining out longer. The strike has been a long one, and both the men and the company have suffered severely because of it. The families of the men have, of course, suffered most, and these are rejoicing most that good times are in sight again. The whole of Nova Scotia has received the news with pleasure and the whole of Canada will so receive it. It is necessary to say that the strike was an unjustifiable one, and the company was bound to resist it, costly as it has proved. Everybody, however, will now benefit from the resumption of 'full time for all hands.'

The closing of the Lachine Canal until May 1 this year seriously inconvenienced commerce. The unprecedented early opening of navigation below the canal enabled much traffic to reach port, and the delay of that part of it destined for Upper Canada by water route caused much loss as well as inconvenience. The delay was owing to the usual needed repairs to the canal, but if the greater part of these could be carried out in the fall, at the close of navigation, as is held by those in the way to know, it is to be hoped that those responsible will see to it at the close of navigation this season, especially as the earlier opening of navigation below the canal is to be maintained by ice-breakers in future.

It was to be expected that such well-willing and public-spirited men as those who form the Montreal Board of Control and the reform City Council would be able to agree upon some workable arrangement. By the compromise agreed upon, the Board of Commissioners will continue to control all employees with the exception of a few heads of departments, and instead of a bare majority of Council, as first desired by the aldermen, it will now take a two-thirds majority to amend or reject a report of the controllers. Thus, by a little give and take, the amour propre, as it were, of the aldermen has been saved, while the principle upon which the last municipal election was fought is also maintained, that patronage shall no more be exercised as a right by any alderman, and that the executive government shall be in the hands of those specially appointed for that purpose.

Like the Brasses and Bevis Marks of the 'Old Curiosity Shop,' we have in Montreal money-lending sharks who flit from shady place to shady place, and who fleece their victims under a variety of business names. Such were abundant in England until the last few years when it has gone hardly with the usurer there. The fakir can no longer recover his debts in the courts. This good news came to light when the Atlas Loan Company issued summonses to enforce payment. The judge found that the company consisted of one man only, John Floyd, and he decided to the effect that money lenders who had registered themselves under fancy names could not possibly recover. The intention of the act was to show borrowers exactly from whom they were borrowing, and he therefore rejected all the Atlas Loan Company's claims, and granted costs to the debtors who attended. Not all debtors are saints by any means, and it well may be that sometimes the lenders are most hardly done by, but on general principles usury does far more harm than any chance good it may accomplish, and anything that discourages it will add to the sum of human happiness.

What wonderful things we are discovering and inventing day by day. Man can fly from city to city; man can measure the speed of a star's flight by a chemical which separates the red ray from the yellow ray of its light. This is the record of a week, and week by week we are made aware of new wonders. Yet, we still sleep in houses in which we may be burned up with no escape. It is not that we do not know how to build with things that will not burn. Before insurance was invented there was a great deal done in that way. It is that we are still barbarously improvident as to what is necessary for immunity. Another generation will see buildings on which fire can lay no hold and which will shut out sources of stifling smoke.

So far as 'Socialist' is merely another name for 'disorderly person,' as it too often is, the police have no alternative but to repress it; so far as socialism stands for universal equality, material, mental, or physical, it is a dream, in some respects a noble dream, that does little or no harm so long as it is held as a theory, and is not accompanied by violence, which is far from being akin to it. So far as socialism means the gradual uplift of humanity, all that is best in humanity supports it. It is good any way to let those who call themselves Socialists, have a field day once a year or so, if they think that it will do them any good. It allows them to blow off steam and they cannot then pretend that they are persecuted and unable to present their upsetting views to their 'downtrodden' fellow-man. The red flag has waved again in the streets of Montreal, and the red flag wavers had a little grievance, which should have made them perfectly happy. Some of them were even arrested, in what may be called a mild way, for illegally distributing handbills on the streets. The object of the by-law is to prevent the streets from being littered. As they profess ignorance of this by-law, their punishment by the Recorder is not likely to be very 'fierce.' For the rest, the band played, the flag waved, speeches were made galore, and all existing conditions of men roundly denounced; the fair sex gracing the proceedings and taking a picturesque part in the oratory.

The Bulk Sales Act introduced by Sir Lomer Gouin in the Quebec Legislature for the better protection of creditors, has unfortunately much to warrant it. It has often been found in the past that these sales have been made for the purpose of defrauding creditors, and it appears to be nothing but fair that a debtor who contemplates selling off practically the whole of his stock should be compelled to advise his creditors of his intention. Such a law is already in force in Manitoba and British Columbia.

Mr. King's Combine Bill has the right intent, which is to insist upon the maximum of publicity. Combinations may be good as well as bad, as the Minister of Labor sees—great aggregations of capital and the economies of production that are possible because of them may be of benefit to society and sometimes are proved to be so. On the other hand they are often a menace and a disgrace, conceived in evil and carried out in darkness. To prevent the latter the great thing is insistence on public light.

The Rubber Bubble Boom continues in England, and is exercising such a fascination that more legitimate concerns, financial and other, are suffering temporary eclipse. Good interest bearing bonds and stocks have been going begging, many of those who would have been purchasers before this craze being obsessed with the notion that rubber speculations will easily return them a hundred or two per cent. Presently will come the nemesis, and that will be terrible. Otherwise, the financial position in Britain is an exceptionally good one. The Bank of England weekly statements are favorable, and the discount rate has not been increased as threatened, the oversea and internal trade of the country is remarkably good, and finally the much-disputed finance bill of Mr. Lloyd George has passed the House of Lords and has been signed by the King so that complexity is removed from the financial and general situation.

So many spurious pictures and works of plastic art have been found out during the past few weeks in England, France, and the United States, and the genuineness of so many others has been called in question, that doubt respecting the authenticity of 'works of art' is spreading far and wide. Someone has said that there are five thousand 'Rembrandts' in the United States alone. So much is this the case that the Newcastle-on-Tyne City Council has chosen to 'look a gift-horse in the mouth,' and has declined a collection of twenty-five hundred paintings left to the city, together with a sum of $150,000 for the building of a suitable gallery for their accommodation, and a further sum of $12,500 towards maintenance. Many of the frames and a few of the canvases bore the names of famous artists, such as Holbein, Rubens, Corot, but in no instance was there any perceptible warrant for such ascriptions. At least, that was the conclusion of Sir Walter Armstrong, director of the National Gallery of Ireland, and Mr. E. Rimbault Dibdin, curator of the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, who examined fifteen hundred of the paintings and recommended 361 for acceptance, on the plea that while the collection contained no work of first-rate merit, the 361 had more or less artistic feeling and were carried out with much technical efficiency. The Council, however, decided that they were not up to the standard of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and they will now be offered, under the terms of the bequest, to Gateshead. This is hard on the memory of the collector, who prided himself on his connoisseurship, but it was courageous on the part of the Newcastle Council and is not without its lesson for others, including Art Councils. The latter are sometimes put into extremely difficult positions by ill-advised benefactions.

In one of Rudyard Kipling's effective short stories the case is stated of a man who was an engineer in India, in charge of most important work, who, outwardly, except to the expert, was a sober man, but who was a secret drunkard. The interest of the story is in the successful fight the man made with his enemy. Dr. Branthwaite, inspector under the British Inebriate Act, tells us that to-day there is much hidden drunkenness, which differs from secret drunkenness, inasmuch as in the latter the victim hides his vice or disease as much as possible from everybody, while in the former it is the friends of the drunkard only who are ashamed of it and try to hide it from others. Mr. Branthwaite tells us that in spite of all temperance efforts in the past hidden drunkenness is vastly prevalent, and he notes that three departmental committees have strongly recommended that power be given to a properly constituted court to commit inebriates to control in a retreat on the application of friends. The 'Witness' has long urged the setting apart of lands with facilities for varied industries, where rational lives could be lived without the temptation of drink, to whose restraint many of the afflicted would be glad to consign themselves of their own volition, and to which those who are the victims of the disease might be sent to live till the poison was entirely out of their systems.

While the firm of Coombes, Nicholls & Co., London, and other firms in only a moderately large way of business, have made a success of plans of co-operation between employer and employed, the co-partnery plan in the ship-building yards of Sir Christopher Furness, from which so much was hoped, has been rejected by a decisive majority of the men employed. The Works Council, at a specially convened meeting, declared its deep regret at the result of the ballot and expressed the hope that the good feeling which had existed during the past 12 months would continue. Prominent among those in opposition have been the shipwrights and the members of the Gasworkers' Society and National Union of Labor Associations. One of the men's officials expressed the opinion that if the Works Council had been more pronounced in their objection to the alterations infringing the spirit or the letter of the terms embodied in the scheme, there would have been no cause for much of the present opposition; and it was largely due to the council's inactivity that the continuance of the scheme had been vetoed. In the ballot of co-partners only, which resulted in the majority of 196 against the scheme, by no means all the co-partners recorded their votes. It is understood that impatience has had a good deal to do with the misunderstanding, and that another attempt at a co-partnery plan is to be made.

It is the author of 'Poor Richard's Proverbs' Benjamin Franklin, who is credited with the statesmanlike verdict that Spain would never be rich in the West Indies because she sent more out of them than she brought in. Another great economist in discussing Britain's commerce, proved her increasing wealth, her imports being constantly more than her exports, by the following simple illustration: If, he said, a ship leaves an island freighted with goods valued at a thousand pounds, sells them abroad and returns with goods worth more, the difference is profit—the imports exceed the exports. If, on the other hand, the ship returns with goods worth less than those with which she set out, or, better still, is sunk on the way home, the difference is loss—the exports exceed the imports. Some of our economists, however, see it the other way. Our total foreign trade has reached a new high level. For the fiscal year ended March 31 it amounted to $677,000 000 odd, or $117,500,000 more than for 1909, a twenty percent increase. But because the increase of imports was $77,660,000 nearly, and the increase of exports only $36,607,000, alas, there is a fly in the ointment!

Sir Robert Anderson was perhaps relieving himself of a latent burden when he published among his reminiscences the fact, generally understood but not previously declared, that he was the veritable author of the 'Times' series of articles entitled 'Parnellism and Crime.' This formal acknowledgment has raised up a storm of reproof, in parliament and out, and Sir Robert in the 'Times' has expressed 'his unfeigned distress' on the censure passed upon him in the House of Commons. The chief onus of the charge against him is that he, being a government official, wrote the articles from certain confidential papers belonging to the government; that Le Caron, who supplied the papers, was paid by the government, and Sir Robert Anderson, in dealing with that spy, acted as the agent of the government and employed the public money. The scandal of the 'Times' articles consisted, of course, in the endeavor to connect dynamite conspiracies and other criminal outrages with the leaders of the Irish National Movement, and it is because of this that Mr. Redmond and the Irish party of to-day call aloud for a retrospective condemnation on the part of the House of Commons and the nullification of Sir Robert's several pensions, and that Mr. Asquith acknowledges the 'gravity of the circumstances.' Sir Robert Anderson, when at Scotland Yard, also supplied Le Caron with materials for his evidence on behalf of the 'Times' in the Parnell case, and after Pigott shot himself, counsel for the 'Times' rested his whole case on Le Caron's evidence. What the Irish party charges is that not only were two departments of the government involved, but that the government of the day was cognizant of the employment of its officials to malign and destroy its Nationalist political opponents in parliament. It is these transactions that may now perhaps be exposed to the light.

A famous newspaper editor and imaginative writer has passed away in the person of Bjornstjerne Bjornson. The name seemed formidable to pronounce in print (byernsherng byernson), and was not familiar to English ears as are Tolstoy, Ibsen and other foreign writers of great eminence, but Bjornson was a great power in his own country, Norway, and was familiar to men of culture throughout the civilized world. He was the leader of the Norwegian Republicans, and to his writings and speeches and general force the independence of Norway is chiefly due. In the eyes of most Norwegians he stands as a sort of colossal Washington-Dickens-Gladstone embodiment, and all the world recognizes his laurel of greatness. He was remarkably versatile as dramatist, novelist, essayist, reformer, revolutionary, traveller, and what not, and no outsider can hope to understand modern Norway without his revealing aid.

Behind all the guesses, shrewd and otherwise, of newspaper correspondents, whose interest centres in the skirmishing of political football, is the great fact that the British Liberal party of to-day stands for a wish to come to a national settlement with Ireland, to free Wales from ecclesiastical conditions of which she does not approve, to deal with the grievances of English Nonconformity, to release the people from the bondage of liquor, gradually to restore the land by conservative reforms to common use, to improve education along free lines, to sweep away electoral anomalies, and make England truly the 'home of the brave and the free,' of the just and enlightened. For so doing they are of course denounced by the threatened interests, and the world is called upon with due execration to witness the spectacle of a number of cliques conspiring to overthrow for their own selfish interests the venerable British constitution with an entire disregard for the real interests of the "country"—meaning by the interests of the country the old pretensions of the privileged, the interest of the brewer, and of the land monopolist, and some enormous new privileges which it is proposed to create. How some of the fictions and unrealities of British political life have been kept alive is a mystery when they are confronted with the facts of modern industrial life; but England worships her genuine gentry and is tolerant of her snobs. It is the present mission of the Liberals to sweep away pretences, but to do so as gently as possible, not taking one step till, in common justice, it cannot be avoided.

The tragic death of the Rev. Thomas Law, secretary of the English National Free Church Council, from drowning, at Brighton, while suffering from neurasthenia, has emphasized in England the dread of that malady, and made it the most-talked-about complaint of the day. It is understood to be a comparatively modern disease, which indicates a derangement of function, resulting from exhaustion of nervous energy, and it is the increasing wear and tear of life which is said to play a most important part in its etiology or cause. In the great majority of cases physicians find that neurasthenia is a disease of gradual development. Its symptoms are so varied that a comprehensive description of it is difficult, but the leading feature is a constant sense of weariness which prevents the comfortable accomplishment of any act demanding sustained effort. One who has been indefinitely out of health for some time is at last driven to the doctor because of this sense of languor, to which has been superadded sleeplessness and impaired digestion. It has attacked some of the greatest and wisest men, and so far to give relief from it has proved one of the greatest problems to the physicians. As prevention is always better than cure, extra warnings are being given to the public 'not to overdo it,' but to be temperate in all things. It is the old advice, but still warranted to be trustworthy. It is possible that one of the factors which go to make this disease a modern one is the splendid development of artificial light which has gone to the reduction of the hours of rest. The man whose grandfather had to learn his school lessons by the flame of the peat, or of a tallow dip, and went to bed at eight o'clock, and whose father had nothing but a candle to light his evening enjoyments, can hardly escape now, if he would, the blaze of electric light. The whole world lives a double life, one at the daily employment, the other at uninterrupted evening engagements. Few get enough of sleep. Many have so got out of the habit of it that they do not think they need it. Many can only take their evening or their week end recreation—for rest it is not—in some strenuous way. Sunday is no day of rest. Apart from all apping vices, there is a steady unconscious drain on the nerve forces, of which nature will some day, perhaps unexpectedly, demand account, and refuse the repose which was before despised.'

Sir Charles Lucas is the head of the new Dominions Department of the British Colonial Office, and he has just summed up in a valuable parliamentary paper the impressions derived from a visit to Australia, New Zealand and Fiji, which he undertook 'with a view to the maintenance and promotion of a good understanding between the Mother Country and these two Dominions.' He urges the need of further improvement in communications, and especially a better telegraphic service, as he believes that detailed telegraphic information will serve as the best corrective of 'that half-knowledge of contemporary home affairs which still characterizes the Australian press'—otherwise most efficiently organized. It would be interesting to get Sir Charles's candid opinion of the Canadian press's 'knowledge of contemporary home affairs.' Would he find them 'characterized by half knowledge?' Sir Charles was accompanied by Mr. Arthur Ashley Pearson, and everywhere they went they were naturally received with unfailing friendliness and hospitality—such as we ourselves should be glad to have an opportunity to bestow. In this connection we applaud Sir Charles's recommendation that such visits should be paid 'once in every three or four years—say, once between every two Imperial conferences'—by one of the senior members of the Colonial Office, accompanied preferably by one of the younger members of the staff.' The idea is a good one, as is anything likely to bind all the imperial factors closer together.

Sir Edward Morris, who, after a strenuous political fight of the richest Eatanswill flavor, garnished with newspaper elegance of controversy such as Mr. Potts might have envied, succeeded in ousting Sir Robert Bond from the premiership of Newfoundland, is touring the United States, and telling the people there what a fine place the Ancient Colony really is. While many are groaning that the world is rapidly being peopled, and that soon it must be filled up, we learn from Sir Edward that even in this comparatively little island there is a lot of land going to waste. Immigrants can get some of it absolutely free, while in other tracts land may be bought unconditionally at the nominal price of thirty cents an acre, or a thousand acres for three hundred dollars. Of a truth there is no end of good land, and land that can be made good, in the world for everybody, when people begin to find it worth while to husband what they use and use what they now refuse. Another thing, in these times of higher and higher commodity prices, it is consoling to learn that there is plenty of food in the world of all sorts, only it is badly distributed. In spite of their boasted freedom, there are millions of people in the United States, so Sir Edward says, who have never a chance to eat codfish, and yet who might have it at four and five cents a pound, or one-third or less of what they pay for meat that has less nutrition, but who do not get it because the New England States bar it out with a big duty. Some day, when we are all civilized, such imbecility will provoke laughter. To-day it is getting serious enough for wrath.

Lord Curzon, in a tearful letter to the 'Times,' berates the present government for its Somaliland policy, which he says is a 'complete abandonment of our solemn pledge of protection given to all our leading tribes.' However, another Unionist, signing 'Tawaki,' writes also to the 'Times' that 'there are plenty of other sticks to beat this wretched government with without making party capital out of our Somaliland policy.' That, he considers 'prudent and inevitable, and, anyway, 'both sides must share the responsibility.' He reminds Lord Curzon's grateful country that 'at the time of the 1898 treaty between Great Britain and Abyssinia, whereby we handed over to the Emperor Menelik twelve thousand square miles of the most fertile Somaliland territory, Lord Curzon was Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and vigorously defended the decision in the House.' Indeed, 'Tawaki' insists:

> Lord Curzon was the very first statesman to assist in setting the example of breaking our pledges of protection given to the Somaliland tribes. Further, he shared the responsibility of a transaction which ruined the Somaliland Protectorate (that is, the Treaty of 1898). . . . . The tribesmen said with truth that we were breaking our plighted word. Lord Curzon shed no tears over the Somalis then. Why does he do so now?

Yes; why? Why did Mr. Borden at first approve a Canadian navy and afterwards condemn it when it had become the policy of the government? Why are so many curious, contradictory things done by those who are ambitious to be called statesmen? Well, some people explain it by the 'exigencies of politics.' It may be answered in other ways, but the one given is very inclusive.

THE COMET.

There are the usual stories of comet panic among ignorant peoples. Not among the Russian peasantry only, but even fairly intelligent people at home seem to be indulging in thrills as to the end of the world being near. Books are being sold showing in flaring pictures and print the coming horrors of the collision, to the disturbance of some minds, while others are taking the dose of horror in the more refined form of asphyxiation in poisoned gas, though the air we breathe is as dense as iron compared with the tenuity of a comet's tail. Twice in the last century, in 1819 and in 1861, the earth passed through the tail of a comet without damage to either party. We would probably have been equally little aware of it had we passed through the comet's head. Halley's comet is really a very well behaved one. Whereas most comets travel in hyperbolas or parabolas, wheeling round the sun once and then dashing into space never to return, Halley's comet is quite a tame one, returning at stated periods and following its own track—an ellipse—with, apparently, no intention of interfering with anyone. When we pass through the tail, the head will be about 15,000,000 miles away, so that it has been well said it would be as reasonable to expect a collision between the New York and Chicago and the Edinburgh and London expresses as between the comet and the earth.

One of the most interesting features in connection with this comet is its historical associations. It appears at intervals of from seventy-five to seventy-nine years, and it was inevitable that many of its appearances should synchronize with notable events. It is supposed to be the same comet that was seen by Rome in 11 B. C., apparently when it was thought to have presaged the death of Agrippa. Its identity is also claimed with the comet which hung like a flaming sword over Jerusalem before the siege. Again it is said to have been seen in 451 A. D., while Attila and his Huns were sweeping to their defeat at Chalons. It seems established that it is the famous comet at which the Saxons are gazing in the Bayeux tapestry, and which was then considered as the 'grimly-glaring, treble-brandished scourge of England.' It shone both upon the conquering Turks and on the armies of the embattled Roses in 1456. When Jamestown was settled in 1607 it was also in the sky. Great minds were, however, by this time beginning to see that the heavenly bodies were not arbitrary portents, but were under laws like the rest of the universe. Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler and Bacon had succeeded each other and had been succeeded by the King of Natural Philosophers, Sir Isaac Newton. Edmund Halley was a comparatively poor man. He paid out of his own limited resources for the publication of Newton's epoch making work, the 'Principia.' Halley, who was more practically minded than Newton, also did much to draw the attention of scientific men to the work of the great discoverer.

Newton had laid down the principle that if comets are amenable to the laws of gravitation they must travel in parabolas, hyperbolas or ellipses. When a great comet appeared in 1682, Halley applied this principle, and after much historical and mathematical research found that it was in all probability identical with the comets which had appeared in 1607, 1531, 1456 and 1378. With the fine blending of science and imagination which marks the true astronomer, he saw it in the future, by his mind's eye, swing out far beyond Neptune, 2,791,000,000 miles from the sun, and then, like a pendulum, swing back toward the sun and the earth. He was at this time almost fifty years of age, and knew that he would not see its return. He, however, left a record of his calculations and a fine appeal to the judgment of posterity which reads: 'Wherefore, if according to what we have already said it should return again about the year 1758, candid posterity will not refuse to acknowledge that this was first discovered by an Englishman.' On Christmas Day, 1758, it was rediscovered by George Palitzch, the peasant astronomer of Saxony. It again appeared in 1835, in the very region of the heavens in which it was expected.

So marvelious are the astronomical instruments of these days that it was photographed last year long before it could be seen even through the most powerful telescope. The scientist who accomplished this feat was Dr. Max Wolf, of Heidelberg, who caught its likeness on his plate on September 11th, 1909. Since that time it has been photographed again and again, and since it has come within the range of vision it has been the centre of attraction for every observatory. We are told that it is now visible in the eastern sky at about 3 a.m., and that it will appear much brighter and larger in the western sky after sunset about the latter part of May. The tail, which in a comet is always directed away from the sun, is increasing in size and beauty. Although former appearances of Halley's comet have been very spectacular, it is not certain that on this occasion it will be the same object of grandeur. Strange things happen to comets in their voyages through space; sometimes they lose their tails, other times they grow one or two extra. They also decrease and increase in apparent bulk and in brightness. The fact that we shall look upon this wonder which so powerfully influenced the minds of Titus, Harold and Attila seems to bring us strangely into touch with the men of ancient times. We do not always remember that we are as vitally connected with them by familiar objects, the sun, the planets and the stars which existed in the days of Abraham and Job as they do in ours. Those who still fear Halley's comet as a portent may be reminded with advantage that though there were notable happenings on the occasion of some of its former appearances, it also appeared a great many times without anything remarkable happening at all. To some extent we have learned the truth, and 'the truth has made us free' from the old bondage of superstition and fear. We now recognize law as the great miracle of the universe, and that 'underneath are the Everlasting Arms.'

DOWN THE SLIDE?

Lower prices for potatoes, flour, and many varieties of canned goods was the good news which delighted housewives last week when they went shopping in New York. Many bakers smilingly announced that loaves of bread are one and two ounces heavier than they have been for the last year. Grocers predicted lower prices all along the line, especially in vegetables. The drop in retail prices, they declared, is likely to be sensational. The 'American Agricultural' says, in referring to the quick drop in the prices of many staples: 'A marked decline has taken place in the prices of certain food products. If this decline continues the commissions investigating high prices will find themselves out of a job. Compared to the high point in wheat last year the Chicago market shows a decline of 17 cents a bushel. The decline in corn is 19 cents and in oats 20 cents. These declines are reflected in mill feeds. Potatoes have not been so low in years. Altogether indications multiply that a reaction in food prices has taken place. With good crops in 1910 we may expect the price of food to consumers to be considerably lower than for a long time.' The indications for lower prices are not so sure in Canada. For one thing there was no the same extreme rise. Moreover, we are told that the home demand for pig products and dairy products is now so great that the export business of the country will soon be largely a thing of the past, and that there is no price relief in sight. If there is a general price contraction in the United States, however, caused by more equality between supply and demand, it can hardly fail to have some effect here. At present, because of the drop of from sixty to seventy cents a barrel in flour, United States bakers are returning to the standard weight of loaves that was departed from a year ago, when flour sold for seven dollars a barrel, and all the bakers were forced either to increase prices or cut one or two ounces from their loaves; while farmers are now closing out their supply of old potatoes for as little as twenty cents a bushel, the lowest price in many years. Even the representatives of some of the Western meat packers admit for the first time that an early falling-off in the prices of meats is possible. All this, so different from the rasping of the constant click of rising prices, is pleasant to the ear and will be still pleasanter when the ebb tide sets in with ourselves.

CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY.

A fine offset to those who are declaring Canadian independence, and who seem determined, in spite of their professions, to cut us off from the parent tree, is the attitude taken by Sir Richard Cartwright at a dinner accorded to him, not to signalize his retirement from the leadership of the Senate, which has been so diligently rumored, but as a somewhat belated memorial of his accession to that important position. Sir Richard, not for the first time in his prominent career, advocated a close alliance between the Anglo-Saxon nations, in which Canada would, from her position, be the natural mediator. While Canada retains her allegiance within the imperial family, she is constantly absorbing modes of thought and speech from the sister that has left the family. To the 'American' she is British. To the Britisher she is American. The community of character which circumstances have long been developing between her and her nearest neighbor is already revealing itself between the United States and Great Britain. Straws show which way the wind blows, and we see in the increasing prevalence of United States slang in British newspaper language a sign of a process of assimilation which must go on with constant acceleration. In the meantime we see the United States, by incurring the responsibilities of a world power putting herself, where Great Britain has long been, in need of friendship. When both powers come to recognize that their interests are to keep the world at peace, and that they can practically accomplish this by pulling togkether there will be a very streng incentive in that direction. It is for Canada to

realize that her interests are in the very highest degree wrapped up in the fulfilment of this destiny. It will be long before she would be able to take her place as a great power, even should she so wish. It would be folly for her to act in defiance, or in anything but the utmost amity, conciliation and intimacy with the nation with which her interests are continentally and irrevocably tied up. It is for her to seek intercourse and co-operation to the utmost degree to which she can do this with self-respect. It is time that the two great kindred empires should encourage to the utmost mutual commerce and intercourse, and thus become practically one. Canada is most interested in improving this fellowship, and she has at present a chance to do something to forward it.

BUBBLES AND MOODS.

The rubber and oil boom in England is assuming the proportions of the South Sea Bubble, which commenced in Queen Anne's and collapsed in King George the First's reign, and it threatens to terminate as disastrously. The South Sea Bubble was initiated with the establishment of the South Sea Company in 1710 and it exploded in 1720, being at first unwisely and afterwards dishonestly managed, ruining thousands of families. Almost all the wealthy and would-be-wealthy persons in the kingdom had become speculators in the 1710-1720 decade, and even members of parliament and the government were dishonorably affected. A parliamentary inquiry took place in November, 1720, and Aislabie, chancellor of the exchequer, and several members of parliament were expelled the House in 1721. While the South Sea Bubble was being blown up in England, John Law, who was born in Edinburgh in 1681, was made comptroller-general of the finances of France in 1716, upon the strength of a scheme for establishing a bank and an East India and a Mississippi company. He opened a bank in his own name, under the protection of the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, and the deluded people subscribed for shares both in the bank and the companies. In 1718, Law's was declared a Royal Bank, the shares rose to upwards of twenty-four-fold the original value, and were nominally worth in 1719 more than eighty times the amount of all the current specie in France. In 1720, this fabric of false credit also fell, spreading ruin throughthe country. Law fled and died in poverty at Venice in 1729.

There are many other cases in history of excited speculation leading to ruin, and dispassionate lookers on 'cannot 'for the life of them make it out.' Take the present case. As a financial writer on the spot puts it—what combination of circumstances, political, social, or financial, could be imagined much more unfavorable on its face to a public's mood for excited speculation than the position which exists in London to-day? But what more impropitious times could have been imagined for unlicensed, unbounded speculation than 1710-1720 with their proximity to big continental battles and changing dynasties? (Malplaquet was fought in 1707.) Much nearer home in time and place, the United States public mood was a psychological study in 1908. Conditions of trade, as the 'Evening Post' recalls, were distinctly unfavorable—almost all precedent favored a year of genuine hard times and stock exchange depression; yet the bull of speculation rolled, and the public scrambled feverishly after it.

At the present moment this strange thing in moods is seen, that while the English public is in for a fury of speculation in enterprises the value of which it knows nothing, the United States public 'seems to be gazing in 'sullen apathy,' not only at the rubber stocks after which London has gone mad, but at the whole 'market 'for stocks and bonds, and a 'day's half-million share sales on 'the stock exchange are notoriously made up of swapping of stock by 'rich professional operators on the floor.' However, out of these varying, seemingly-conflicting moods there comes the comfort that 'the mere fact 'of the London public's ability to en'gage in such a speculation means 'that in England, at all events, pub'lic prosperity exists beyond the ex'cesses of the market,' as was the case in the United States in 1901 when the departure from the United States stock market of 'the chastened, angry, and 'crestfallen speculative public' had not the slightest influence on the country's wonderful expansion in legitimate trade activity. Locally, as regards the securities on our own stock exchange, a writer must often wish for 'That 'blessed mood, In which the burden 'of the mystery ——— Of all this 'unintelligible world Is lightened'—but securities often take the very course that reason proves they ought not to take, and, leaving out professional manipulation which is calculated to deceive, the only safe way for either the investor or the conservative speculator to deal is upon the assumption that two and two are always found to make four in the long run, although for quite a long while at a time they appear to be making threes and fives and even ones and sevens.

THE LATEST BOOMERANG.

Mr. Chiozza Money asks the tariff reformers of Great Britain how they can expect to preach the doctrine that imports are the cause of poverty and unemployment without raising colonial tariff walls against the enormous quantities of British exports which are also colonial imports? There is no delusion more profound, Mr. Money avers, than the conception that Protection is a policy making for the cementation of Empire. If there is any truth in Protection at all, it is absolutely necessary for Canada and Australia and India to protect themselves vigorously against their chief competitor, the British manufacturer. Evidence is given that in India the Swadeshi (home country) movement has been greatly fostered by British Tariff Reformers. The 'Bengalee,' an Indian organ, has published a sarcastic open letter to Mr Chamberlain, written by an Indian, in which the writer ironically expressed the deepest admiration of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, and went on: 'India has 'too long been the dumping ground 'for the cotton goods of Lancashire, 'the woollen goods of Yorkshire, the 'iron and steel of the Midlands, the 'coal of Wales and Durham, the salt 'of Cheshire, and of the gilt and tin'sel goods for which your town of 'Birmingham is so justly celebrated. 'We have now resolved to change all 'that. Henceforward we in India are 'determined to impose prohibitory 'import duties on all the above ar'ticles irrespective of the country of 'production.' From the honest Protectionist point of view that appears to be unanswerable. The same sort of arguments are made by the Melbourne 'Age' and other Australian newspapers. Great Britain is pictured as the industrial enemy, and where her goods are admitted at minimum rates of duty she sometimes has to bear the allegation, or her merchants do, that false declarations are sometimes made in order to get in goods which are really of foreign origin at the preferential tariff.

According to the Ottawa correspondent of the Manchester 'Guardian,' even Canadian protectionist newspapers are arguing that if the 'foreign'er pays the duty,' the Canadian preference ought to be abolished, in order to obtain a larger contribution for the Canadian revenue from the British exporter! Further, the Canadian pupils of the British Tariff Reform League argue, 'If the importation of 'manufactured goods means so much 'less employment for the British artisan, why stimulate their importation 'from Britain into Canada? The Canadian cotton manufacturers demand 'the abolition of the British preference. The Canadian woollen manufacturers are equally insistent on 'higher duties against the British 'woollens and worsteds, whose competition they find it difficult to meet. 'The Canadian iron and steel manufacturers have also come to the conclusion that the London Tariff Reform League furnishes cogent arguments which Canada ought to put into practice against Great Britain. 'British manufacturers are the largest 'iron and steel exporters. If Protection is true, Canada ought to shut 'out their iron and steel. The Tariff 'Reform League preaches that or it 'preaches nothing, and 'he Canadian 'iron and steel manufacturers must 'be forgiven if they are apt pupils. 'Now that the Canadian iron and steel 'bounties are ceasing, the Canadian 'iron men are anxious to shut out the 'nearly £2,000,000 worth of iron and 'steel which Canada imports from 'the United Kingdom.' We have not heard much about this for our own part, but if it is true, the London Tariff Reform League cannot complain that it is not logical. Lord Rosebery a while ago asked British Tariff Reformers 'What is to be done 'with the Colonial dump?' That question was shirked at the time, but now British Tariff Reformers are acknowledging that, bar wheat, they intend to tax Colonial as well as foreign products. Is that likely to make for the unity of the Empire or for much bitterness of Colonial feeling? After two generations of free admission of the goods of her colonies, Great Britain is being asked to tax Colonial goods by people who give out that it is their belief that import duties fall upon the oversea exporter. That is to say, it is the deliberate purpose of the Tory party to 'Tax the Colonist!'

LTD.

Is it not time the old exactions about the use of the word 'Limited' in connection with joint stock companies was modified. We are not asking for any more privileges or immunities to companies. They have already too many. Not only have a group of men the privilege, which a single freeborn citizen has not, of doing business on a limited basis, which is an advantage that obviously could not be conceded to one man, but in a number of ways the law recognizes corporations, which have proverbially neither body nor soul, being mere paper constructions, where it does not recognize the living, breathing citizen, who is an actual member of the community. The corporation is a mere figment of the law, a public creation for the public good, and has no right to the privacy to which the private citizen is entitled. As it is, nobody knows of whom it is composed—neither those who deal with it, nor those who own it. Its very members and owners get the scantiest information as to its doings and are treated with disdain when they ask for more. It is probable that these things will not long continue so, but that the law will more and more step in to protect the public, both as dealers with such companies and as shareholders in them. The principal means to this end will be publicity.

But as to the protection afforded by this word 'Limited,' it is entirely antiquated. When the system of limited liability was first invented it was necessary to warn the public by every possible means of the limited nature of its security in dealing with those adopting it. That necessity has completely passed away. It is well understood that all business companies are of limited liability. If any person or persons do business under the name of a company without taking advantage of this provision, they accept the fact that people will assume such limitation and will trust them accordingly Therefore, where people do business as a company, every one who has any interest in knowing is well advised of the limited liability. Where the word company is not used, the word limited is called for wherever it may be necessary for the information of creditors, but it is absurd to require the Canadian Pacific Railway Company or the Grand Trunk to print 'Ltd.' on all its documents and to inscribe it on all its places of business. It is absurd to give an opening for vexatious proceedings simply because a company carrying on an apartment house does not disfigure its architecture with these meaningless letters in a prominent position. The mere fact that the Windsor Hotel, or the Place Viger, is liable to prosecution and to a fine of infinite amount if it does not have 'Ltd.' on an escutcheon over its portals reduces the present requirement of the law to an absurdity. It is probable that the provision that companies calling themselves such shall add these letters to their name might be entirely abolished without any possible harm to anybody. It is a quaint and useless relic of conditions that no longer exist.

DISABILITY PENSIONS.

The United States Steel Corporation is more humane than the United States laws, and has adopted a system of disability pensions on its own account. It has introduced into the United States, on a scale hitherto undreamed of, a principle of the utmost moment. Owing to the more advanced conditions of the labor struggle in Europe and to the more paternal ideas that prevail there a generous recognition of employers' liability is already common in the European countries, but on this continent it is rare. However, the great Steel Corporation, of which so many hard things have been said, some of them apparently not unfounded as far as its managers were concerned, has not only taken in its employees on terms as partners, but it is putting on trial for a year a plan whereby it will pay to unmarried men during temporary disability thirty-five percent of their regular wages, and fifty percent to married men, with additions according to the number of children. Beside this are lump sum payments, according to size of family in case of men killed while at work. The essential importance of this assumption of liability is that it puts out of consideration the old doctrines of employer's and fellow-servant's negligence with which so many good employers have been satisfied as a guide to conduct. Under American law, as at present, legal liability will exist for only about twenty-five percent of such accidents as this Corporation is voluntarily making itself liable for. By this action the United States Steel Corporation will assuredly gain in popular favor, and also gain, it is to be expected, in more loyal and efficient service on the part of its employees, who are now also benefiting from increased wages and the abolition of Sunday work so far as possible.

A consequence of this voluntary granting of disability pensions will be a reconstruction of employers' liability laws on this continent, as the mood of the country is thus revealed to be ripe for it. Such a regulation will no doubt during the period of readjustment be a positive peril to concerns that are not making money. Indeed, voluntary pension arrangements would not be valid in the case of businesses which, as is the case with most businesses, might pass out of existence in a few years. For the purposes of these the only safety would be some system of insurance. The first operation of such insurance payments will be to increase the cost of labor, and for that the public will, of course, have to pay. But as things come to adjustment, through the operation of supply and demand, it may come to mean so much off the payment for labor. In any case, as it does now in Europe generally, it will 'stand as 'a fixed charge on account of repair 'and maintenance of the human factor 'in production, as depreciation and 'similar charges stand in relation to 'the machinery of the establishment.' The Springfield 'Republican' sums up the matter as follows: 'It is not 'philanthropy; it is simply business 'conducted on a more enlightened and 'humane plane; and all employers can'not be trusted voluntarily to assume 'this more extended liability for acci'dents, as many of them simply could 'not afford to unless all competitors 'took similar action.' The Steel Corporation has gained the credit of setting the pace for North America.

ANOTHER BOGEY PASSING.

In a recent debate in the British House of Commons, Mr. Balfour disconcerted his followers by declaring that he was not to be scared of a suggestion or a measure because silly people shouted 'socialism.' He indeed went on to approve of certain suggestions for the alleviation of non-employment which his party has hitherto labelled as rank socialism. Government control of the affairs of the people has at all times been limited only by the capacity of government for such management. It has not always been benevolent interference—indeed, largely the reverse—and it has been rebelled against in the interests of personal liberty. But as countries realize more that national interests are synonymous with the well-being of the people, the principle of benevolent government interference in the people's affairs will find increasing favor. The state and the municipality are to-day interfering with the 'Liberty of the Subject' at a most alarming rate. As an example, the other day, Mr. Churchill paid a visit to Brighton, personally to investigate the working of a police-aided scheme there for clothing poor children. The police of Brighton—will it be credited?—seek out the poorly-clad children; their homes are visited, and if it is found that the father is in employment and can afford to clothe his children properly he is warned that he must do so at once or he will be prosecuted. If, however, the parents are out of work and in poor straits, the children are clothed by the police. Inquiries respecting the children show that there are families with young girls ranging from fourteen to nineteen years of age whose parents can scarcely feed much less clothe them and in Brighton there are no factories for the employment of such girls. The girls are anxious to enter domestic service, but their one great difficulty is that they have no suitable clothes to enter such service. In such cases the police now step in as a providence, and after satisfactory inquiries, provide the girls with complete servants' outfits and boxes in which to keep them, also finding the girls suitable situations. This has been found to be a most important work, and has been the means of saving young girls from very unsatisfactory lives.

Apart from other important considerations, it will be seen that this system is of great significance as involving an entirely new extension of police work. Hitherto the business of the police has been, and it must necessarily be, associated with the prevention and detection of crime. The police have been looked on as a terror to evildoers and a bugaboo to street lads at the age when everything a boy does is wrong. They are now to be seen in a new light as a help to those who want to do well, and as a benign personification of the fatherly goodness of civic government. The Brighton development not only gives a powerful impetus to social work, but has deservedly enhanced the popularity and influence of the police force of Brighton under the guidance of its well-named chief constable, Mr. Gentle. Mr. Churchill not only praised all he saw at Brighton, but he made a speech there in which he referred to the possibility of adopting the same plan in the metropolitan area; indeed, a little bird whispers that Mr. Churchill's friend, Sir Edward Henry, London's chief policeman, has long been considering it with a view to its adoption. But well might Mr. Balfour say in approving the minority report of the Poor Law Commission: 'The word 'socialism" does not frighten me in 'this connection. I do not believe 'in approaching a subject of this sort 'under the simple method of attaching 'labels. We have seen of recent years 'many cases of state interference with 'regard to public health and other 'matters which our ancestors would 'have resented.' So another bogey is passing.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONEERING.

Late Australian papers contain a large amount of interesting electioneering news regarding the sayings and doings of our antipodean cousins during the recent electoral struggle which culminated two weeks ago in the election of a majority of the Laborite party to the Parliament of the Commonwealth. In addition to the natural antagonism between Fusionist and Laborite, the contest was further complicated by two referenda regarding proposed amendments to the constitution of the Commonwealth. One of these proposed amendments was a financial arrangement between the Commonwealth itself and the six states of which it is composed. The former agreement regarding the division of the moneys received from customs and excise duties, between the Commonwealth and its various states, had not been satisfactory, and a conference of the premiers of the various states, held nearly a year ago, it was decided that all custom and excise dues should be paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth, and in return the latter should pay to each of the states a sum equal to twenty-five shillings per head of the population. But as the duties collected at West Australian ports were much more in proportion to the population of that state than was the case in any other of the states, it was agreed that the state of Western Australia should receive an additional sum of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds during the year commencing on the first day of next July, and that this grant should be annually reduced by ten thousand pounds until it would cease, at the end of twenty-five years. This additional grant to Western Australia proved a great bone of verbal contention between the Laborites and the Fusionists. The Western Laborites contended that their state had not been given the proportion of the money it was justly entitled to, while the Eastern Laborites blamed the Fusionists for being too liberal with their proposed grants to the western state.

The second referendum regarded an amendment to the constitution of the Commonwealth, empowering it to take over the public debts of the various states, amounting to a little over two hundred and fifty million pounds ($1,250,000,000), a sum more than three times the total indebtedness of the Dominion of Canada and its nine provinces. These immense debts were chiefly incurred for the construction of railways, all of which belong to various states where they are located, and are, in many cases, a source of considerable revenue, besides paying the interest on the money borrowed for their construction. Should the Commonwealth assume the debts of any state, the interest to be paid on that account would be deducted from the annual twenty-five shillings a head grant made to that state. And since it was likely that in some of the states this grant would not suffice to pay the whole amount of the interest payable on such state debt, the remainder would be paid to the Commonwealth by the state concerned. Although the state continued to own and operate its railways, receiving all the profits, still the Laborite orators stated that the proposed arrangement would be detrimental to the best interests of the state, for it would in some way deprive it of full control of its railway. Also that the state would be prevented from further borrowing for the construction of additional railways which it might require for its further development.

In Queensland there was a third referendum regarding the use of the Bible in the public schools, as is now the case in the schools of the state of New South Wales. This 'Bible question' caused considerable trouble not only in Queensland, but also in New South Wales, where Cardinal Moran renewed his former agitation to secure government aid for the Roman Catholic separate schools. But the most lively and essential part of the political discussion—to interested outsiders—were the Fusionist predictions of the awful calamities which would follow a Laborite victory at the polls. It was asserted that 'Trades Unionism' would, like the Old Man of the Mountains, get mounted on the back of all sorts and kinds of industrial work. The price of labor would be fixed by the government, and no person would be permitted to employ non-union labor so long as there were any union laborers out of employment. A farmer who had grown up sons working on his farm, would have to send them away and take on some unemployed Unionist to do their work, and the only means for preventing such a calamity would be for the aforesaid farmer's sons themselves to become members of some trades union. Now that the Laborites have secured full control, it is scarcely possible that they will adopt many of the ultra-radical measures which some of their friends proposed, let alone the preposterous schemes which their political adversaries laid to their charge.

REDUCTION OF DRINKING IN BRITAIN.

Mr. Lloyd George, in his Budget speech, announced that there had been a reduction of thirty-two percent, that is, about a third, in the consumption of whiskey in the United Kingdom since the introduction of the taxation contained in this Budget. Although the Budget itself has hung fire for nine months, the new taxation it proposed went into force on the day of its first announcement. That is the practice, so that there shall be no dislocation of business during the period of uncertainty while a Budget is before Parliament. There has been some wavering in the collection of the taxes since the Lords' rejection of the Budget, but its operation has been sufficient to give the effect of these taxes something of a trial. According to the latest official statistics, quoted by the London 'Times,' in the period from April 1, 1909, to February 19, 1910, about $82,500,000, including deposits, was paid in duty on spirits delivered for home consumption, a sum less by about $10,500,000 than that obtained during the corresponding period a year earlier. The excise and customs figures of quantities taken for consumption only for the first ten months of 1909-1910 are 22,690,000 gallons, as compared with 31,621,000 gallons for the first ten months of 1908-1909—a decrease of 27 1-2 percent. The amounts of duty paid on spirits delivered for home consumption during the periods of May to January, 1908-9, and May to January, 1909-10, were respectively about $63,710,000 and $58,125,000.

The opinion had been common that the distiller's loss would be the brewer's gain—that the whiskey drinker, rather than pay the extra charge, would cultivate a taste for beer. But as far as England and Wales are concerned the consumption of beer has also fallen rather than increased. When the price of beer was raised to meet the Budget proposals last July, the immediate result, taking London as a criterion, has been a decrease of 115,473 gallons in July and August—the first two months of increased prices—as compared with July and August, 1908, and this notwithstanding the fact that in April, May and June last the quantity of beer brewed in London was rising month by month. When the appearance of Lord Lansdowne's motion on the order paper in the House of Lords made it obvious that the Finance Bill would not pass last session prices were lowered, but the consumption of beer continued to decline. The excise returns for the third quarter of the current financial year show a loss of 142,330 barrels, or 1.6 percent for the United Kingdom. In Scotland the 'Trade' showed a moderate improvement. The output in poor Ireland rose by 100,000 barrels, an increase of nearly 12 percent. In England and Wales the decrease was no less than 251,918 barrels, or 3.5 percent. In Glasgow the chief constable's report showed that, whereas in 1908 there were 18,615 apprehensions for drunkenness, in 1909 the number had fallen to 14,167. In May, when it might be assumed that the consumer of spirits in Glasgow was engaged in his most heated protest against the rise in price the total was 967, or 495 less than in the corresponding month of 1908. In Portsmouth, Southampton and many other towns the same tendency was displayed.

Mr. Lloyd George, having already been quoted as saying that in some districts the quantity of drink, both beer and spirits, consumed had decreased by something like thirty percent, the 'Times,' after a careful study of the question, expressed the belief that in very few districts would that proportion be an exaggerated statement of loss. The retailer often found that to supply a smaller quantity for the same money was a simpler method of distribution than to raise the price. But to whichever alternative he resorted the result was the same. In some cases a reduction of 50 percent would be nearer the truth. The 'Times' seems rather shocked at all this as 'Notwithstanding the delay and 'uncertainty attending the progress of 'the Budget towards the Statute Book 'its proposals are harassing manu'facturers and retailers in the spirit 'and beer trades,' and it agrees with the criticism often passed during the debates in Parliament, 'that at least some of the licensing clauses were bet'ter devised for social reform than 'for the production of revenue.' Most people will agree that if the drinking habits of the people of the United Kingdom were at all checked by the Budget it did a far more important work than raising revenue, in fact that if the traffic were done away with altogether it would leave the country not poorer, but inconceivably richer. The 'Times' itself said some twenty years ago that there was 'No way so rapid 'to increase the wealth of nations, and 'the morality of society as the utter 'annihilation of the manufacture of 'ardent spirits, constituting as they do 'an infinite waste and unmixed evil.' And Sir Stafford Northcote said, 'If 'revenue diminishes from increased 'habits of temperance, the amount of 'wealth such a change would bring to 'the nation would utterly throw into 'the shade the amount of revenue that 'is now derived from the spirit duty; 'and we should not only see with satis'faction a diminution of the revenue 'from such a cause, but we should find 'in various ways that the exchequer 'would not suffer from the losses which 'it might sustain in that direction.'

LIEUT.-COL. DENNY RETIRES.

Halifax, April 26.—Lieut.-Col. Denny retired from the command of the 66th Fusiliers here on May 3, and is to be succeeded by Major Chipman. Col. Denny has served thirty-one years in militia.

BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSON

Death of the Great Norwegian Writer.

Paris, April 26.—Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the Norwegian poet, novelist and dramatist, reformer, and advocate of universal peace, died here to-night, surrounded by his family. The end was peaceful. His last serious illness extended over nearly a year. He was brought to Paris in the early part of last November for special medical treatment. In Paris, however, he was unable to receive the treatment for arterio-sclerosis from which he was suffering, but, notwithstanding this, he showed marked improvement for a time, due to his wonderful vitality. Again last February his death was expected momentarily, but the crisis passed, leaving him less able to withstand the next attack. Last week it was apparent that he could not hold out much longer.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson was not only a Norwegian poet, dramatist and novelist, but an agitator for an independent republic in his own country. Born on December 8, 1832, he first became known in consequence of some articles and stories he contributed to newspapers, especially the 'Folkeblad,' an illustrated journal, in the columns of which appeared his 'Aanum,' 'Ole Stormsen,' and 'En Munter Mand.' The years 1856 and 1857 he spent at Copenhagen, where he studied the works of Baggesen, of Oelenschlager, and of the principal Danish writers. Afterwards he published 'Faedrelandet,' his novel of 'Thond,' which was followed by 'Arne' and 'Synnoeve Solbakken.' He also produced several tragedies and other pieces for the stage. Bjornson was one of Europe's most zealous advocates of universal peace. He was a member of the Norwegian Storthing Committee, which every year awards the Nobel prize of 200,000 francs to the man or woman who has done the most towards furthering peace on earth.

In Bjornson's book, 'The Republic,' and in his great drama, 'The King,' recently played at the National Theatre in Christiania, written over twenty years ago, are set forth his democratic ideas, and for these he had fought many a hard battle. Bjornson was father to the famous flag bill, which called for the removal of the union jack from the Norwegian flag. When the bill first came up in the Storthing there was a riot in Christiania, during which the windows in Bjornson's house were stoned by the Conservatives. After a fight of many years the bill became a law, and to-day Norway has its 'pure' flag, as the Norwegians proudly call it.

On December 8, 1902, Bjornstjerne Bjornson's 70th birthday was celebrated not only in Scandinavia, but also in Germany, England, France and Switzerland, by some of the theatres and by a large number of literary societies and 'peace' unions. In 1889 he visited the United States on a lecture tour and delivered a masterful address before twenty thousand persons at the grave of Ole Bull, the famous Norwegian violinist.

MORTALITY IN NEW YORK

Cancer Heads the List for the Past Quarter.

New York, April 26.—Cancer heads the list of diseases which the Bureau of Health finds are causing an increased mortality in New York. Others are appendicitis, cirrhosis of the liver, and scarlet fever. Deaths for the quarter totalled 20,666, against 19,058 for the corresponding quarter last year.

UPRISING IN CUBA

Indictments Returned Against Twenty-Three Negroes.

Havana, April 26.—Indictments were returned to-day against General Evaristo Estenoz, the negro leader, and 22 other negro prisoners, charging them with inciting rebellion and instigating anti-white violence. The evidence submitted indicated that extended preparations had been made for a general uprising against the government on May 24.

RECIPROCITY.

Sir John Dickson Poynder Hopes That Canada and West Indies Will Agree to It.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 28.—In speaking before the West Indian Club to-day, Sir John Dickson Poynder, one of the Royal Commissioners, appointed to investigate trade relations between Canada and the West Indies, emphasized the necessity of the sugar merchants in the latter country employing modern methods. In reference to the prospect for reciprocity between the Islands and Canada, he hoped the West Indies as a whole, would come into the scheme. He believed that the people of Canada and the Islands realized the rare opportunity was not to be missed to improve and increase their trade interests, and to unite two important parts of the British dominions and add another binding link to the chain of the Empire.

PANIC IN A THEATRE.

Many Persons Injured, One Fatally

New York, April 27.—Fifteen persons were injured, one of them so seriously that it is thought he will die, in the collapse to-night of a concrete and tile floor nearly laid before the entrance to an East Side moving picture theatre. At the sound of the crash a panic-stricken woman with a baby in her arms rushed from a balcony seat within the theatre, hurdling the low railing, jumped twelve feet to the pit below. The dense crowd broke her fall, and neither she nor her baby were hurt. Twenty persons fell into the cellar beneath the collapsed sidewalk, but with the exception of Morris, of Renick, who has a punctured pelvis, the greater part of the injuries consisted of minor lacerations and contusions.

INCOMPETENT OFFICIALS.

Removed by President Taft.

Washington, April 27. — President Taft has directed the removal from office of Daniel A. Sutherland, United States marshal for the District of Alaska, and of John J. Boyce, district attorney for the first division of Alaska. General incompetency was the charge against the marshal.

WAS IN A HURRY.

London, April 27.—Lord Kitchener, asked regarding his inability to visit Canada, expressed regret that he had not had time to do so, as he was merely rapidly passing through the United States from San Francisco to New York. 'I made the journey as quickly as possible, and did not even have time to go to Washington. I feel it would have been a poor compliment to Canada to have passed through it in such a hurried way.'

PRINCE TSAI TAO

Brother of Prince Regent of China Arrives in Washington on Tour of the World

Washington, April 28.—His Imperial Highness Prince Tsai Tao, brother of the Prince Regent of China, chief of the staff of the Chinese army, and uncle of the Chinese Emperor, who is making a tour of the world on a mission of vital importance to the future of the Chinese Empire, arrived in Washington to-day. A troop of cavalry and Mr. Chandler Hale, Assistant Secretary of State, representing the State Department, and Captain Butt, the President's aide, representing President Taft, took the Prince in charge.

During his stay in Washington until Saturday night functions in his honor will be numerous. Three officers of the Chinese army accompany the Prince. They are making a study of military methods in Europe and America.

PRINCE ALBERT OF MONACO

Will Now Rank as Cousin of of King Victor Emmanuel

Rome, April 26.—King Victor Emmanuel has conferred upon his guest, Albert, Prince of Monaco, the collar of the Order of the Annunziata, the highest decoration in the gift of His Majesty, and which entitles the Prince to the rank as a cousin of the King. The Prince lunched with the King and Queen Helena at the Quirinal to-day.

BRITISH-COLONIAL ARTS.

Suggestion That Next Meeting of Society be Held in Canada.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 29.—The Royal British and Colonial Society of Artists has received its charter from the King through the Duke of Argyll.

At a banquet last night the Duke paid a tribute to the work of Canada and Australia in the furtherance of art and suggested that the next meeting of the society be held in Vancouver.

Lord Strathcona, who presided, expressed pride in receiving the charter, and said the members desired to emulate the Royal Academy.

The Duke of Argyll told an amusing story in connection with his efforts to form the Royal Academy at Ottawa a generation back. He had entered into a conspiracy with a gentleman to produce a statue, and they secured the help of a French-Canadian of great physical beauty. They encased him in plaster to his neck and then found him turning pea-green. As he became inanimate they broke the plaster very quickly, but it required two bottles of whiskey before their subject had recovered from the operation. (Laughter.)

LORD CREWE.

Emphasizes Necessity of Daily Interchange of Events Between Britain and Overseas Dominions.

London, April 29.—Speaking at the Press Fund dinner last night, Lord Crewe, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that unless there could be a regular daily interchange of opinion, not merely on great events, but on every-day events between Great Britain and the overseas dominions, he did not believe that anything like real union of the Empire could ever be achieved. It was the privilege of the press, he added, to play the first principal part in bringing about this means of union.

MURDEROUS VENDERS.

Cause Death by Selling Wood Alcohol.

Westerly, R.I., April 27.—The first warrants directly charging responsibility for the death of any of the fourteen supposed victims of wood alcohol in this vicinity were served today on John Cisco, and his wife, Katrine. The two were arrested at their home in White Rock, a village near Westerly, and charged with manslaughter in selling whiskey containing wood alcohol to Daniel T. Sullivan, of the same village, on April 12 last, from the effects of which he died on the following day. Cisco and his wife pleaded not guilty, and were held without bail for a hearing on May 6. Cisco, who is a laborer, is alleged to have conducted a 'kitchen barroom' for some time.

BEGIN NEW LINE IN THE FALL

It is reported from Revelstoke, B.C., that next fall the C. P. R. will begin constructing the Arrowhead & Kootenay Railway to connect the main line at Revelstoke with the Crow's Nest road via the Lardeau.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Royal Prerogative — The 'Nation,' London.
The Power of the Purse—The 'Spectator,' London.
Lord Rosebery's Resolutions — The 'Times,' London.
Sir G. Reid at Glasgow—Australian View of the Home Land—Manchester 'Guardian.'
Mr. Kipling on the Manufacture of Indian Anarchists — The 'Spectator,' London.
What the Young Man Can do for Egypt —Theodore Roosevelt's Address at the University of Cairo—The 'Outlook,' New York.
Egypt's Reply to Roosevelt—A Study in Dissection—The 'Sun,' New York.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Bellini's 'Pieta'—Israel Zangwill, in the 'Times,' New York.
Strauss Discovers a Musical Prodigy—American Papers.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Requiescat—Charlotte M. Mew, in the 'Nation,' London.
Mark Twain's Seventy-Five Years — Death Comes to Philosopher Who Began as a Joker—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
The Book of Daniel Drew—Based on the Diary of that Unscrupulous and Cynical Financier — Springfield 'Republican.'
The Last Work of Myra Kelly — The New York 'Times' Saturday Review; the New York 'Evening Post.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Military Airship — The 'Evening Post,' New York.
The Nature of the Earth's Exterior—'Scientific American,' New York.

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., April 30th, 1910.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

It is appropriate in these columns to congratulate the Hon. Mr. Fielding upon the golden opinions he has won from so many of his fellows, and the substantial form in which their appreciation has been shown. While a good record is its own reward, it is still necessary for a man to live, and Mr. Fielding has now happily been placed out of range of the slings and arrows of poverty. If it is necessary to be on guard when all men speak well of you, Mr. Fielding is just at present in need of being very careful, for political foes and partisans alike have united to do him honor. However, he is likely to be out of that sort of danger soon, for, in a way, criticism, and adverse criticism a plenty, is the spice of politics. The tangible appreciation of Mr. Fielding's valuable services to his country synchronizes with Mr. Bryce's testimony to his skill and wisdom in the recent tariff treaty with the States—a settlement which, as our honored ambassador puts it—'not only maintained friendly relations between the two countries, but has had here in the United States the double effect of enhancing the respect felt for Canadian policy and statesmanship and of giving a further proof of Canadian good feeling, a proof which is not lost upon the American people.' It is to be remembered that this policy was carried out in face of much carping and narrow appeals and reproaches to 'stand pat'; and Mr. Fielding's backbone and broad statesmanship are worthy of more than diluted eulogy or attenuated praise. Mr. Bryce's recognition is whole-souled and like that great man.

Our city is to be heartily congratulated on the fact that its four percent loan of a million pounds sterling has been bid for on such satisfactory terms, the best being that of the Bank of Montreal at £101 3s. 6d. As Mr. Robb says, this is an exceedingly gratifying offer from the city's own bank and is the best proof that our credit is high and our future considered safe. The bulk of the loan is for 'permanent works,' and we have good men now to look after the laying out of it.

The increasing financial and commercial importance of Montreal is shown in so many ways that it would take a page merely to catalogue them. An example in essence is seen in the bank clearings for this week. They amount to a fat total of nearly $37,500,000, as compared with $30,250,000 nearly for the corresponding week last year and $25,560,000 odd for the corresponding week of 1908. This is growth that needs no high falutin. 'It speaks for itself.'

The local stock market was much subjekt to Wall Street influences this week. In the greater mart sentiment has recently been pessimistic, although Wall Street market letters assure us that conditions are not so discouraging as many seem to think. The willingness of the United States Steel directors to place the common stock on a five percent basis would indicate their faith in the future conditions of the industry, despite the fact that earnings are not quite up to most optimistic expectations.

Speculative sentiment cannot always run one way, and prices on the Montreal market with one or two exceptions, have been at a standstill, although at a fairly high altitude. Many of the best posted brokers and financiers reiterate that quotations have not reached their highest level for the year; and no doubt, this is true in respect to a number of the best securities, in view of the exceptionally prosperous commercial and agricultural conditions throughout this country. It is felt that the better type of security will respond to good news still in reserve, and unless serious conditions should arise that would influence real and general investment liquidation, the chances would seem to favor an upward movement before long.

Quebec Railway stock was the strong feature of the market this week, speculators and investors, in almost equal proportion, focussed their attention on this issue, which has afforded lately such ample scope for trading. Good news was abundant and from several sources which assisted the upward movement and brought it to a climax on Wednesday afternoon when it touched 47 1-2. The buying movement, stimulated by news of the successful listing in Paris, the big demand from England, where such capitalists as Lord Northcliffe were purchasers, assumed large proportions. There are people who hope to see 50 reached within the next few days—thus fulfilling predictions of two weeks ago, but there are others getting timid. The report that a large block of the stock is likely to be listed on the London Exchange, should keep it susceptible to favorable influences. When the slump occurred in the New York market on Thursday morning, where many low records were made, Quebec Railway, common with the best securities on in the market, registered a decline of over a point, to 46. It recovered in the afternoon with the general rebound of prices, which took place on the local market almost independently of New York, and certainly outdid the larger market in the extent and rapidity of its recovery. It is noteworthy that Power, Canadian Pacific and Textile withstood the shock of Wall Street's decline without any price injury.

Further demand for Moisons Bank stock from London drew attention to this security, which advanced four points to 214 Wednesday morning, after which it rose a further point in the afternoon. The stock is highly regarded and it is thought that other bank shares may soon come in for European request. Bonds were in good demand throughout the week.

The Canadian Cereal and Milling Company, a consolidation of eight well-known cereal and milling companies of Ontario, has been financed with $1,250,000 cumulative 7 percent preferred stock, and $1,250,000 common stock to the public. The preferred was taken at par, a bonus of 50 percent of common stock accompanying it. The dividend on preferred will accrue from August 1. These issues are to be listed on the Montreal and Toronto Exchanges. New Canadian Pacific stock was listed on the local exchange on Thursday afternoon and sold around 175.

A topic of the week was the proposed merger of some of the largest shipping mine companies in Cobalt, including Nipissing, La Rose, Kerr Lake and others of the bigger mines. Although the project has been simmering for many months, nothing definite has yet resulted. It is said that Mr. Untermeyer, who was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the merger of the Boston Consolidated Copper and Gold Mining Company with the Utah Copper Company, is the chief factor in the amalgamation scheme. Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, president of the La Rose Consolidated Company, and Mr. Earle, president of Nipissing, are both desirous of a big merger of Cobalt mines, and as they are backed by strong New York interests the amalgamation appears to be almost an assured thing.

Detroit United Shows Big Earnings for Month

The Detroit United Railway has issued its statement. If earnings for March, which shows a net increase over the same month last year, of $26,283.

For the three months of the fiscal year the net increase is given at $93,023 over the corresponding period in 1909.

HIGHEST PRICES IN TWO YEARS FOR SILVER

Directors and shareholders in Cobalt mines will no doubt follow with interest the upward movement in the price of silver, which is now selling in New York at the highest price during the last two years. This precious metal is now quoted at 54 1-8 cents an ounce, with indications of further advances.

In April, 1908, silver averaged 55.505 cents an ounce, since which it dropped to 48.766 cents an ounce in December of that year. The current month's average will be the nearest approach to the April, 1908, quotation. In 1906 silver averaged 66.791 cents an ounce, the highest price in years.

Speculation in London is greatly responsible for the advance, and even in the face of this Cobalt officials and other silver producing authorities are inclined to the belief that silver will reach still higher levels.

An interesting feature is the announcement this week by the treasury department at Washington that it will not be in the market for silver for coinage purposes for some time at least, but against this the Canadian Government announces its intention to coin silver dollars, requiring the purchase of approximately 7,000,000 ounces of silver.

The cause for the advance in silver is the heavy buying by India and China, and speculation by London and the eastern countries.

The Indian buying has come largely from Calcutta. Continental Europe has also been buying silver and the demand from this source continues large.

China, ordinarily a purchaser has been selling silver pretty freely, and were it not for these sales, the advance in the silver price would have undoubtedly been greater.

Manager of Richelieu Predicts Big Traffic —Record Earnings

Mr. C. J. Smith, general manager of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, has returned to the city from a tour of inspection of the different routes and centres of calling of the R. & O. steamers.



Mr. Smith.

He was very enthusiastic as regards conditions as he found them, and to the 'Witness' he predicted that barring unforeseen accidents the present year should prove the most successful and profitable in the history of the Richelieu Company.

Indications point to unprecedented traffic this season over the different lines, and with the addition of two new and commodious steamers to the already large and well equipped R. & O. fleet, the company will be in a position to expediently handle the growth in traffic, both from a passenger and freight point of view.

The Richelieu people have got an early start this spring on account of the open weather, and already the earnings give evidence of record proportions.

Trade of Canada Growing Rapidly —Revenue Gain

Canada's total trade for the fiscal year ending last month reached the record figure of $677,142,189. This is an increase of no less than $117,506,238, or over twenty percent as compared with the figures of the previous twelve months.

At present the regular monthly increase over the corresponding months of last year are running over ten million dollars per month, and indications would point to a total trade in the neighborhood of eight hundred million dollars for the current fiscal year.

The total imports for the year amounted to $375,783,660, an increase of $77,659,868 over 1908-9. Exports of domestic products totalled $279,211,557, an increase of $36,607,951.

The total duty collected for the year amounted to $61,010,489, an increase of $12,969,475.

BANK OF ENGLAND

London, April 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, increased £713,000; circulation decreased £309,000; bullion increased £404,036; other securities, increased £1,695,000; other deposits, increased £2,247,000; public deposits, decreased £859,000; notes reserve, increased £808,000. Government securities decreased £1, 00,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 50.69 percent last week it was 50.68 percent.

Birkenhead Cattle

(Canadian Associated Press.)

John Rogers & Company, Liverpool, cable to-day that the Birkenhead market held firm at Saturday's prices, very little beef for sale, which was readily bought, full quotations being Canadian cattle from 15 to 16 cents per pound, fed ranch cattle from 14 1-2 to 15 1-2 cents.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Reported by W. P. O'Brien, 57 Francois Xavier street. Tel. Main 611.

	Sellers	Buyers		Sellers	Buyer
Bell Tel. Co.	....	144	Dom. I. & S.	67¼	67⅛
B.C. Pk. A	....	....	" pfd	105½	105¼
B.C. Pk. A. B	....	....	Duluth com	....	....
Can. Con.	46	44½	" pfd.	....	....
Can. Pac-Ry.	182¾	182	Halifax Ry	....	....
Crown Res	2.83	2.78	Hav. Elec.	....	....
Detroit Elc.	60¼	60	" pfd.	....	....
D. Coal com	66	65¼	Mex. L. & P.	78	76½
" pfd.	103½	103	" pfd	....	....
Ill. Trac.	91	90	M. & St. Paul	135¼	135½
Int. Coal	....	....	pfd. xd.	....	....
Int. C. of C'm	....	....	M. L. H. & P.	131½	131⅜
Int. Port. C	....	....	Mont. St. Ry	245	244½
L. W. Ds. com	136	135½	New St. Ry.	....	....
" pfd.	126	120¾	Mont. Steel	....	....
Laur. Paper	....	138	" pfd	....	....
" pfd.	....	138	Mont. Tel.	149	144
Mackay com	86	....	Nipissing	....	....
" pfd.	78	75	Sao Paulo	....	....
Nor. Ohio	....	....	Shaw W. & P	100	99½
N.S. Steel	82	....	St. John Ry.	....	....
" pfd.	....	121½	Toledo	....	....
N. W. Land	....	....	Toronto	120	119½
Ogilvie com	135¼	133½	Tri City pfd	....	94
" pfd.	....	....	Twin City	112	114½
Penma's Ld	62¾	61¼	West India	....	60
" pfd	....	....	Winnipeg	....	....
R. & O. Nav.	86½	85¼			

BANKS

B. N. A.	150	....	Nationale	....	....
Commerce	211	....	N. w Brunsw'k	....	....
Dom.	....	....	N. Scotia	285	283
East. T.	....	160¾	Ottawa	....	....
Hamilton	....	....	Quebec	....	....
Hoch'laga	145¼	145	Royal	234	....
Imperial	....	....	Standard	....	....
Merch.	180	177	Toronto	....	144
Molson	210	207½	Union	....	144½
Montreal	250½	250			

COTTONS

Can. C. Cot.	61	59	Dom Tex. pf	102	100
D. Tex. com	73	72	Montreal	139	135

BONDS

Bell Tel.	105	....	Ke'w'n Mls	....	....
Can. C. Co.	100½	99	L. of Woods	....	....
Can. Con.	....	....	Lau. Paper	110	108
Cable	....	....	Mag. L. D.	....	....
Dom. Coal	98¾	97	Mex. E. L.	88	....
Dom. Cot.	103¾	100	Mex. L. & P	....	....
D. I. & S.	95	94½	M. L. H. & P	99⅝	99
Halifax T	....	....	Sao Paulo	....	....
Hav. El. R	....	....	St. John R	....	....
Mt. St. Ry.	100	99	Textile S. A	97	95¼
M. Wareh	....	....	" B	....	98
N. S. S. & C	....	....	" C	97	96
N. Sco. C'n	....	....	" D	....	....
Ogilvie M	115	113¼	T. Y. Rad	....	....
Series B.	115	113¼	West India	....	....
Price Bro.	104	100	Win. Elec.	105	102
Rio de J.	....	....	Win. Hot'l	105½	....

MERGING OF COBALT MINES TAKING SHAPE

While no definite steps have been taken towards a general merger of leading Cobalt mining properties, the indications are that the tendency among those in control of the big shipping mines, of the important silver producers in that camp is toward a concentration of control and operation.

Cobalt last year produced 25,000,000 ounces of silver, which was about 12 percent of the world's output. At the average price prevailing for that period this production had a gross value of $12,500,000. Stockholders were paid $6,400,000 in dividends, an increase of about 100 percent over 1908.

The Nipissing, La Rose, Kerr Lake, and possibly Crown Reserve companies would probably be the nucleus if a merger is to be effected. The capitalization acreage and shipments last year of these companies compare as follows:—

	Capital.	Acreage.	Shipments tons.
Nipissing	$6,000,000	846	15,342
La Rose	7,500,000	359	16,184
Kerr Lake	3,000,000	57	2,444
Crown Res.	2,000,000	22	3,607
Other properties producing are:			
Buffalo	1,000,000	40	3,473
Coniagas	4,000,000	40	4,347
Hudson Bay	7,761	340	2,015
McKinley-Darragh	2,300,000	122	4,198
Silver Queen	1,500,000	58	2,083
Temiskaming	2,500,000	140	1,842
Tretheway	1,000,000	40	3,753

The above properties control 75 percent of the Cobalt output or almost 10 percent of the entire silver production of the world.'

President Earle, of the Nipissing Company, is agreeable to a merger, as is President McGibbon, of the La Rose Consolidated Mines Company, provided it could control 75 percent of the Cobalt product. Nipissing, according to Mr. Earle, however, must be the basis of this merger as he considerers this the most important property. Already this company and the La Rose are under the same mine management, while five of the Nipissing directors are also on the La Rose directorate.

It is understood that up to the present time no overtures have been made to the Crown Reserve Company, regarding the proposed merger. Whether or not this famous mine will join the deal lies entirely with the directorate, or continue independently of all combines, and develope their valuable areas.

WHEAT & OATS WENT LOWER AND THEN UP

Grain dealers on 'Change this morning watched the quotations of wheat and oats sink to lower and lower levels, and it looked as if the bears were either meeting with gratifying success, or else that the lowering movement was the simple result of the growing evidence of the fact that large supplies of these staple grains still remain in the country, and that the prospect for the coming crops was as good as could be wished.

Several excellent reports circulated in Winnipeg and all other grain centres of the country, speaking of the flourishing condition of the western crop. And this no doubt facilitated the downward movement of prices, which continued to half-past twelve, after which there was a reaction, as is shown in the following table:

	Wheat. May.	Wheat. July	Oats. May	Oats. July.
Close	99B	100¼S	32⅞	34B
Open	98⅝B	99⅝B	32⅝B	33⅝B
Low	98⅝B	99⅝B	32½B	33½B
Noon	98⅞B	99⅞B	99⅞B	99⅞B

The general opinion is that the lowering tendency will continue for a week or so, after which there may be a reversion to higher figures.

The millers watched the downward price movement with interest. They would not intimate, however, whether conditions would be reflected in cheaper flour.

Mr. Robert Meighen, president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, on being asked by the 'Witness' whether his firm was going to revise prices downward, said: 'I cannot say at the moment. The flour market is certainly weak at present, but there are sometimes rapid transitions in the grain and flour trade, and we cannot tell but what wheat may move upwards again before we expect it. To what extent the present movement is artificial, or whether it is temporory, we cannot say.'

Montreal Grain Elevating Co. Discontinues Business

At the annual general meeting of the shareholders, held yesterday afternoon, the Montreal Grain Elevating Company decided to discontinue business, having found it impossible to compete with the system of public elevating which has, with the approval of the government, been established by the Commissioners in the harbor.

Bank Clearings Show Substantial Increases

The bank clearings for the week ende to-day exhibits a fair increase over the figures for the same week of the past two years as follows: Total for week ending April 28th, 1910, $37,428,341; corresponding month, April 28th, 1909, $30,243,907; corresponding month, Tpril 28th, 1908, $25,561203.

AMONG THE MEMBERS-ON-CHANGE

Mr. James Carruthers was welcomed on the floor of the Board of Trade, he having just returned from a six weeks' visit to Europe.

Winnipeg grain quotations were not posted up on the board, it being Arbor Day in that city.

Chicago Board of Trade weather despatch says: 'General heavy rains over Sunday; all directions; Kansas three inches. Forecast, rain and colder.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

The produce situation is improving, with a better demand from the British Isles.

Cheese quotes at 11⅛c to 11¾c, and butter at 30c to 3 0⅛c per pound. Supplies are larger and the market is easier.

EAST BUFFALO CATTLE.

East Buffalo, N.Y., May 2—Cattle receipts, 4,400 head; slow; medium and heavy steers, 10c to 25c lower; others steady; prime steers, $7.75 to $8.25; shipping, $7.00 to $7.45; butchers, $5.50 to $7.50; heifers, $5.50 to $7.25; cows, $3.25 to $6.75; bulls, $5.00 to $6.75; stockers and feeders, $4.75 to $6.25; stock heifers, $4.50 to $5.25; fresh cows and springers, steady; $30 to $70. Veals receipts, 3,600 head; active and 50c lower; $6.00 to $8.75.

Hogs receipts, 14,000; active and 25c to 35c lower; heavy and mixed, $9.80 to $9.90; yorkers, $9.65 to $9.85; pigs, $9.65 to $9.75; roughs, $8.65 to $8.80; stags, $7.00 to $8.00; dairies, $9.60 to $9.80.

Sheep and lambs receipts, 14,000; active; wethers, 15c lower; lambs, $7.35 to $8.90; yearlings, $7.75 to $8.25; wethers, $7.75 to $7.85; ewes, $6.75 to $7.25; sheep, mixed, $4.00 to $7.50.

CROP EXPERTS FIND NO HARM DONE TO WHEAT

Winnipeg, April 27.—Agricultural experts, interviewed by the 'Witness' regarding the exact standing of the crop in view of the unseasonable weather, which brings rain, snow and frost on April 15, declare that the snow and frost have done little if any damage.

The only loss to be feared will be in districts where high winds have exposed the roots. In these districts considerable reseeding will be necessary, but the season is quite early enough to permit of this. Rain is wanted now to start the growth.

Mr. James Murray, superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Brandon, yesterday dug up some wheat seeded on April 11 and 12, and found it with healthy shoots one inch long and quite uninjured by frost, although one night during the past week 24 degrees of frost were registered. He advises farmers not to be uneasy, and says if they will examine their wheat they will find it all right.

Other experts who report similar views are Prof. A. S. Bedford, of the Manitoba Agricultural College; Superintendent Angus McKay, of the Indian Head Experimental Farm; Messrs. G. H. Hutton, superintendent of Lacombe, Alta., and Mr. G. H. Fairfield, Superintendent at Lethbridge.

Mr. Hutton says some winter wheat is dead, but the spring wheat is uninjured, and conditions point to record crops all over the western provinces.

LAKE TROUT IS ARRIVING NOW ---BROOK IN MAY

Local fish trade has the between-season slowness at present, but with the opening of navigation, which is about here, business will accelerate. New halibut is arriving daily. Lake trout is commencing to come in. Season for brook trout will commence the first week in May. Shad are scarce and higher. All river fish, including pike, perch, bullheads and common fish, are coming in freely, and prices are low.

Following are prices f.o.b. of Leonard Brothers:

Fresh—Haddock, fancy shore, 6 cents; steak cod, heads off, 7c; halibut, express, 9c; salmon, 22c; shad, buck, 50c each; shad roe, 80c each; dressed barbotte, 10c per lb.; perch, 10c; Gaspereaux (large), 2c; pike, 7c, and lake trout, 12c.

Frozen—Steak cod, per lb., 4c; market cod, 3c; B. C. salmon, red, 9c; Gaspe salmon, 18c; pike, round, 6c; doree (winter caught), 9c; haddock, 4c; No. 1 smelts 9c; large sea herring, per 100 lbs., $1.25.

Smoked—Haddies, half boxes, 15 lbs., per lb., 8c; new filets, 10c; kippered herring, per box, $1; new bloaters, per box, $1; new smoked herring, per lb., 13c; and boneless smoked herring, 10 lb. box, $1.

'Sealshipt' oysters quote at $2 per gallon; bulk oysters, $1.50, and live lobsters, 15c p er lb.

Small Cargo of Lemons —Strawberries in Good Supply and Apples Over

The first fruit boat arrived yesterday from the Mediterranean, with only 25 percent of the usual cargo of Messina lemons and oranges, which, together with the fact that the next boat—arriving in about ten days—has scarcely any fruit on her, assures the local market of high prices for lemons. The apple season is over, but strawberries are becoming plentiful and are selling between 15 and 20 cents per box. Following are f.o.b. prices, according to the Peterson Fruit Company.

Oranges—Valencias, 420's, sweet, very fine, per case, $4.75; California navels, 150, 176, 200, 216, per box, $2.75; 96, 112, 126, per box, $3.50; Grapefruit, 46, 64, 80, per box, $4.50.

Cocoanuts—10 and 15c sizes, per bag, $4.25; Dates—Hallowee, per pound, 4¾c; new, in packages, per package, 7c; Figs—New, 2¾ inch, per pound, 10c.

Apples—Spys, No. 1, per barrel, $5.50; No. 2, $4.25.

Bananas—Per box, $2.06 to $2.25; Pineapples—24 and 30, per crate, $4.50; Lemons—'Marconi,' fancy, 300's, per box, $2.75.

Onions—Egyptians, in bags, per pound, 2¼c; Celery—Florida, 3 to 8 dozen, per crate, $3.75; Tomatoes—Florida, 6 basket carriers, per crate, $3; Cabbage, new, per case, $4.25; Asparagus—Per dozen, $4.50; Lettuce—Boston, 2 dozen, per box, $2.25.

Strawberries—Arriving daily, per box, 15 to 18c; Cucumbers—In baskets, per basket, $4.

Nuts—Peanuts, Bon Ton, roasted, 14c; French, 10c; Almonds, shelled, 33c; Tarra, 14c; Brazils, new, 17c; Walnuts, shelled, 27c; Gren., 14c; Pecans, 18c; Filberts, 12c.

Busy With the Grain

The bulk of last year's wheat crop in Alberta, says Mr. Nicholas Bawl, is out of farmers' hands, but there are millions of bushels of oats in elevators and farmers' hands still for sale. There will be an increase of acreage this year of 25 percent. Seeding is going on rapidly.

The seed bed is in good condition, but rain would be very acceptable all through Alberta. Every station has train loads of settlers and their effects being unloaded.

TORONTO CATTLE PRICES.

Toronto, April 28.—Trade and prices steady; 108 loads in to-day, including 1754 cattle, 398 sheep and lambs, 1300 calves and 467 hogs. Export cattle, choice, $7.25 to $7.50; do., medium, $6.75 to $7.00; do., bulls, $5.50 to $6.00; do., light, $5.25 to $5.50; ex-cows, $5.75 to $6.25; butchers' cattle, choice, $6.75 to $7.00; do., medium $5.75 to $6.00; do., common, $5.25 to $5.50; do., cows, $5.75 to $6.00; do., bulls, $5.25 to $5.50; stockers, choice, $5.50 to $6.75; do., medium, $5.25 to $5.50; do., common, $4.75 to $5.00; do., bulls, $3.00 to $3.50; heavy feeders, $5.90 to $6.00; short keeps, $6.00 to $6.50; milch cows, choice, each $40 to $65; do., common, $25 to $45; springers, each, $25 to $60; sheep ewes, 6c to 7c; bucks, 5c to 6c; grain fed yearlings, lambs, $8 to $9c; spring lambs, $4 to $7.25 each; calves, $3 to $7. Prospects lower. Hogs, f.o.b., $8.65; hogs, fed and watered, $8.90.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKETS.

Chicago, May 2.—Cattle receipts estimated at 25,000; market steady to 10c lower; beeves, $5.75 to $8.35; Texas steers, $4.60 to $6.10; western steers, $4.00 to $7.50; stockers and feeders at $3.80 to $6.50; cows and heifers, $6.70 to $7.30; calves, $6.50 to $8.50.

Hogs, receipts estimated at 28,000; market slow; 15 to 20 cents lower; light, 9.10 to $9.37½; mixed, $9.15 to $9.45; heavy, $9.15 to $9.42½; rough, $9.15 to $9.25; good to choice heavy $9.25 to $9.42½; pigs, $8.75 to $9.30; bulk of sales, $9.25 to $9.40.

Sheep, receipts estimated at 20,000; market, 10 cents lower; native, $4.40 to $8.15; western, $4.90 to $8.20; yearlings, $7.15 to $8.35; lambs, native, at $7.75 to $8.75; western, $8.00 to $9.75.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, May 2.

About 985 head of butchers' cattle, 300 calves, 75 sheep and lambs, and 1400 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards this forenoon. The offerings of live stock at this market during the week were 2356 cattle, 275c calves, 225 sheep and lambs, and 1975 hogs.

The wet weather, together with large supplies, caused a decline in the prices of cattle; prime beeves selling at from 6¾c to 7¼c per lb.; pretty good animals, 5¾c to 6¼c, and the common stock, 4c to 5c per lb. Calves sold at from $3 to $7 each. Sheep sold at from 5c to 6c per lb.; lambs at $4 to $5 each. Good lots of hogs sold at from 9¾c to 9 7-8c per lb.

COTTON MILLS ENJOY VERY FAIR TRADE

Mr. H. M. Molson Returns From Inspection of Plant at Valleyfield—Prospects

Mr. H. Markland Molson, vice-president of the Montreal Cotton Company, paid a visit of inspection to the plant at Valleyfield yesterday afternoon, and he is very much pleased with the condition of affairs and trade as he found them at the mills.

'It is pleasing to note,' said Mr. Molson to the 'Witness,' 'that orders for cotton goods are coming in fairly satisfactory. I may say that they show an appreciable increase over this time a year ago. They are not confined to any one part of the country, but are coming in from almost every province. Prices, however, show little change, but we are in a position to keep the mills at work.'

Mr. Molson was of the opinion that the present year in the Canadian Textile world would prove a much more encouraging one than previous seasons and he failed to see any cause for uneasiness in the great cotton industry, which was a good indication of general trade conditions.

General Decline May be Expected Shortly in Ontario Breadstuffs

Toronto, May 2.—Local dealers make only a slight change in their quotations to-day. Ontario wheat is placed at $1.03 to $1.04 outside, with very little trade being done either by dealers or millers. Western grains remain unchanged, as do also all other Ontario breadstuffs, but conditions are easy, and general declines may be expected next week.

Ontario wheat, No. 2, mixed winter wheat, $1.03 to $1.04 outside. Manitoba wheat, No. 1 Northern, $1.04; No. 2 Northern, $1.02 at lake ports for immediate shipment.

Corn, American, No. 2 kiln dried, yellow, 66 1-2c to 67c; No. 3, yellow, kiln dried, 65 1-2c to 66c; No. 3 yellow, 65c; Canadian corn, 60c to 61c, Toronto freights. Oats, Canadian, western, No. 2, 36 1-2c; No. 3, C.W., 35 1-2c at lake ports for immediate shipment. Ontario, No. 2, white, 35c to 35 1-2c outside; No. 3 white, 34c to 34 1-2c outside, 37c on track, Toronto. Barley, No. 2, 53c to 54c; No. 3 extra, 51c to 52c; No. 3, 46c to 47c outside; Manitoba, No. 4, 52 1-2c on track, lake ports. Peas, No. 2, 75c to 76c; rye, No. 2, 67c to 68c; buckwheat, No. 2, 51c.

Manitoba flour quotations at Toronto are first pat's, $5.50; 2nd pat's, $5.00; strong bakers, $4.80 to 90 percent, Glasgow freights, 28s. Ontario flour, winter wheat, patents for export, $4.00 to $4.05, in buyers bags outside.

Mill feed, Manitoba bran, $19 per ton; shorts, $21 per ton, track, Toronto. Ontario bran, $20 per ton; shorts, $22 per ton on track, Toronto.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Ottawa, May 2.—The market was very dull on Saturday, and yet it had all the requisites of an extremely good exchange. There were more rigs than ever before this year there were more buyers and sellers anxious for the deal, there were more beautiful flowers and gaily-colored fruits and vegetables than for the last two week, and yet the market was dull. There were none of those gymnastics in the prices that create interest or excitement. For example, butter might have risen suddenly to 50c a pound. It didn't—it was still selling at 35 cents for creamery and 30 cents for dairy. Veal, of which, by the way, there was almost enough to supply the whole city, might have gone down to 3c. It didn't—it remained at the old prosaic 7c to 12c a pound. Perhaps the greatest feature of the market was the rhubarb displayed thereon. There was so much of it that it sold at the price of 70c a dozen bunches. Onions went for 10c the dozen. Poultry prices are going up—25 cents for turkey and 23 cents for other fowl. The price of pork was 14c a pound. Beef, of which there was an extremely small supply, stands at 9 cents. Eggs are still at the 23c mark, and cheese takes 20c a pound.

HAMILTON QUOTATION.

Hamilton, May 2.—Prices to-day as follows:—White wheat, per bushel, $1.01 to $1.02; red, $1.00 to $1.02; spring, $1.00 to $1.02; peas, 80c to 86c; barley, 49c to 52c; oats, 36c to 38c; corn, 61c to 63c; clover seed, $8.00 to $8.50; timothy seed, $1.80 to $2.20; white wheat flour, per barrel, $4.30 to $4.60; strong bakers, $4.50 to $5.00; dressed hogs, per cwt., $10.50 to $11.50; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, $1.50 to $1.60; dried apples, per pound, 3c to 4c; potatoes, per bag of 90 pounds, 50c to 60c; butter in rolls, per pound, 24c to 25c; butter in firkins, per pound, 22c to 25c; eggs, per dozen, 20c to 21c.

INGERSOLL MARKET PRICES.

Ingersoll, May 2.—Red wheat, $1.00 to $1.02 per bushel; white, do., $1.00 to $1.02; barley, 57c to 59c; peas, 80c to 82c; corn, 76c to 78c; oats, old, 48 to 50c; oats, new, 36c to 40c; flour $2.50 to $2.75 per cwt.; bran, $22 to $23 per ton; shorts, $24 to $25 per ton; cornmeal, at $3.75 to $4.00 per cwt.; oatmeal, $3.75 to $4.00 per cwt.; butter, 26c to 28c per lb.; creamery, 30c to 34c per lb.; eggs, 20c to 23c per dozen; potatoes, 60c to 75c per bag; live hogs, $8.75 to $8.85 per cwt.; hides, $9 to $11 per cwt.; hay $13 to $15 per ton.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, April 29

There were not many farmers from a distance with loads of produce at the Bonsecours Market this forenoon, but the near-by farmers and the market gardeners were out strong. Oats were rather scarce and higher in price, but potatoes were very plentiful and cheap, and so also were shalots; out-door rhubarb was also in liberal supply at moderate rates, the prices of dead poultry are somewhat lower. Oats sold at $1.05 to $1.10 the bag; there was no buckwheat in sight; potatoes sold at 35c to 50c the 80-lb. bag; turnips, beets and carrots, 50c to 60c do.; onions, $1.50 the barrel; cabbages, $1.50 to $2.25 do.; celery, 55c to 85c the dozen; radishes, 40c the dozen bunches; rhubarb, 20c to 30c do.; lettuce, 35c to 60c do.; shalots, 4c to 5c the bunch; asparagus, 25c do.; dead turkeys, 17c to 20c the lb.; chickens, 16c to 20c do.; live fowls, $2.00 to $2.50 the pair; tub butter, 28c to 33c per lb.; print butter, 30c to 35c do.; eggs, 22c to 28c the dozen; cream, 25c to 50c the quart; apples, $3.50 to $5.00 the barrel; Valencia oranges, $3.25 the case for 420's; lemons, $2.50 to $3.00 the box; strawberries, 15c to 20c the small box; tomatoes, 50c the small basket; pine apples, 15c to 20c each; bananas, $1.65 to $2.25 the bunch; hay, $10 to $12 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $5 to $6 the 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

NEW INVENTIONS.

The following Canadian patents have been recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion and Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C. Any information on the subject will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above named firm:—Numbers 125,164—Rudolf Ruth, Charlottenburg, Germany, photographic sensitive plates or films; 125,229—Auguste Denereaz, Montreux, Switzerland, sockets and plugs for electric lamps; 125,238—John W. Burleigh, Taunton, England, dynamo electric machine; 125,249—R. A. McDonald and W. T. Cann, North Sydney, C.B., orange peeler; 125,251—H. Diamanti and C. Lambert, Paris, France, apparatus for recovering vapors issued from volatile liquids; 125,271—Michael Bohn, Nagykikinda, Hungary, machine for cleaning and sorting clay; 125,304—Karl A. F. Hiorth, Christiania, Norway, method of reducing ores; 125,315—Etienne W. Kuhn, London, England, manufacture of grape beer.

MONORAIL COMPANY

One Formed With $2,000,000 Capital to Have Shops in Montreal.

Sherbrooke, April 29. — Now that patents have been secured on the Maloney Monorail System, both in Canada and the United States, the apparatus will be put on the market. The first steps towards organizing a company have already been taken. At a meeting held yesterday afternoon a company was formed to start with a capital of $2,000,000. Montreal and Levis are the points where shops will be located for the East; Toronto or Ottawa for Ontario. Medicine Hat will be the Western centre.

In addition to motor or power car, five cars have already been built. These will be shipped to Montreal and to Ottawa, where demonstrations will be made.

The important features claimed for this system are safety, economy and speed.

Already several requests for information have been received from mine owners and lumbermen.

WOLTER SENTENCED

Execution to Take Place the Second Week in June.

New York, April 27.—Albert W. Wolter, convicted of the murder of little Ruth Wheeler, was sentenced today by Judge Foster, in General Sessions, to die in the electric chair in Sing Sing prison, some time during the week beginning June 6. The condemned man displayed only a languid interest in the court proceedings.

Counsel for Wolter has indicated that he will carry the case to the Court of Appeals, which will act as a stay of prosecution. No sign of remorse has been exhibited by Wolter, who will be one of the youngest criminals ever executed in this state. His only interest, according to the keepers in the Tombs, is in his food and he apparently cares nothing about his impending fate.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

Russia to Continue it on the Free List.

St. Petersburg, April 26.—In view of the hostile attitude of the agrarian members of the Douma, the Cabinet has decided not to submit the bill placing a tariff on agricultural machinery, but to continue this on the free list until July 15th, 1912.

THE ANCIENT COLONY

Annexation to Canada or United States Not Wanted.

New York, April 26.—Annexation of Newfoundland either to the United States or Canada is a visionary project, according to Sir Edward Morris, Premier of the island, who expressed this view at a farewell dinner given in his honor by his countrymen at the Hoffman House to-night, previous to his departure to attend the fisheries conference at The Hague.

'While a very decided friendliness exists between Newfoundland and the American people,' said the Premier, 'and while thousands of Newfoundlanders have found a home in this Republic, the people are absolutely loyal to the British Crown. There is no annexation sentiment whatever in the island, and as for Confederation with Canada, there is less prospect of that than ever. Canada has nothing to offer Newfoundland which could induce her to sacrifice her independence to become a mere province of the Dominion.'

Mr. Courtenay W. Bennett, British consul-general in New York, expressed satisfaction that the fisheries question is the only subject in dispute between England and the United States.

SUEZ CANAL CONCESSION.

Proposed Renewal Rejected by Assembly.

A Cairo despatch says:

The Egyptian Assembly has, by a vote of sixty-six to one, rejected the government's proposal for a renewal of the Suez Canal concession in 1968. Before submitting the proposal to the Assembly, the government and the company had been negotiating for some time. The government finally decided to submit to the Assembly's decision, with the result that the scheme was turned down.

The concession of the Suez Canal Company expires on November 17, 1968. The proposed convention, which the Assembly has rejected, provided that the concession should be prolonged for an additional forty years, to the end of 2008. The company was to pay the government $20,500,000 in four equal annual instalments, beginning on December 15,

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

IS THE BEST

SPRING MEDICINE

It will cleanse the blood of all the poisonous and waste matter accumulated in the system during the long winter months.

It has been used by thousands, every spring, for over thirty years, and has never failed to give satisfaction.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

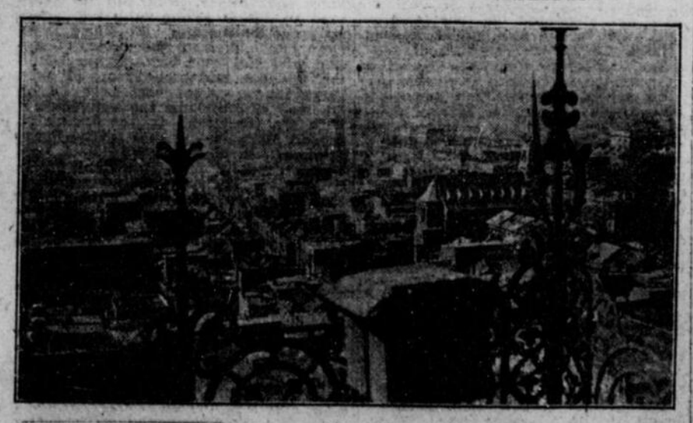
MONTREAL FROM ABOVE.

Some of the Best Views are Obtained From City Hall Clock Tower.

Take the elevator to the top floor of the City Hall. Go up the steps which lead to the clothes room of the Police Department. From there mount more steps. Pass the tower clock. Mount still another flight of stairs, so steep that they form almost a ladder. Then you will get a view which can hardly be excelled in Montreal. Dust on the balustrade bears ample testimony that few have enjoyed this view.

From the street the City Hall tower does not seem so very high. Mount the steps leading to it and it will seem higher. Stand at its summit looking about, and you will see that there is little above you in Montreal. A trip to this tower is worth while. Those who expect visitors during the spring and summer might put such a trip upon their list of things to do.

But the climb is not one for invalids. Those with weak hearts had better



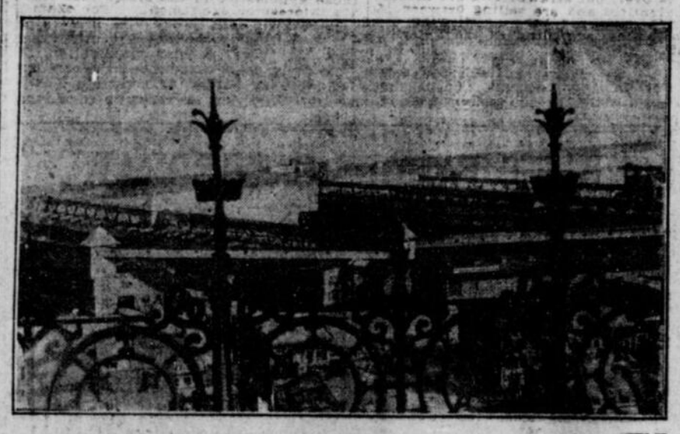
Looking uptown from the City Hall tower. The church spires are Trinity and St. James's Roman Catholic Church, on St. Denis street.

But that such is the case one wonders as he stands looking through the grimy windows at the scene below.

From the mountain look-out a truly grand sight may be seen. To it visitors flock, and from it they exclaim in the fashion approved. There the words 'marvellous,' 'beautiful,' 'unexcelled' are to be heard any summer evening. And the school girl's 'Isn't it cute?' as applied to the mighty St. Lawrence, causes the thoughtful to smile. But from the City Hall tower a different sight presents itself. There one is at the hub of the wheel. To the north, east and west the spoke-like streets radiate. To the south is the harbor, quiet now, but destined within a few days to present the most animated of scenes.



A bird's eye view of the river photographed from the clock tower.



Some of the new harbor sheds viewed from the City Hall tower.

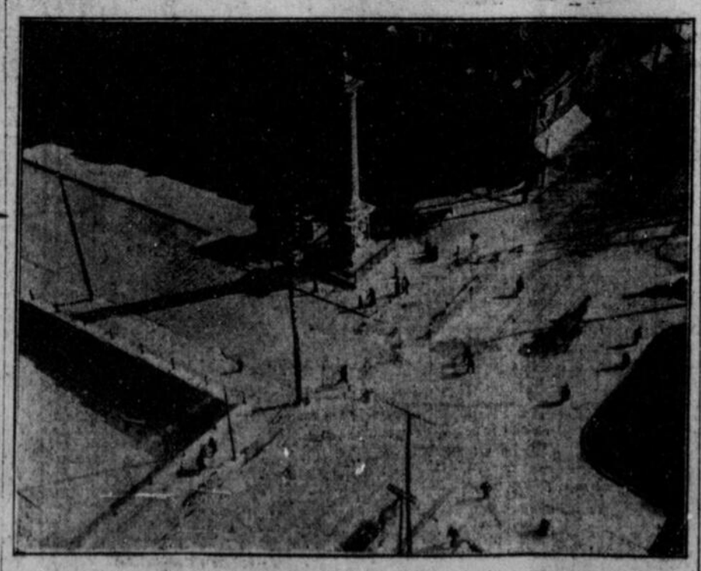
clock. It is a place which would rejoice Budge and Toddy. They could 'see the wheels go wound' to their hearts content. To the adult, too, this is an interesting spot. If the tower were more popular it might be fitted up as a resting place. And just about here a rest is needed.

But Excelsior! There are more stairs, steep stairs with a crook in them. They were erected under the old regime. Up these, too, the sightseer must go. To this point the trip is comparatively easy. But these steps are really steep. There is no doubt of that. Moreover, there are fifty of them. A small number it may seem, but having negotiated them one feels like a bicycle enthusiast after the first long ride in the good old days. Your feet seem queer as you lift them. In fact they don't appear to be there at all. But this inconvenience is soon forgotten; for on all sides stretches a view hard to improve. Below, on Notre Dame street, can be seen many people. Heads and shoulders, with feet occasionally showing under, they appear from this height. Out beyond is Nelson, his spy-glass under his armless sleeve. Beyond is the harbor, with its long miles of docks. And still beyond is St. Helen's Island. Up and down the river one can see. If the day is clear the Indian village of Caughnawaga is visible. Lachine, too, may be perceived. Victoria bridge, of course, appears as in the foreground.

And then on the city side the view is worth the climb. There is Notre Dame, one of the few things still higher. To the east is the Place Viger. To the west the C. P. R. station, Dominion square, and church after church. On the west is the mountain. From this height it still looks a mountain, and one does not wonder that the view from it is so fine. There is Look-Out Point, and there below is Ravenscrag, the beautiful home of Sir Montagu Allen.

One regrets to leave this place, and regrets especially to leave by way of the stairs. Why hasn't the city placed an elevator in the tower one wonders? But this has been overlooked, so nothing remains but to walk. And those stairs are steep. You thought them so coming up. As you stand at the top and look down you think so still more. You feel indeed like 'Danger Deriding Death Defying Diavola,' contemplating his fearless leap from the extreme summit of the big tent. But you must walk. To go by way of the balustrade would be like sliding down a fire brigade pole. Also it would be so undignified. Then there are splinters in it. Undoubtedly there is nothing for it but to walk. It is the way you will eventually go. And finally you reach the bottom, empty of breath, but full of enthusiasm.

Those who like exercise and a good view should make this trip. It is worth while. Only don't forget the lunch, and remember the stairs aren't dusted.



Nelson Monument from the City Hall clock tower.

THE OLD STORY

In Regard to Times and Manners Going From Bad to Worse.

The Tory orator of these later days finds great comfort in saying that the respectable Liberalism of twenty years ago is now extinct, and that the Liberal leaders of the past would shrink with horror from the proposals of their successors. Praising Mr. Gladstone is now one of the favorite tricks on the Tory platform. Not long ago Sir Gilbert Parker went one step further, and proclaimed the great superiority of Sir William Harcourt over the Ministers of to-day. And someone else, whose name I have forgotten, brought the game up to date by saying that while everyone could trust Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman no one could rely on the word of Mr. Asquith.

This is a very old trick, which has been played for generations, and will no doubt continue to be played for generations. They revile a man so long as he lives, and then when he is dead they beslaver his memory with mock eulogy in order to revile someone else. I have shown on more than one occasion what a striking contrast there is between what Tories said about Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Harcourt, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman when those statesmen were alive, and what is now said about them when the game is to slander their successors. And now I wish to call the attention of the reader to a curious document, more than 70 years old, which shows that all which is now said about the modern Radical used to be said about the old-fashioned Whig.

I suppose there is not a single hack stump orator of the Tory party to-day who would not say that while the Whigs were possibly mistaken in regard to their views on some matters they were at least honorable and high-minded gentlemen. One can imagine a peripatetic tub-thumper, hired to defend the House of Lords, saying that the Whigs, with all their faults, were sound on the Constitution, they respected our institutions, they would have been appalled had they heard the atrocious sentiments of 'your Lloyd George' or 'your Winston Churchill.' (The cheap orator always says 'your' this or that, when he wishes to express the utmost disdain.) Those old-fashioned Whigs would never have threatened the aristocracy, but in these terrible and Socialistic days—and so on and so forth, until the eloquent gentleman thinks he has said enough for his money.

Well, the document I have mentioned is dated 1837, and contains an address to the electors of Nottingham signed 'A Thinking Man.' The gentleman not only thought, but he also put his breathing thoughts into burning words, and he leads off in this way:

'TO THE ELECTORS OF NOTTINGHAM. CONSERVATIVES

Will you vote for Hobhouse and secure a triumph to the perjured and pernicious Whigs? Believe me, the wild and visionary notions of Mr. Eagle on the Church Question, whether they be sincere or assumed, can do no real harm, their antidote lies in their certain ruin, both to the Aristocracy and the People.'

In this opening passage we find that the Whigs of 1837—men like Melbourne, Lord John Russel, Palmerston, Macaulay—were denounced as perjured and pernicious, while certain proposals in regard to the Church were wild and visionary, involving the ruin of the aristocracy and the people. How familiar it all seems!

The passage which I have quoted is, however, mild when compared with what the thinking man of Nottingham proceeded to say. Here is a pleasant allusion to those old Whigs who are now held up as examples to be imitated by the reckless Radical politicians of to-day:

'Already they have contrived to throw the odium of their own cupidity upon the Upper States. Already they have more than hinted at the Abolition of the Hereditary Peerage.'

I was not surprised to find that the Church was in danger in those days, for it always has been in danger—as I think Carlyle has pointed out. But I was not prepared for this sad revelation about the Whigs of 70 years ago, that they were hinting at tampering with the hereditary principle. Recent noble orators had led me to suppose that this blasphemous suggestion had quite a modern origin, and was put forth by 'your' Lloyd George or by 'that' Winston Churchill. And now I find that the Whigs at the time of the accession of Queen Victoria were at least contemplating with approval a policy so unhallowed.

Let us return, however, to the thinker of Nottingham, whose thoughts breathe more than ever and whose words burn more fiercely as he goes on. Thus I find him saying about these same old Whigs who are recommended as an example of moderation to modern Radicals:

'Their policy teems with destruction to every principle of Constitutional Freedom and Social Harmony. They legislate for a class whose selfish instinct will very shortly throw the firebrand alike into the Palace and the Cottage.'

That may be said to have 'done it.' Really, I do not see how the present Ministers, even if they were as wicked and as vile as the sanctified Lord Hugh suggests that they are, could be greater monsters than were the Whigs of 1837. They cannot, however hard they may try, do much more than destroy every principle of Constitutional Freedom and Social Harmony and at the same time polish off Palace and Cottage alike.

And now we come to the closing passage, the peroration of the thinking man of Nottingham:

'Save your country and assert the independence of the Borough by spurning back upon the Whigs the man whom they would force upon you. Unless you unite with the People this Borough will be as close as the worst of those included in Schedule A.'

The modern reader may think that the excited gentleman leaves off on rather a tame note, but the allusion to Schedule A may have meant more to him than it does to us. And he was certainly on sound old lines when he urged that the rejection of the Whig meant the salvation of the country.

As I have already said, this appeal to the men of Nottingham is dated 1837, and we have seen that they were invited, nay, urged impetuously, to spurn back a certain Mr. Hobhouse, who was described as the representative of the perjured and pernicious Whigs. The appeal was made in vain. Either the men of Nottingham did not regard Mr. Hobhouse as perjured and pernicious, or if they did so regard him it would appear that they liked that sort of thing. In any case the member for Nottingham from 1834 to 1847 was Mr. J. C. Hobhouse. Possibly, when the result was known the thinking man declared that Nottingham had become even as the very worst of all the boroughs that were ever included in Schedule A. As to that history is silent.

My reason for mentioning the matter is this—the document shows that the very men who are now brought out as models for the edification of modern Radicals were reviled by the Tories of their day in precisely the same manner as the modern Radicals are reviled by the Tories of to-day. And it is at least conceivable that the industrious Tories in 1980 will be bawling away to their unhappy contemporaries that in 1910 the leaders of the Liberal party were statesmen, a little mistaken perchance in regard to this or that matter of detail, but sound at the core—patriots who would shrink from the doctrines of those nonentities who had followed them. This will be in accordance with well-established precedent, it will illustrate continuity of policy, and will carry on a great tradition.

It is comforting to remember that though the triumph of the perjured and pernicious Whig was secured in Nottingham on the occasion in question it was not followed by the disasters foretold by the gloomy and thinking man. Was it not John Bright who said that the worst of great thinkers is that they so often think wrong? We are not entirely without constitutional freedom, and there is still some social harmony left. The palace is intact, and I believe there are more (and better) cottages to-day than there were in 1837—in spite of Free Trade.—S.L.H., in Morning 'Leader.'

THE LAST RESORT

When all else failed, the Doctors said, "try Fruit-a-tives"

And "Fruit-a-tives" cured Mrs. Cadieux

PLANTAGENET, ONT., January 31st, 1910.

"About March 1st, 1909, I was taken deathly sick with Stomach Trouble, Backache and General Breakdown. I failed from 125 pounds down to 80 pounds, was confined to bed for eight weeks, and was unable to eat or keep anything on my stomach, vomiting nearly all the time. I expected to die, and took many remedies as well as employing different physicians. The doctors said they could do nothing for me, and, as a last resort, one of the doctors told me 'to try Fruit-a-tives—if they would not cure me, nothing would.'



MDE. LAURENT CADIEUX.

"My husband bought 'Fruit-a-tives' from Mr. Arthur Roleau, merchant of Plantagenet, and I started taking them at once, and **inside of ten days** I was able to leave my bed. My stomach got strong and I could eat and retain my food. I gained rapidly and soon had my usual good health back again, and to-day I weigh as much as ever, 125 pounds."

MDE. LAURENT CADIEUX.

Even the doctors are recommending "Fruit-a-tives." They realize now that these wonderful fruit juice tablets will positively cure all Stomach Troubles, Indigestion and Dyspepsia—and they are using "Fruit-a-tives" in their practice.

Few people realize the vital importance of keeping their blood pure. Impure blood is the chief cause of Stomach Trouble, because it is from the blood that the stomach obtains the fluid which digests food. When the blood is laden with impurities, the dissolving fluid (or (Gastric Juice) will be impure. These impurities may come from a congested liver, from Constipation, from weak kidneys, from an inactive skin, or from all four. Naturally, the ordinary "digestive powders" and "pepsin tablets" will not cure the trouble, because they only help to dissolve the food—they do not go to the seat of the trouble. "Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest remedy ever discovered for all forms of Indigestion, Dyspepsia and other Stomach Disorders, because "Fruit-a-tives" is unequalled as a blood-purifying medicine. "Fruit-a-tives" acts directly on the liver, regulates the bowels, strengthens the kidneys, stimulates the skin, and thus rids the whole system of all impurities. "Fruit-a-tives" will positively cure you of any kind of Indigestion. "Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 6 for $2.50 or trial size, 25c. If you are unable to obtain "Fruit-a-tives" conveniently, do not accept substitutes but send to "Fruit-a-tives" Limited, Ottawa, and the regular size packages will be mailed you, postpaid, on receipt of price.

The Northern Messenger

A 16-page Illustrated Weekly paper, full of good things for Young and Old. Sometimes 24 pages

For over 40 years the favorite in Canadian homes.

Unequalled anywhere at the price, and the best all-round paper for the Sunday School of Canada.

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For three consecutive weeks we will send to any Sunday School worker a sufficient number to make a thorough test of the 'Messenger' in the entire school. No obligation incurred. We take the risk of an order.

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The rate to Sunday Schools is just half the individual subscription rate, namely, twenty cents per copy per annum in clubs of ten or more to one address.

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

SCOTS BUY MOST BOOKS.

It has been remarked upon more than once that the best book-buyers in the Empire are the Scots. In proportion to population Glasgow buys far more books than London. The fact is now being commented upon in one of the American papers, where a writer who has had opportunities for studying the statistics of the thing, states that Edinburgh is the best book market in Scotland, Glasgow next, Aberdeen third, and Dundee fourth. In Glasgow, it appears, we buy 'editions de luxe,' but 'not ostentatiously, or to wound the pride of Edinburgh.' Londoners—except the professional and upper middle class—are poor book buyers. Birmingham used to be in the front rank of great English cities as a bookish centre, but has fallen markedly off. Manchester, York, Leeds, and Liverpool give the publishers adequate encouragement, but Salford is no use, and Newcastle might do better. Ireland does not stand very well as a book-buyer, chiefly, it may be, because the bulk of her people are poor. In Dublin the largest business is done in works at a popular price, with a special call for books on Irish subjects. Belfast, it seems, scarcely pretends to book-buying, unless, indeed it be the passing novels of the day. Nor is Wales much of a book market. There are many books in Welsh, and these sell widely in the Principality, although never heard of outside it. But aside from centres of activity like Cardiff and Swansea, and a university town like Bangor, Wales buys no bulk of English books.—Glasgow 'News.'

HOW PERSIMMON WAS NAMED.

Persimmon, the famous Derby winner, whose skeleton has just been presented by King Edward to the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, possesses a name which puzzled many learned turfites. It was adopted by King Edward from 'de ole "simmon tree" of nigger minstrelsy. The name has lately become more familiar from the date plums which are now occasionally seen for sale in the fruiterers' shops. The date plums of the persimmon seem too astringent to suit British palates, but they should be appreciated by people who like medlars when mellowed by frost. By the negroes of the Southern States these 'simmons' are highly prized.—Dundee 'Advertiser.'

SNUFF AND SAINTSHIP.

(London 'Globe.')

The 'Bulletin de la Societe contre l'abus du tabac' informs us that the amiable Saint Vincent de Paul was an inveterate snuff taker. Nature provided him with an ample capacity for indulgence in his apparent weakness. The habit almost cost him his saintship. When the question of his beatification was under consideration 'l'avocat du diable' brought forward the snuff taking as a sensuality. Fortunately among the papers of Vincent de Paul was found a physician's order in which he was recommended to take snuff freely, among other reasons, to clear his brain. Without this document there would have been no beatification, and without beatification there would have been no canonization.

DYSPEPSIA CURED

Was Weak, Now Strong

"For nearly three years," writes Mrs. Ferris Joye, of Sarnia, "I suffered the untold misery of dyspepsia. I was brought up in the United States and attributed the weakened condition of my stomach to hasty eating and excessive ice water at meals. The morbid condition of my stomach affected my liver, and also affected my system in other ways. I suffered distress after eating, burning sensations after the food had passed from the stomach. My appetite would vary for days, having little, then it would seem as if I could not eat enough. Tonics and bitters failed and very severe constipation led me to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Can you imagine the joy after repeated failures to find a remedy that actually will cure. They are a wonderful pill in their action upon the stomach, liver and kidneys, and their mild action makes them all the more suited to people that are sick. I am well because of Dr. Hamilton's Pills and I owe you a debt of gratitude for them."

Don't fail to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills—for general family use no medicine compares with them. Sold in yellow boxes, 25c, all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

Clean Within!

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills Purify the Blood and Prolong Life



Vigorous health at 70 due to Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

If as much intelligent care were given to keeping the body clean and pure within as well as without we would see more healthy, vigorous old men and women. The daily bath does its part by keeping the pores of the skin open so that they throw off much of the body's impurities, but it is even more important that the bowels and kidneys should be kept regular and active.

If the bowels fail, as they often do late in life, to move regularly at least once a day, the waste matter from the food accumulates, decays, poisons the system and upsets the stomach.

If the kidneys are sluggish the impurities which they should filter from the blood remain and cause rheumatism.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills regulate the bowels, stimulate the kidneys and open up the pores of the skin. The result is a body clean within—pure, red blood—good digestion—and a hale and hearty old age.

Three generations have proved the value of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, and their sale is steadily increasing all over the world.

25c. at all dealers' or from W. H. Comstock Co., Ltd., Brockville, Ont. 1

HOW AN EXPRESS WAS WRECKED.

Stoat's Nest Disaster Due to Wheel Slipping on Axle.

In his report to the Board of Trade on the disaster to the Brighton express at Stoat's Nest on January 29th, Lieut.-Col. von Donop blames the loose grip of a wheel on its axle for the accident, and slightly censures the driver.

All the five passengers killed were riding in the fifth vehicle of the train, and it is this vehicle which is regarded as the cause of the accident. It was found, says the report, that the left-hand leading wheel of the front bogie had shifted an inch outwards on its wheel seat.

The shifting of the wheel outward on its axle would have caused that pair of wheels to be wide to gauge and the running of a pair of wheels in that condition entirely accounts for the unusual marks which were found on the rails for some distance south of Stoat's Nest. The axle was found to be not quite true to gauge, and this will fully account for the loose grip between the wheel and the axle, which must be regarded as the primary cause of the accident.

Colonel von Donop adds that the Brighton Company have at once had all the wheels of their main line trains specially gauged, and arrangements are being made forthwith to test the fixture of all wheels with a pulling force of fifty tons.

The shifting of a wheel on its axle is, fortunately, a very unusual occurrence. It is not customary, says the inspector, on any railway systems in this country to test whether wheels have a firm grip on their axles in a manner similar to that employed on the Great Western Railway, and now to be employed on the Brighton Railway.

This accident, says the report, shows the desirability of the general adoption of such tests, and the attention of all railway companies should be drawn to the matter.

Reference is made to the driver's (Thompsett) statement that he had noticed nothing unusual connected with the running of hi strain until he was passing Stoat's Nest Station, when the automatic brake was suddenly applied. He at first thought that one of his brake-pipes had burst, so he applied full pressure to the train-pipe hoping to be able to get the train on to East Croydon. This, says the inspector, was undoubtedly an error of judgment on Thompsett's part, as he should first have looked back to make sure that there was nothing wrong with his train.

Mr. George W. Spencer, of Oxberry avenue, Fulham, who lost his wife and was himself injured in the disaster to the Brighton express at Stoat's Nest, took his own life on Saturday.

Mr. Spencer received a serious injury to his head, which caused concussion of the brain, and his leg was also broken. Since his discharge from the hospital he has been under the care of a Clapham Junction doctor.

He had never recovered from the effects of the accident, frequently complaining of terrible pains in his head. He was always in a depressed condition, frequently referring to the death of his wife; and he had remarked that he should never forget the horror of the occasion. He had never, however, suggested that he contemplated self-destruction.

On Saturday morning, as he did not appear when called, his daughter, Helena, entered his bedroom and was terrified to find her father hanging by a piece of cord from the bed-post.

Dying of Cholera

Local Physician Says Thousands Dying in Europe Can be Saved With Proper Medicine.

What is it that keeps down cholera, cramps, and summer complaints in America? Ask any doctor or live druggist and he will tell you "Nerviline." Just fancy, a million bottles are sold every year to people who use Nerviline for stomach disorder, cramps, flatulence, and summer complaint. For fifty years in most Canadian homes no other pain-relieving medicine but Nerviline is kept. Nothing cures the aches, pains and sickness of the entire family so quickly as Nerviline.

LETTER NO. 4672.

"As far back as I can remember, at least 50 years ago, there was never a time that our house was without 'Nerviline.' In the summer time, when the children ate green apples and got sick with diarrhoea and cramps, it was Nerviline that cured them. My father used Nerviline frequently to cure gas on his stomach and acute indigestion. There are but few minor ailments that Nerviline does not cure, and I know of no medicine so useful; in fact, so indispensable around the home as Nerviline."

This letter, written by Mrs. N. C. Butcher, a well known resident in Battersea, shows the high opinion entertained of Nerviline by those who have used it constantly for nearly half a century.

You'll never regret using Nerviline. Get it to-day, keep it on hand for an accident or sudden case of sickness in your home. Refuse anything else offered you instead of Nerviline. Large size bottle 50c. or sample size 25c. All dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

MENELIK A GENIUS.

Statesman, Diplomat, Linguist, Lawyer, Book-Lover, Financier.

(Correspondence the New York 'Times.')

Baron de Jarlsburg, the Belgian explorer, who has made several lengthy sojourns in Abyssinia, from which country he recently returned, relates some interesting personal impressions of the Emperor Menelik. In an interview, Baron de Jarsburg said:

'It is chiefly as a statesman that Menelik proved himself a remarkable man. After insuring his country's independence by defeating the Italians at Adowa in 1896, he at once set about organizing his kingdom on the lines of Western civilization. Abyssinia was then a semi-barbarous power, on a level with European nations in the Middle Ages. But owing to Menelik's energetic policy rapid strides were made toward civilization. Menelik was greatly helped in his task by the Swiss engineer Ilg, whom he had appointed his chief adviser.

'After abolishing the feudal laws still existing in the empire and emancipating the slaves, Menelik established a thoroughly up-to-date system of free compulsory education. As a result, education will, in another generation, be as general in Abyssinia as in many European countries.

'Menelik was as skilled a diplomat as a statesman. His defeat of Italy had not removed all danger from outside. The country's raid development had, on the contrary, aroused the covetousness of other powers. Neither England nor France, not to mention Italy, had given up the idea of establishing a protectorate over Abyssinia. Russia, likewise, sought to be Abyssinia's protector under pretext of the similarity between the Russian and Abyssinian churches. Finally Germany attempted to wield commercial influence in Menelik's dominions, as the best means to pave the way for eventual political influence.

'Menelik at length succeeded in bringing about an agreement between France, England, and Italy by which Abyssinia's independence was fully guaranteed. It is fortunate that this agreement was reached for otherwise Menelik's death might have brought about international complications.

'Menelik was a fine-looking man, in spite of his smallpox marks; he had a splendid forehead and a very winning smile. He had a high conception of his duties as a sovereign, and I have had several personal proofs of his kindness during my various sojourns in Abyssinia.

'Menelik was well educated and extremely versatile. He was a good linguist, speaking French, Italian and English. He was a trained lawyer, and personally presided over the sittings of the Supreme Court of his empire. He was a great lover of books, and took particular pride in his library of 10,000 volumes in his palace. During the latter years of his reign he made a thorough study of finance, for which he had a natural bent. After some successful speculations on the Paris Bourse he extended the range of his operations to the United States, and invested heavily in American securities.

A REMARKABLE PROPHECY ABOUT CANADA.

Fifty-three years ago, the Hon. W. H. Seward, then United States senator from New York, made a summer trip to Canada, and sailed from Quebec to spend two months cruising in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the coast or Labrador. During his trip he kept a diary from which a wonderful prophecy about Canada has just been unearthed by 'Busy Man's Magazine.' The prophecy in part reads as follows:

'Hitherto, in common with most of my countrymen, as I suppose, I have thought Canada, or to speak more accurately north of the United States, easily detachable from the parent state, but incapable of sustaining itself, and therefore ultimately, nay, right soon, to be taken in by the Federal Union, without materially changing or affecting its own condition or development, I have dropped the opinion as a national conceit. I see in the British North America, stretching as it does across the continent from the shores of Labrador and Newfoundland to the Pacific, and occupying a considerable belt of the temperate zone, traversed equally with the United States by the lakes, and enjoying the magnificent shores of the St. Lawrence, with its thousands of islands in the river and gulf—a region grand enough for the seat of a great empire. In its wheat fields in the west, its broad ranges of the chase at the north, its inexhaustible lumber lands—the most extensive now remaining on the globe—its valuable fisheries and its yet undisturbed mineral deposits. I see the elements of wealth, I find its inhabitants vigorous, hardy, energetic, perfected by the Protestant religion and British constitutional liberty. I find them jealous of the United States and of Great Britain, as they ought to be; and therefore when I look at their extent and resources I know they can neither be conquered by the former nor permanently held by the latter. They will be independent as they are already self-sustaining. Having happily escaped the curse of slavery, they will never submit themselves to the domination of slaveholders, which prevails in and determines the character of the United States. They will be a Russia behind the United States, which to them will be France and England. But they will be a very different Russia from that which fills all southern Europe with terror, and by reason of that superiority they will be the more terrible to the dwellers in the southern latitudes.

'The policy of the United States is to propitiate and secure the alliance of Canada while it is yet young and incurious of its future. But on the other hand the policy which the United States actually pursues is the infatuated one of rejecting and spurning vigorous, perennial and ever-growing Canada, while seeking to establish feeble states out of decaying Spanish provinces, on the coast and in the islands of the Gulf of Mexico.

'I shall not live to see it, but the man is already born who will see the United States mourn over its stupendous folly, which is only preparing the way for ultimate danger and downfall. All southern political stars must set, though many times they rise again with diminished splendor. But those which illuminate the pole remain for ever shining, forever increasing in splendor.'

A SCULPTOR WHO STUDIES IN THE CANADIAN WOODS.



AT WORK ON A ZOOLOGICAL PARK COMMISSION



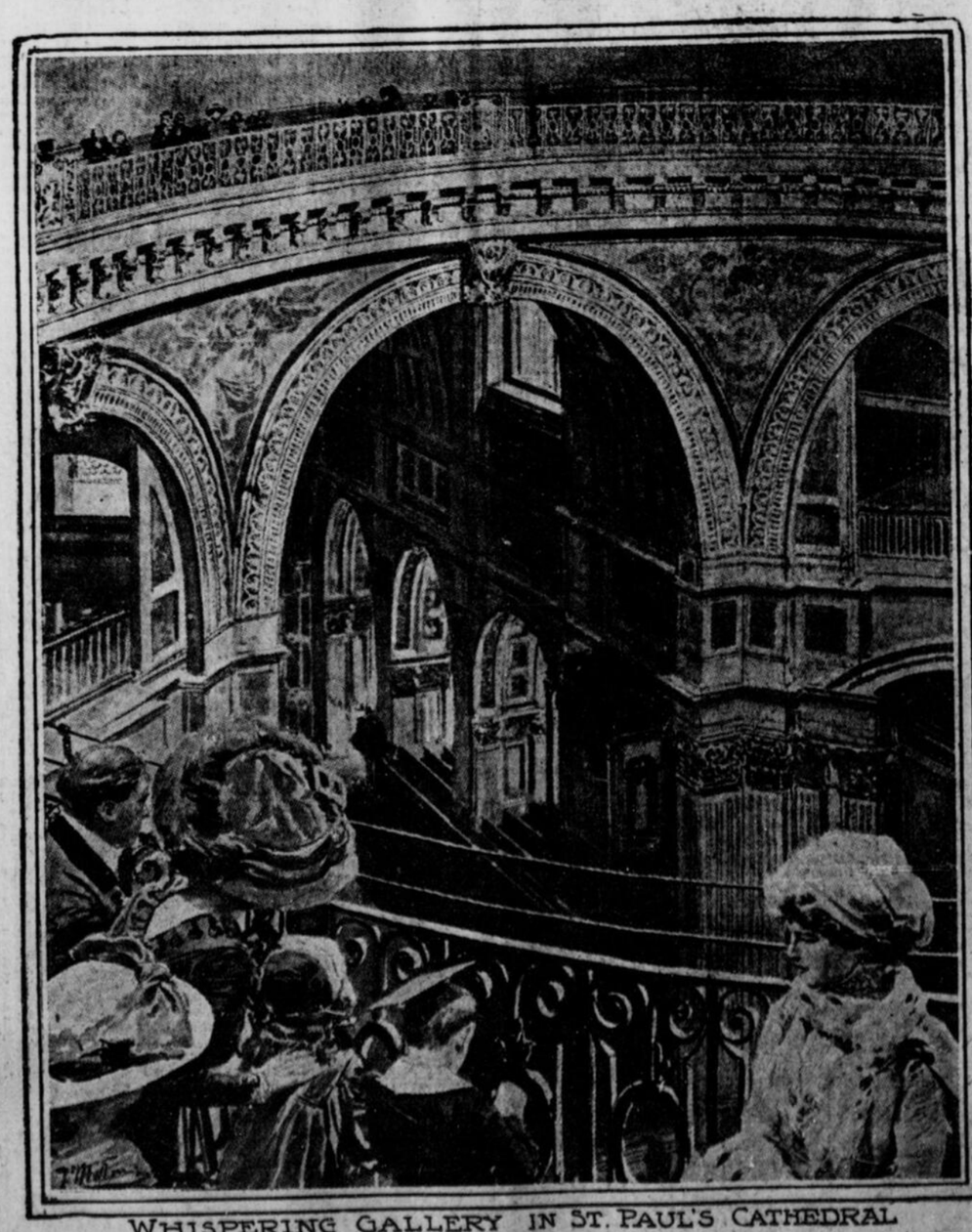
MODELLING A DEER AT CROTON PARK

MR. PROCTOR MODELLING IN THE SCULPTORS ROOM AT THE LION HOUSE, BRONX ZOO

ONE DAYS SPORT - MR. PROCTOR'S CAMP IN THE WILDS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Modelling wild game from life is a pursuit that makes large demands upon those who follow it. To Mr. A. Phimister Proctor, New York, the sculptor, it means not only the study of captive animals, but also the finding and hunting of them in the depths of the forests of British Columbia or Colorado, where he goes every year to get 'local color' for his work. Just at this season Mr. Proctor may be seen almost any morning modelling in the lion house, at the Bronx 'Zoo,' working to finish a commission for two lions to be placed at the entrance of the hall at Princeton, which was given by the class of '79. To facilitate Mr. Proctor's work Dr. Hornaday has had a door cut through from the lons' quarters into the model's cage. Formerly the beast had to be enticed from the door of his quarters into the smallcage, which was then wheeled into the modelling room, but if it happened that the animal was obdurate much time was lost in the operation. Now the entrance is so natural that the lion soon perambulates into the sculptor's room when the door between is lowered and the work of posing goes on.. As a matter of fact, the lion sems rather fond of sitting for his picture, and watches the progress of the work with the eye of a connoisseur.

SIGHTSEERS IN LONDON'S FAMOUS CATHEDRAL.



WHISPERING GALLERY IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL
FROM THE SPHERE.

Visitors to St. Paul's Cathedral, one of the finest buildings of modern London, rarely fail to climb to the whispering gallery in the interior of the dome, which is reached by a flight of 260 steps from the library. This gallery, which is about 210 feet above the cathedral floor, is noted for a curious echo, and is so named because a whisper uttered near the wall on one side of it is distinctly audible to a person standing on the other side, a distance of 108 feet in a straight line. From this point a good view is obtained of the church interior, the tesselated pavement of which looks like a minute chessboard, but it is liable to cause giddiness to any one not used to heights. It also commands the best view of Thornhill's paintings and of the cathedral generally... From the whispering gallery 118 steps lead up to the stone gallery, an outer gallery with a stone parapet running round the base of the dome. Here in the clear sky of early morning may often be obtained a wonderful view of London, a view which is still more extensive from the golden gallery above the dome. From this point the lantern may be ascended by a spiral staircase to the golden ball, where six persons may stand at once, though it is doubtful whether the exertion required in going beyond the stone gallery repays the fatigue, as there are 616 steps to mount from the floor of the church to the golden ball.

'THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.'

(New York 'Evening Post.')

The danger that the merely interesting quality in a statement may obscure its inaccuracy was illustrated in an amusing manner the other day by the very general publication in the daily press throughout the country of obituary notices of a certain Thaddeus W. Tyler, a resident of Lynn, Mass., and 'the original' of Longfellow's poetic subject, 'The Village Blacksmith.' Some of the obituaries went on to say that Longfellow discussed this poem with Tyler after he had completed it; also that the poet read many of his verses to the 'mighty man with large and sinewy hands,' and got his opinion of them. All of this was interesting and showed us an old poetic friend in a new and grateful light. But, unhappily, the originator of this obituary, either through inadvertence or ignorance, supplied the additional information, that our old friend died at the age of seventy-six years; and right there appeared a difficulty. For if this mighty smith was seventy-six, when he died, he was born in 1834. But Longfellow's poem was published in 1841. Wherefore it appears that if Mr. Tyler was the original of the poem, he must have gone on Sunday to the church, and sat among his boys, and heard the parson pray and preach, and heard his daughter's voice, singing in the village choir, when he was about seven years old.

JENNY LIND'S PERSONALITY.

She would trip on and off, as if in an ecstasy of delight at the opportunity of singing, bowing and smiling to her audience, and giving every one present a flattering sense of contributing in a measure toward the success of the evening. She had three or four songs which showed the wonderful compass and power of her voice, and one or more of these was called for at every concert. A Swedish Echo Song in which she would echo her own voice by a sort of ventriloquism that was quite marvellous, and another in which she made a remarkable diminuendo, reaching a pianissimo as faint as a sigh, but with a carrying power that made it distinctly audible at the most extreme limits of Castle Garden or Tripler Hall, where the later concerts were given. This was a fine building situated at Broadway and Bond street, and just finished in time for the second series of concerts. The hall had fine acoustic advantages, and it was a great loss to the city when it was destroyed by fire a few years later. The Winter Garden was afterward built on the same site.

One of the most haunting things to me was her singing of Taubert's bird song—'I know not why I am singing.' Her shake was the finest I ever heard, so close and even as to be altogether perfect. Her voice, which she said herself was naturally stiff and stubborn, she had educated and practiced into such a degree of perfection that her roulades and cadenzas were unparalleled in their execution. In her sacred songs she rose to the sublime, and on one occasion as she finished singing the aria 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' I recollect that Daniel Webster, who was seated in the centre of the balcony, rose from his seat and made her a profound bow. Her rapt expression of face and never-ending volume of voice made her appear like some inspired seraph delivering a divine message.

She was indebted to Sir George Smart, with whom she had studied in England, for all the traditional renderings of oratorio parts, he being at that time the greatest living authority in this school of music, but her vocal training was done under Manuel Garcia in Paris.—From 'Some Musical Recollections of Fifty Years,' by Richard Hoffman, in the April 'Scribner.'

WHY HE WEARS A TALL HAT.

In a recent reference to the British House of Commons from a sartorial point of view one of the most outstanding features was inadvertently passed over without mention. This was the tall silk hat of John Hodge, Labor member for the Corton division of Lancashire.

The silk hat has for long been declining in popularity, and the last place where one would expect to find one would be on a Labor member's head. Of course Mr. Hodge has been asked about it. His answer was ready.

'I look upon the silk hat,' he said, 'as a British institution, and one which is not to be lightly trifled with. I shall always wear one at the opening of Parliament and at any other function at which some degree of dignity is desirable.

'My constituents, among whom are a large number of hat makers, were delighted to see that I was wearing a silk hat. In my constituency are to be found the finest makers of silk and felt hats in the world. England is still pre-eminent in this particular trade, and one of the reasons that I am a free trader is that in my opinion a tariff would ruin the industry.'

GLADSTONE AS PRIME MINISTER.

(From the London 'Evening Standard.')

In the course of a description of the monuments of Westminster Abbey before the London Geographical Society, Lord Eversley pointed out that he not only selected the Beaconsfield site in the sacred edifice, but he wrote the epitaph. It read: 'Erected by Parliament in memory of Lord Beaconsfield, twice Prime Minister.' He remembered at the time that in one speech Lord Beaconsfield had made he referred with great pride to his having been twice Prime Minister. When he showed the inscription to Mr. Gladstone the latter said: 'Twice Prime Minister; that's no great distinction.' He (Lord Eversley) had looked up the names of several who had been twice Prime Minister, and one had been Prime Minister three times. That was Lord Derby. By way of finishing the conversation with Mr. Gladstone—it was during his second Ministry—he said to the Prime Minister: 'I hope you will beat Lord Derby's record.' Mr. Gladstone quickly retorted: 'That's an impossibility; this is my last Ministry. A man must be mad to think I shall ever be Prime Minister after this Ministry is over.' Mr. Gladstone, however, was Prime Minister twice after that.

The Agony of PILES



ONLY those who suffer from piles know the misery it brings! It robs life of its pleasure, steals the brightness from existence, and substitutes days of dull pain and moments of acute agony. Most so called "remedies" give ease only for a time, and then—back comes the trouble and pain and misery! Zam-Buk cures Piles! And cures permanently. Proof of this lies all around you. Women and men in all stations of life have proved it—possibly some of your friends! Let it cure you!

Mrs. Wm. Hughes, of 253, Hochelaga St., Hochelaga, Montreal, says:—"I was a sufferer for years from blind, itching and protruding piles. The agony I suffered no one knows. Remedy after remedy proved useless. Day followed day and there was no relief for me—pain, loss of strength, dulness, misery, this was my experience until Zam-Buk was introduced. I know now that there is nothing on this earth like it! It cured me of piles, and once cured, I have had no return of the evil. I would like all women who suffer as I did to know that Zam-Buk will cure them!

Besides being a specific for piles Zam-Buk cures eczema, blood-poisoning, cracked or chapped hands, ulcers, cuts, burns, bruises, scalp sores, ringworm, bad leg, frost bite, cold sores, and all skin injuries and diseases. All druggists and stores sell at 50 c. box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto for price.

Zam-Buk

Local Wholesale Depot, 144 Craig St. West, Montreal.
Montreal 'Weekly Witness,' May 3, '10.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER



The Kind that Pleases the People

Pure Wholesome and Economical

E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
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THE PAINT TEST



It is the paint that stands up bright and beautiful through rain or shine. That is what you want on your home. You can't experiment. Let

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do the experimenting for you. They have done it already, and are fully guaranteed. Therefore, take no risks. You don't need to. Use Ramsay's Paints for all true painting and be protected. Do you want our Booklet on house painting? It is very beautiful. We send it free. Ask for Booklet A C

A. RAMSAY & SON, CO.,
THE PAINT MAKERS, Montreal,
Est'd. 1842.

AGRICULTURAL.

COMING EVENTS.

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.

COMMERCIAL LIME SULPHUR.

(Continued.)

These washes have gained popularity very rapidly. No wash could be in a much more convenient form for use than these, as all that is required is to dilute them with water to the proper strength. When applying the wash before the buds burst it is often necessary to use it considerably stronger than the directions state, especially if the pest aimed at is a very serious one, like the San Jose scale. The addition of from ten to twenty pounds of fresh lime to every barrel of the diluted wash is an advantage in many cases, particularly when any kind of scale insect is being treated, as the lime itself has considerable merit as an insecticide and helps to show clearly whether the trees have been thoroughly covered with the spray. The lime should always be slaked before putting it into the diluted wash and the latter must then be applied at once or orange crystals will form. The one real objection to the commercial washes is the cost. If home-made concentrated lime-sulphur fulfils our expectations there is little doubt that it will be used by many in preference to the commercial as very much more economical.

Every fruit grower wil aim at spraying his trees just as few times as are necessary to keep them healthy and the fruit tree from injury by insects or fungus diseases. When using Bordeaux mixture to control the diseases he knows that he may safely combine with it arsenate of lead, Paris green, or arsenite of lime, and thus control at the same time a number of injurious biting insects, such as Canker Worms and the Coddling Moth larvae. This combination of an insecticide and fungicide lessens the total amount of spraying by nearly one-half. Consequently it is a very important matter to know whether any or all of the poisons mentioned above may be combined with the same degree of safety with the different kinds of lime-sulphur washes. With the self-boiled wash numerous tests prove that any one of the three poisons referred to may be safely used. With the home-boiled wash, which is only to be used before the foliage appears, there will seldom be any need of adding a poison, and if need for it should arise what is said about commercial lime-sulphur will apply to it also. The main question then is what poisons, if any, may be combined with the commercial lime-sulphur? It does not seem desirable to use Paris green, because while a few have done so and caused no injury to fruit or foliage, others have suffered considerably. Aresenate of lead sems to be much safer. It has been used in numerous instances, and nearly always without any sign of damage. In the few cases where it has burned the foliage the injury was so insignificant as to be almost negligible. Possibly the addition of a few pounds of lime to each diluted barrel just before spraying would lessen the danger. If arsenate of lead is used it should be at the strength of from two to three pounds to every forty gallons of the diluted mixture.

Our chemists, however, tell us that the chemical reactions that take place when arsenate of lead is added to lime-ulphur in all probability make its sticking qualities no better than those of arsenite of lime. In this case it is wise to use the latter, especially as it is only about one-quarter as expensive. In limited trials made with it at Guelph on apples and pears it showed no signs of burning the foliage and controlled Codling Worms very satisfactorily. Professor Stewart strongly urges that it be used in preference to arsenate of lead as equally effective and also cheaper and safer. The following is the substance of his improved method of making it: White arsenic, 2 pounds; sal soda crystals, 2 pounds; water, 1 to 1 1-2 gallons. Add the white arsenic and sal soda to the water and boil with frequent stirring until all the arsenic is dissolved. This usually requires about fifteen minutes. Then add three or four pounds of good fresh lime and boil a few minutes, letting the lime slake in the boiling liquid. After this remove the vessels from the fire and add enough water to bring the total up to two gallons. Each quart of this mixture, if thoroughly stirred, will then contain one-fourth pounds of the white arsenic or one-eighth of the original two pounds. This amount is ample for forty gallons spray for Codling Moth and other biting insects, in fact where drenching sprays are used it would be better to use a little less than one quart. As much of this arsenite of lime as is likely to be required for the summer's work may be made up at one time and stored away. Care must of course be taken to label the barrel 'Poison,' and to see that the white arsenic itself is not left where it may be mistaken for some other substance. Serious accidents have occurred from carelessness of this kind. The barrel should be kept tightly covered, lest the stored liquid evaporate and thus render it imposible to determine the proper strength to use. Always stir thoroughly before measuring out the quantity desired.

If spraying is to pay well it must be done with the right mixture properly prepared, at the right time, and thoroughly.

It should scarcely be necessary to say that unless the farmer has a very intelligent and reliable assistant he should himself oversee the spraying and make sure that the work is being well done.

There are certain occasions when it is unwise to spray: Lime-sulphur should not be applied when the temperature is below freezing point, or while the trees are wet with rain or dew. Moreover, if a rain follows in a few minutes after spraying and before the mixture has time to dry it will wash the spray off and the operation will have to be repeated. Ordinarily the wash dries in about an hour so that it is seldom necessary to respray because of rain. Long continued and frequent rains, of course, gradually wash the spray off, and are sometimes the cause of poor results. Spraying should in nearly every case be done with the w'nd. Hence, one side of the trees will be sprayed first and as soon as the wind changes, the other side. A wind is often of decided benefit in applying the wash, especially to large trees. A very strong wind will doubtless waste a little of the mixture, but it is very seldom that there is any need of stopping operations because of its violence. When spraying the first side of large trees stop the waggon just as it comes within a few feet of the tree and do the nearest side as far in as the spray can be driven; then drive directly opposite and spray all the central part thoroughly; again move until just past the tree, and now spray this last part as far in as possible before leaving. In this way nearly two-thirds of the tree will have been covered, and when the wind changes it will be easy to make a good job of the rest. A tower is always necessary to do the topmost parts of these large trees.

As it is very important to cover every twig and branch many fruit-growers take some of the wash a couple of days after the orchard has been done, and go up and down the rows touching up places that have been missed. This is a most desirable practice in the spring application, and serves also to show whether the work has been thoroughly done.

In spraying after the foliage has appeared many are misled by the advice that is often given to stop spraying just before the leaves begin to drip. It is impossible to spray a large or even medium sized tree thoroughly without a considerable amount of dripping. Hence the first rule to follow is, Make sure that every leaf and fruit is covered, and second, Try to do this with as little material as possible. We cannot expect the spray to keep scab off our apples unless the apples are first covered with the spray. As spraying apparatus is costly and easily gets out of order, if neglected, it will be wise to wash the tank out each night with clean water and also to pump some of this through the nozzles. Unless washed out in this way lime-sulphur corrodes the brass. Many make a practice of unscrewing the nozzles each night and putting them into kerosene or some other oil to keep them from getting set so firmly that they can only be moved with a wrench.

Another matter requring attention is the packing of the pump. Frequently this gets worn and then the power cannot be kept up, or only with extra labor. In such cases new packing must be put in. This every fruit grower should learn how to do, and if possible should require the company from which he buys the outfit to send a man to teach him the proper way before he begins to use the pump at all. As lime-sulphur is quite caustic, and will soon make one's hands sore, it is important to see that all connections are tight so that there may be no leakage to cause the hands to become wet with the liquid. The ordinary clamps often fail to give as tight a connection between the pump and hose, or hose and extension rod, as can be got by using tough wire about half the size of fence wire and tightening it up with nippers. If the wire is of good quality, and two or three separate bands are put on a very secure connection may be made. Vaseline is used by some to keep the hands from being injured; leather gloves are used by others. A few use rubber gloves but they are too expensive. The horse and harness may be protected by a light cover.

MANURING THE POTATO CROP.

A series of experiments carried out under the University College of North Wales by the County Councils of Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh, and Flintshire are interesting as showing the benefits to be derived from a fairly full dressing of manure. Professor Winter had charge of these experiments, and, judging by the summarised results, in the matter of profit there is little to choose between the following two mixtures: (1) 10 tons farmyard manure, 202 lb. sulphate of ammonia, 524 super phosphate, and 161 lb. sulphate of potash. (2) 10 tons farmyard manure, 101 lb. sulphate of ammonia, 262 lb. superphosphate, 82 lb. sulphate potash.

The former gave a heavier yield, producing about 12 cwt. of marketable potatoes more than the latter, the relative cost of each was $6.25 as against $12.50, which was the price of the artificial manure alone. Without farmyard manure a ton less of marketable potatoes to the acre was grown. The heavier dressing, namely, 20 tons of farmyard manure to the acre, produced about 1 ton 4 cwt. of potatoes more than the smaller dressing of 10 tons. The effect of adding potash to the manurial mixture was to make an increase of 8 cwt. 99 lb., and, to add nitrogen, 10 cwt. 85 lb., while the addition of the phosphate brought the increase of 10 cwt. 73 lb. Contrasted with a plot to which no manure was applied, the use of the full dressing of artificials alone brought an increase of 4 tons 1 cwt. 38 lb. of potatoes per acre, and, as the cost of this application was $12.50, it was obviously very profitable.

SEVEN STONES IN HERD BUILDING.

1. Milking clean—To obtain all that a cow can give, and to prevent drying off.

2. Use of pure bred sire—From strain of large producers, to acquire good qualities and perpetuate dairy tendencies. Of what value is a 'scrub?'

3. Regular and careful feeding—As to time, quantity and quality; adjusting the grain ration to the production of milk and butterfat; to get the utmost value for the foodstuff grown or purchased.

4. Providing succulent feed—As roots, ensilage and soiling crops, to sustain and prolong the flow of milk.

5. Culling out poor cows—No one wants them either to feed or breed from. Beef them.

6. Good care—Including kind treatment, and everything conducive to comfort, cleanliness and health so as to give the cow an opportunity to work to the best advantage. Better methods, not necessarily much outlay of cash.

7. Keeping records—All the foregoing naturally hinges on records; a knowledge of each cow's performance and capacity is the prime necessity for increasingly profitable production, a mere estimate may be far astray and gives no basis on which to work intelligently, guess work is not business-like, but a careful record supplies information of the utmost value at every turn. Record forms are supplied free on application to the Dairy Commissioner Ottawa.—C. F. W.

CARE OF DAIRY COWS.

The best milk comes from cows that have been given good and wholesome food. Pasturage cannot be provided at all seasons of the year, nor can cows be given an opportunity for selection of food in the fields, but selection by the dairyman of the foods given at the barn should not be overlooked.

Each cow in a herd is an individual and must be treated accordingly. If she rejects the foods that are readily acceptable by the others she should be allowed something which to her is more palatable, and a variety of food is always better than the use of a single kind, as the health of the animals can always be promoted by supplying them so as to satisfy their wants.

When a cow is sick of 'off her feed,' the milk is then unfit for use and should be thrown away. If a cow is a heavy feeder she should be allowed to eat all she requires, as such cows are usually large producers and demand more food than inferior animals. Every dairyman should examine his herd frequently, for if it is healthy and free from disease he can then keep his animals in good condition with less difficulty, while the yield of milk from each cow will be more than doubled in a few years by judicious breeding and selection.

The dairyman who uses selected cows, and who does not buy fresh cows from herds that may contain diseased individuals, will also practice better methods of management in other departments on the farm. The buying of fresh cows has been a drawback to success in dairying, as it is the foundation of all diseases and loss among the herds. Keep the cows in healthy condition and the expense will be reduced and the profits become larger.

CANADA'S COMMISSION ON SWINE HUSBANDRY.

LESSONS TO BE LEARNED FROM BRITISH AND DANISH METHODS.

In June of last year a commission appointed by the Dominion Government commenced an investigation in England into swine breeding. The commissioners then went to Scotland and Ireland, afterwards proceeding to Denmark and Holland, where inquiries were also made. Farms of swine raisers, breeding centres, feeding stations, co-operative feed buying depots, co-operative and private bacon curing factories and live stock shows were visited.

The Commissioners represented all parts of the Dominion. From the Province of Ontario were chosen W. W. Ballantyne, of Stratford, and Wm. Jones, of Zenda. Mr. Ballantyne, a prominent breeder of dairy cattle and official in connection with the Ontario Winter Fair, and other important public enterprises, is an extensive feeder upon his own farm of swine for the market, and has a deep interest in the several Ballantyne cheese factories, at each of which hundreds of hogs are fattened each year upon whey and purchased grain foods. Mr. Jones, who is a past president of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association and a director of the Ontario Winter Fair, is a large dairy farmer, and the owner of a herd of Yorkshire swine. He is a recognized expert judge of swine and each year officiates at one or more of the largest fairs in Canada. From the Province of Quebec was appointed Mr. Gedeon Garceau, of Three Rivers. Mr. Garceau, a prominent stock breeder and dairy farmer, occupies a foremost position in the live stock association life of the province. He is familiar with the English and French languages, and does much work in judging at exhibitions and lecturing at Farmers' Institute meetings. Mr. Joseph Rye, of Edmonton, Alta., an extensive stock raiser, was named from the West. He is among the most prominent and successful breeders and exhibitors of pure bred swine in his province. Mr. J. E. Sinclair, the representative of the maritime provinces, a dairy farmer and swine raiser, is a man of affairs in the agricultural life of Prince Edward Island. The sixth representative, the secretary and editor, occupies in the Live Stock Branch office next in rank to the Live Stock Commissioner.



MATRON OF THE SCOTTISH YORKSHIRE HERD.

In discussing the question of bacon in England and Scotland, the Commissioners in their report just issued say that without exception the dealers spoke favorably of Canadian bacon. The finish and shape of the sides of Canadian are satisfactory. In these respects Canadian sides lead others. Canadian bacon was claimed to have shown a slight deterioration during the past three years. While supplies were heavy packers were more careful to keep back light and soft sides. The great shortage is leading them to put in many unfinished sides. Ideal weights of sides are 48 to 70 pounds, but much Canadian runs from 42 to 44 pounds per side. These light sides are dubbed 'skin and grief.' The chief complaint expressed was the serious falling off of Canadian supplies.

A few years ago Canadian bacon established an excellent reputation, and trade was growing satisfactorily. Had the supply kept up it is difficult to estimate the magnitude of the trade that might have been reached even now. One firm that in 1903 was handling from 300 to 900 boxes of Canadian weekly, had dropped, in 1907, to 200 to 400, and in 1909 to 117 to 186 boxes per week. Other firms report a similar decrease. The result is that customers have to be supplied with Dutch, Russian, Danish and other makes, and where they get satisfaction in using these they cease to ask for Canadian. Canadian bacon has, therefore, during the past few years lost much ground that would be difficult to regain.

The quality of Canadian bacon is satisfactory. It is not and cannot be equal to the Danish, on account of the harder cure that is necessary to keep the meat during the longer journey. In three days after Danish bacon leaves the curing cellar it is ready for the smoke house, and two days later it goes on to the counters of the retailers. Canadian, on the other hand, requires 14 days in transit, and this demands the harder cure. The taste of the British consumer is the same for bacon as for butter. It prefers mildness of flavor. Again the stronger cure of Canadian imparts hardness which is even more objectionable than a little extra salt. Danish bacon cuts on the plate almost like fresh pork, while Canadian has a tendency to break under the knife. This difference that cannot be overcome gives Danish a slight advantage in price, but there is room for both as all do not demand the mild flavor. Canadian curers have, from time to time, endeavored to overcome the difference and have lost boxes of sides that were undercured. By the use of a light application of borax before shipping, strength of cure has been reduced, and this has its own objectionable features. While Canadian and Danish bacon differ in the degree of cure and other minor features, they are stronger rivals than Irish and Canadian. Irish bacon to a large extent has a field of its own. It enjoys a popularity earned many years ago, and rather than risk loss through undercuring the Irish curer adheres to a fairly strong salting. In a test of disguised samples of Canadian, Irish and Danish bacon selected by an experienced London dealer, the sample which proved to be Danish was unanimously voted to be best, Irish next and Canadian last. Mildness of cure, tenderness and flavor were the qualifications observed. It is claimed, and on good ground, that the tenderness and fine flavor of Danish bacon is, to a large extent, due to the rapid growth of the pigs and the universal use of milk in feeding. English Wiltshire curers know the value of milk in imparting quality, and their buyers have regard to this when selecting hogs throughout the country.

Canadian bacon is practically all consigned to commission firms, to whom the wholesalers look for their supplies. Some Danish, on the other hand, is bought in Denmark direct from the packing houses. The bacon is shipped f.o.b., the English buyer taking the risk. In the case of a small number of factories in the north of Denmark the bacon is sold through a representative. Some 5 or 6 factories finance the salesman, allowing him 30 days time to remit returns. The salesman gets a salary of about $10,000 a year. At the end of the year accounts are squared between this man and his several factories.

Canadian bacon is shipped in boxes, about ten sides to the box, while Irish, Danish and other continental go in bales, four sides to the bale. On arrival in England after reaching the wholesaler, Canadian is washed with a rough brush and abundance of water. This is to remove the borax. It is then allowed to drain four hours before going into the smoker. Other kinds of bacon do not require washing, but go direct to the smoke house. This washing is an extra tax on Canadian bacon on account of the labor it entails and because of increased shrinkage. Before going into the smoker all bacon is coated with finely ground pea meal. The smoking is done with wood smoke. The process requires 36 hours. The smoking causes shrinkage in weight. In the case of Canadian this, when added to other expenses, costs 5 shillings per cwt. (112 lbs.) In the case of Danish the cost, including shrinkage, is only 3 shillings per cwt. (112 lbs.). The actual shrinkage in weight in the smoking is for Canadian 3 lbs. 13 oz. per side; Danish 2 lbs. 4 oz. per side; Irish 2 lbs. 4 oz. to 2 lbs. 12 oz. per side. These figures are for sides 56 to 60 lbs. each.

The above criticisms and comparisons of bacon from different sources were given by some of the largest handlers in the British Empire, and verified by many smaller dealers. One firm quoted, that of Bowis, Nichols & Co., does a yearly business in bacon of about $2,000,000, while J. Wheeler Bennett, Sir Alfred Reynolds and Mills & Sparrow deal on corresponding scales. These firms lament the decline of the trade in Canadian bacon, which promised so well. While all agree that Danish and Irish have natural advantages over Canadian, they pointed out that the securing of a big end of the English trade depends more on regular supplies than upon any improvement in quality. Canadian bacon is popular and sells well, usually a slight margin below Danish.

Summing up the lessons for Canadian swine raisers and packers, the Commission says: Nowhere was there found evidence of success being attained through mysterious methods or secret process. Intelligent management was found to be responsible for satisfactory results all along the way. This included persistency of purpose and a confidence in the system followed. Everywhere was there found a tendency to intensive methods which demand careful attention to details. Nowhere was haphazard work associated with satisfactory result. Swine rearing as examined in Europe is a highly organized branch of agriculture secondary to and almost always associated with dairy farming.

In Ireland the rank and file of pig raisers are men of small means who have found in the pig a means of converting unsalable products from the dairy, the potato field and other parts of the farm into a valuable product. Long experience, coupled with frugal habits and need of the returns from the fatted swine, have taught the most profitable methods of feeding. This cannot be said to be done by any special system, but rather according to the circumstances of each case and the judgment of the feeder begotten through long experience. The average Irish pig feeder is quick to detect evidence of unthriftiness in his pigs, and sharp to apply the remedy. He does not overstock, but keeps sufficient to use to best advantage the offals and by-products he has together with as little as possible of expensive food. He keeps on day after day and year after year in raising swine, and this is perhaps the most important lesson he has for the Canadian farmer. By this persistence he has done his part in bringing the Irish bacon trade into a profitable industry for Ireland and the individual Irish farmer.

In England the conditions are different. All agriculture may be said to be carried on by an intensive system. While as in Ireland no suitable by-products are allowed to waste for want of pigs, the industry goes farther than this, amounting even to an important branch of a highly organized system of live stock husbandry. The keeping of pigs is carried on as a business enterprise and no chance is taken in regard to the losing of money. Much of the concentrated food used is purchased at high prices, and the books in the pig account must show a profit. There is little chance to save in the price of food, which leaves the profit to be made from the pig side. The employment of a bright, experienced feeder kept under the watchful eye of the master, is the means adopted in gtting results from the foods consumed. The English farmer, too, is stable and consistent in his system of farming, and this has given him experience and established a reputation for his products. He has a valuable lesson for the Canadian in his consistency of purpose, application and keen business principles.

The Scots farmer does not make a specialty of pork production. He milks cows and makes cheese and uses pigs to turn the whey to good account. He buys most of his grain food and must exercise care to get back his money with a little profit and something for the whey. He has studied how to get these, and follows intelligently what he has found to give best results. Having learned that sweet whey is better feed than sour, he gives it as fresh as possible and avoids, as a principle, feeding a larger quantity than experience has taught to be economical. The feeding is done with every care and regularity, usually by the same person. The Scots feeder would teach the Canadian cheese factory patron that there is profit in the intelligent feeding of whey in sweet condition to pigs from store to finished weight.

The industry as conducted in Denmark has lessons for the Canadian pig raiser all along the way. The top place in the bacon trade of England has been the goal in view, and the energies of the Government, the pig breeder, the pig feeder, the curer and the seller, all point in the one direction. As one man all interested in the industry pull together and every branch separately works for perfection of the whole. The pig raiser wants only bacon pigs, and these as prolific and good as possible. The feeder, with his eye constantly on the grade his pigs shall ultimately reach, studies to gain this from the least outlay for feed. He does nothing by spells and spasms, but finds the road and persists in following it. Judgment born of successful experience keeps his day to day practice right, and as a pig raiser he succeeds. His conditions are not unlike those of the Canadian farmer who follows dairying, except that he has more feed to buy on account of his limited acres. He is succeeding because he will keep only such pigs as are good mothers of vigorous litters; in feeding them only on such foods and in such a manner as he knows gives greatest ultimate profit; in observing the demands of the market upon which the size of his pay cheque depends; and by his confidence in his own efforts and those in charge of the other branches of the industry.

Everywhere the ideas of pig feeders agree with those of the most successful Canadians in regard to the best age to wean litters. Nowhere were breeders found weaning at less than six weeks, and most breeders leave the litters on the sow until two months old.

Both in Denmark and Ireland the results of feeding experiments agree with those carried out at Canadian stations in that the cost of gain per pound increases with age and live weight. In Denmark especially it is confidently believed by feeders that hogs that are kept thrifty and growing from the time they are weaned until ready for market at five and a half to seven months old, weighing about 200 lbs, are more profitably fed than those given longer time to finish or carried to heavier weights.

The value of milk and whey in pig feeding was everywhere exemplified. The Commission saw very few pigs being fed without one or the other, and nowhere were these foods fed without a care for the greatest profit.

Roughage in the form of roots or other green fodder is considered an essential part of the successful pig raiser's food supply. These, it is generally believed, help materially to maintain thrift in breeding and growing stock. Nowhere can these be cheaper grown than in Canada and no pig raiser can afford to be without them.

Another lesosn gathered in each country visited is the importance of carefully grading the ration according to the age of the pigs and the object in view. Everywhere young pigs were fed on easily digested food rather light in character and with only a small percentage of green food. As the pigs got older roughage is increased to cheapen the ration and strengthen and keep in tone the digestive organs. As the finishing approaches the ration is made stronger which hastens the fattening and assures a high quality of meat. A study of the feeding throughout the report will impress this important lesson.

The members of the Commission are aware that many Canadian farmers understand well the economical production of pork. They are also familiar with the cry of a large number who claim that they cannot make pig raising profitable even at the high level at which prices of hogs have been maintained during the past two years. This, however, does not fully explain the gradual serious decline in the production of hogs that has for some time been going on, more especially in the province of Ontario, on which the export bacon trade chiefly depends. Anther problem than that of feeding confronts the Canadian pig raiser. Between the feding pen and the market there is a great gulf fixed and to bridge this most concerns the pig raisers. The Commission hear it in their respective neighborhoods, the market places, the institute meetings, the winter fairs, in fact, wherever farmers congregate to discuss their industry that the bacon industry has no stability, and that the producers do not receive their share of the returns from the market. In the face of this we have the continuous high prices that have maintained, not in the summer alone when values are almost always high, but right through the autumn and into the winter even at the holiday season when so many householders are expected to be using poultry. 'But,' say the great army who have sold their sows 'What would have happened had we all continued raising hogs at the rate of 1903? Allow the supply to reach a high point and the great gulf is ready to yawn at us as ugly as before. We are getting along very well without the pigs. Satisfactory help is not easy to get and our calves, foals and fowls are making very good use of the skim milk.' This is the feeling that is experienced throughout the country and enables the wise, persistent hog raiser to make a fine profit from his swine.

Then there is the grievance about buyers paying at the flat rate for all kinds light, ideal and heavy. Much pains have been taken to produce the long, fleshy singer which brings the producer no more than the cheaper fat pig that is produced in the corn belt. The packers again get the credit of reaping the fine returns from the superior hogs after purchasing them at the same rate as the less valuable kind. The packers blame the buyers, and the buyess keep on as they have been doing while no concerted effort is being made to bring about a satisfactory solution of the problem. The farmer is following his inclination but what is to become of the bacon industry?

In Ireland, in England and in Denmark, the Commission compared this with the state of the industry, which in those countries was found to be sailing upon a comparatively smooth sea. It is true that producers and packers in the Old World have not always seen alike and even yet trouble and doubts arise. Each country in its own way, manages to solve these problems, not by dropping the industry but by discovering the weak points and applying what appears to be the best remedy. In some cases the packers have taken the initiative in others it has been left to the producers. In England we have examples of both. The Harris Wiltshire curers allow no grievance to grow. With the least evidence of dissatisfaction the farmers are asked to meet the packers to examine for themselves the point at issue. Such meetings are not confined to interviews in which the books are revealed to prove a theory, but the whole question is thrashed out until confidence and harmony are restored. The packers in this, exercise good business judgment as they know well that their success depends on the supply and kind of hogs they are able to get from week to week and from month to month. Co-operation between the two is alike good for the packer and the producer.

In the Eastern counties co-operation works out in another way. The buyer became a dominating factor, and having no important business at stake to be undertook to take more than his share of the returns of the industry. The impression gained foothold that an understanding between buyers had been reached but this did not drive farmers out of pig raising. The Eastern Counties Farmers' Co-operative Association engaged an experienced salesman and trusted him to find a market. This man drives an automobile up and down the roads, and farmers are so well satisfied with the results that they raise in that district more pigs than anywhere else in Great Britain.

In Ireland the Commission heard some grumbling about the buyers. The pig fair system of selling is not quite satisfactory. Buyers usually arrive at the town the evening before and it is felt that competition is not always as keen as it ought to be. Here, buying on merit, is the rule for every bunch of pigs calls for a long discussion and the good pigs got the preference. Then the old established packing firms announce their prices for first-class hogs and usually set it high enough to get most that are offered.

Still some dissatisfaction with conditions of buying hogs prevails in Ireland, and it is confidently predicted that unless co-operative curing becomes general in parts of Ireland, where pigs are sold alive, that it will not be long before auction markets are operated as in England and Scotland. This, it would seem, should be a good solution for much of the buying difficulty in Canada. It ought to do away with the flat rate system of paying alike for all kinds, good and bad. It would do more, it would stimulate competition, which is limited to a minimum in many country sections in Canada.

Co-operation is, however, the best solution as indicated in Ireland and Denmark. The members of the co-operative bacon factory at Roscrea are satisfied with their lot as pig raisers looking for full returns from their hogs. Between them and the market there is nothing to obstruct the vision and there is no one to blame but themselves if the prices received are not those quoted for the highest class.

In Denmark the industry has grown rapidly and substantially and is thriving as a well watered tree in good soil and all on the principle of co-operation. Co-operation in Denmark had its origin in dissatisfaction with the packer, and on its own success it continues to bring prosperity to the pig raiser and contentment to the farmer.

Co-operation in Canada can it succeed? Some say 'no, it has been tried and failed.' Was it not a poor kind of co-operation that failed? The intention of organizers was of the best, much hard work was done, farmers put in a lot of money and well equipped factories were put in operation; business connections that promised well in the Old Country were made and co-operation in the bacon industry was launched, but it did not last. Where was the weak point? It was not in the hogs for there were plenty and of good bacon type; it was not in the factories, for these have proved their own success in the hands of proprietory firms; it would not have been the market for this has never ceased to grow for the Danes and others who send on the good bacon in regular quantities. Was the system of co-operation defective? It would seem so, at least for the disloyal members who soon commenced to bite at the dangerous bait of rival houses who received every encouragement to cast their bread upon the waters, to be gathered in larger loaves in the not distant and very certain future. No, co-operation did not prove a success in the pig business nor could such a brand of it have succeeded in any business in which it might be tried. It would have as surely failed in Denmark with such poor staying material. The early organizers in that country saw the rocks ahead and added a penalty clause to the rules. It required only a little patience and honor to teach the Dane that co-operation was the correct method and since then it has proved not only to the Danish but to the Canadian farmer as well, that wisely conducted co-operation is a sound principle.

The failure of co-operative bacon curing in Canada has valuable lessons. The success of the system in Denmark and in Ireland has still more valuable lessons. With the instruction that these impart there should be no need of failure in every attempt at co-operative bacon raising, curing and selling, in districts of a country so well adapted as Canada for the raising of swine. A successful co-operative society requires a strong leader and a faithful membership. Unless a community is made up of such a class, who will bind themselves for a term of years to supply all their marketable hogs to their own factory and stand firmly and loyally by the interests of their organization, it need not hope to make co-operative curing a success. Given such men, with a desire to follow pig raising as an important branch of their agriculture, a co-operative association will work in Canada as it does in Denmark. The initiative must, however, come from the pig raisers and be carried through as a remedy to a grievous situation. Having come into contact with a large class of farmers who are growing rich through co-operative bacon raising the commission confidently recommends it to the pig raisers of Canada who will do their duty towards it.

Realizing the conditions which called for the appointment of the commission and having studied the methods of successful pig raisers in other countries, the commission submits the following alternative remedies for what appears to be the chief barriers to a prosperous swine rearing industry.

1. The adoption, on the part of the packers, of an attitude of sympathetic co-operation between themselves and the producers whereby every possible encouragement would be given farmers to increase the quantity and improve the quality of their hogs. This would involve a constant, earnest desire and readiness to afford every facility on their part in co-operation with the producers, to investigate and solve problems which may give rise to dissatisfaction. It would require the adoption of a careful grading of the prices of hogs through the year, guarding against discouraging low levels. It would require the control of buyers and the recognition of quality in the prices paid for hogs.

2. The co-operation of farmers in engaging a salesman for their hogs, as is carried out by the Eastern Counties Farmers' Association of England.

3. The adoption of the system of selling swine on the open market as applied to cattle and sheep. By the co-operation of neighbors car loads could be sent forward at regular intervals.

4. The establishment of co-operative packing houses as conducted in Denmark and in Ireland.

LAND FOR PASTURE.

It is not economical to attempt to grow a pasture crop on land that contains weeds or crab grass. The common practice of sowing grass seed on wheat or oat stubble should be avoided unless the grain crop has been preceded by some crop that has been hoed, or which requires frequent cultivation, the foreign seeds being destroyed by such method.

HOW TO GET RID OF PERENNIAL SOW THISTLE.

There are four good methods of getting rid of this pest:

Method No. 1.—Cultivate the field until about the middle of June, running over it frequently with the cultivator, so as to keep the tops down and thus weaken the 'roots.' Then apply manure at the rate of about twenty tons per acre (twelve good loads). Cultivate the manure in thoroughly, and with a double mould board plough slightly ridge up the land, making the ridges about twenty-six inches apart. On the ridges sow pasture rape at the rate of one pound and a half per acre. It is important that the right amount of rape should be sown, for if too little is sown the stand will not be thick enough to smother the weeds, and if on the other hand too much is sown the plants will be too crowded and not grow vigorously enough to keep ahead of the thistle. Sow the rape when the land is sufficiently moist to insure quick germination of the seed. If the rape is slow in starting the Sow Thistle may get a start in the rows and thus necessitate hand cultivation there. Cultivate the rape every week or ten days until it occupies all the ground and makes further cultivation impossible. If when the rape is cut or pastured, any Sow Thistles remain, the field should be ridged up the last thing in the fall and put in with a hoed crop the following year. This should not be necessary if a good stand of rape is secured.

Method No 2.—This is a system of intensive cropping, suggested by Prof. Zavitz. As soon as a cereal crop is harvested, plough the land and give frequent cultivation to the first or middle of September. Then sow winter rye at the rate of about two bushels per acre. This can be pastured the following spring, or cut for grain or hay. As soon as the crop is off the land, put in rape, turnips or buckwheat. The advantage of this system is that three crops are harvested in two years and the sow thistle fought at the same time.

Method No. 3.—This is a short rotation which has been recommended by several farmers' institute workers. Clover is followed by a crop of grain then clover again. The clover is cut in June, and the land ploughed about four inches deep and given frequent and thorough cultivation during the rest of the summer. The following spring a grain crop is sown, seeding down with clover. For best results the grain crop should be one which can be cut early enough to prevent the thistle from seeding.

Method No. 4.—Directly after harvest plough the land lightly, and then give frequent cultivation as long as the season permits. The following spring gang-plough, and leave in summer fallow until it is time to sow fall wheat. The summer fallow to be effective should be a bare fallow. The field must be cultivated thoroughly and frequently, with the object of keeping the tops down and breaking up and bringing to the surface of the ground as many of the 'roots' as possible. The gang-plough should occasionally be run over the field in order to insure the cutting of the roots. Bare summer fallow has given excellent results on the Ontario Agricultural College farm in seasons when other methods were at best only partially effective.

GRADE COWS PROFITABLE.

Dairy lecturers have talked long and eloquently on the necessity of buying pure bred cows. Some farmers have tried it, and realized their mistake. Others have taken warning from their example. To-day the grade cow is the most popular animal for the average dairy farmer. The boom in dairying has sent the price of pure bred cows of the dairy breeds skyrocketing. They can hardly be obtained at any price. The beginner has found it much more profitable to put his money into the best grade cows he could get hold of, and then invest in a good dairy bull. The bull is half the herd, more than half in this case, as his blood lines are so much stronger than those of the cows' that his characteristics will predominate in the offspring. A few generations of top-crossing with a high class, pure bred dairy bull will result in a herd of high producing dairy cows—It has done so in hundreds of cases in every dairy district.

The advent of the dairy cow is not a dream of the future. It is a fact of the present. Farmers are becoming accustomed to dairying and are learning to like it. More dairying means more conveniences for the farm, a higher civilization for the farm home. It is the first great step toward intensified, permanent agriculture.

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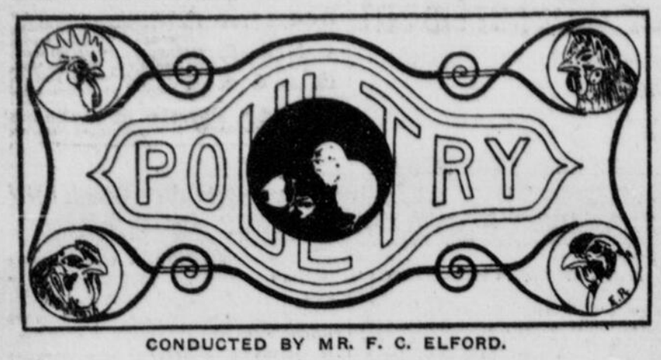
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PASSING NOTES.

Operators of incubators are asking if moisture helps the hatch. In a dry room there is no doubt it does. In hot air machines a pan of water can be put below the egg drawer, or a sponge put above the canvas on top of the machine, and kept wet. Even dry machines treated as above have given us better results.

A visitor has complained that from 100 eggs bought from a farmer only 20 were fertile and but six livable chicks. It is sometimes hard for an amateur to be positive whether it is lack of fertility or lack of experience that causes poor hatches. A customer came in recently and said 100 eggs supplied by the College were no good, and declared they were all rotten. Out of 60 of the so-called infertile eggs brought back there were 10 that were not fertile, the rest had been destroyed by poor management either on the part of the machine or the operator. A rotten egg is not an infertile egg. Infertile eggs do not rot; they remain clear throughout. Where eggs fail to hatch the reason should be ascertained, and if the breeder at fault he will, no doubt, make it satisfactory.

One circle of the Producers' Association that is collecting eggs and grading for the first time reports very satisfactory results. Customers are pleased and are trying hard to have all selects.

Dealers are also asking for broilers. If any members of the Association have some to dispose of, it might be well to get prices from the secretary before selling.

THE VALUE OF A FRESH EGG.

A farmer who was getting only three or four eggs a day in cold weather from his flock of about thirty hens became discouraged. He said:—'I've followed the directions in the papers about feeding and care of hens to get winter eggs: I've done everything these writers say is needed, and here are these pesky hens eating their heads off. They don't lay, and I guess if I reckoned up the cost I'd find that instead of paying $1 a head on their keep they cost me $1 a head more than all the returns I get—eggs, broilers, roasters and potpiers. It doesn't pay. I can buy eggs any time from my neighbors cheaper than I can raise them.'

It is discouraging at times on many farms, and it becomes more so when a prominent poultry raiser advises farmers to give up trying to get winter eggs and feed for the flock, so as to bring them through the winter in condition to lay when the milder season comes. It seems from such advice almost useless for the average farmer to attempt to get eggs in winter, and as though all these directions as to 'how to get eggs in winter' are mere talk, or else that they are intended for and understood exclusively by a few poultrymen who possess the secret of success.

A fresh egg may not be obtained on the farm in cold weather at the same prices as in warm weather. It will cost more, but it is worth more. We have to keep up the flock whether we get eggs or not. If we get no return from the feed and care of the flock it makes a great inroad upon our profits. If we get a small return it is better than none at all. If we get a moderate return the income from eggs sold is about as much from the increased price in cold weather as it is in summer when the price is low. The extra expense in care and feed to get eggs in cold weather is not much more than if we simply try to keep the flock in condition. If we make no effort to get winter eggs we will get none certainly. If we try we may succeed. If we try continually, and learn from our former mistakes to avoid them, we will succeed. Succeeding is one of the greatest satisfactions in life. Success is no harder in the hen business and no easier than in any other. In any business whatever success depends upon keeping everlastingly at it. Those who go into poultry raising thinking it is an easy, simple, sure road to a competence are undeceived in a very short time. A fresh egg summer and winter cost time and thought and care, like every other good thing, and it is worth the while. He who undertakes the business, if he has the priceless gift of holding on when he once takes hold, of scanning his experience for the causes of failure, of pushing on, over and through obstacles to reach the desired end, will be one of the successful poultrymen. One reason why so many give up after trying a little while is because they expect too great and too quick returns when they first set out on the undertaking. They expect returns which are in the nature of things unreasonable, far beyond the power of the contemplated business to yield. The hen business is not singular in this respect of many attempts to succeed in it, and few successes. It is like every other business. It is not a 'snap,' nor a 'cinch'; but a homely, everyday affair that demands thought and care and work: that yields returns according to the amount of energy and calculation and persistence that are put into it. It is like every other business in this, too, that where these qualities are invested there is a fair return.

Success in the hen business is not a question of capital entirely. Men who have put into it sums of money ranging from two to six or seven thousand dollars have failed as quickly and easily as those who put in a few hundreds of dollars. On the other hand, men who have started with half a dozen hens in a dry goods box have built up fine flocks and have found pleasure and profit. Some men do not 'catch on,' and consequently never know how; and whatever capital they put in the venture is lost, while he who takes an interest in the business itself, who studies the problems and follows the best counsels, is the one who succeeds, capital or no capital. Success comes easier with a little capital than without, but the main factor to success is the man, the painstaking, careful, thoughtful, resourceful man.

Financial returns is the object of the hen business, as of every other. There may be more failures to get satisfactory returns from it than from any other; but I suppose every business that engages the thought and energy of men has some special feature in it which is pleasing, and therefore cannot always be measured by dollars and cents. There are some advantages in keeping poultry which are not and cannot be measured by the money which broilers are worth in the market. This money feature of the business is the one that is ever prominent as an incentive to a young man to engage in it, and if he will heed the instructions given by those who are successful in it, and if he likes the business and is a good manager, he, too, may be successful. But there are thousands of small farmers who keep a few hens each who do not make money at it. It is doubtful if some of these flocks pay for their feed in the money received for eggs, broilers, and old hens sold. If all the eggs, broilers and hens eaten on the farm were kept account of as they should be there might be a balance in favor of the hens; but there is besides this mere egg and poultry eating on the farm the uncalculated value of a fresh egg and a clean, sweet cockerel to eat.

Most farms sell their eggs at the ruling market price. eLghorn eggs go in at the same price as Barred Rock eggs, which are about ten-twelfths heavier, and in some instances nine-twelfths. As long as eggs are sold by the dozen these variations of value will go in at the same price, to the profit of the man who sells small eggs, to the loss of him who sells large ones. When eggs are sold by weight the keeper of Wyandottes, Barred Rocks and other fowl laying large eggs will receive their fair value; but whether he receives more or less a dozen for his eggs, the farmer enjoys a value in the freshness of the eggs he eats and in the superior quality of the poultry he kills for home consumption that is not computed, but is nevertheless a solid, substantial and easily recognized excellence for which the wealthy pay great prices, and do not always get it, which is sometimes overlooked in the computation of returns from poultry.

It should not be overlooked. It should be emphasized. It should be made much of. It should be given its rightful place in the column of profits from the farm, in the same way that fresh corn should be recognized for its superior value over that which is bought in market, which is generally twenty-four hours old at least before it is eaten, and by that time its sweetness has been largely evaporated or dispersed. Few people know the succulence and deliciousness of corn plucked from the stock and boiled within the hour. Those who have eaten it thus can testify to sweet corn being sweet.

In the same way those who have tasted the egg that is fresh can testify to its peculiar excellence. The fresh egg is entirely different from that which is merely good, the egg that has been kept two or three weeks, to say nothing of the cold storage egg that has been kept for months. Farmers have the advantage of eating fresh eggs, and that, among other advantages, should be considered in recommending the farm to one who is inclined that way. The farmer may get the best there is in all the world for his table. He does not require a French chef to disguise his egg or his chicken or his vegetable by the skilful concoction of spices and sauces to make it delectable. It is delectable of itself, and although you may not write down in dollars and cents the value of these fresh things, they are, nevertheless, to be reckoned among the profits of the farm at no mean figure.

Poultry is profitable not only for the money that can be obtained by the sale of its products, but for the excellence of its food product in the home. Not many men can make such a success of poultry financially as to be independent, but every man who engages in it may have for his own table what people of wealth pay great prices to obtain. He may live in the open country, may see the sunrise over the hills and across the valley, may breathe sweet air, may gather his own vegetables and fruits and flowers, may learn the secret of their growth, may commune with them, and thus get rid of the feverish excitement of the pent ways of the crowded city.

LAYING SEASON FOR TURKEYS.

Spring time is naturaly the egg season with all of the feathered tribe, and it is supposed, by now, all thoroughbred breeders have their breeding stock selected, mated and penned ready to fill orders already booked, with fresh fertile eggs, marked as they are gathered from each pen, that no mistake be made when packing time comes. Probably it would interest some more inexperienced people, to tell how we manage to get every egg our turkeys lay, as in time past, breeders of the Mammoth Bronze variety thought they had so much of the natural wild blood in them that they could not successfully be confined as other fowls; but I use a pen of about one to two acres, with some kind of green stuff, and around edges throw brush or make nests in old barrels or boxes with some nice clean straw in it that the turkey may have something to cover eggs. I like anything that imitates natural woods, as 'tis their nature to nest in secluded places. I want my pens away from where there is a great deal of passing, especialy of dogs and strangers. Turkeys soon learn not to care for their feeder, and recognize strangers very readily. I usually keep two pens but do not want them side by side with just a fence between them, as the toms are much more liable to fight in confinement than when running together, consequently the eggs of neither pen are likely to be so fertile as if separated farther. I like as large pens as one can afford to build, and when wired in with high wire fence, that dogs cannot get into, we can afford to risk our turkey eggs under the hen just where she laid them, without the trouble of removing her to safe quarters. And when hatching time comes she is less liable to get nervous and break her eggs.

One great advantage of penning turkeys is that we ward off the neighborhood intruders, like dogs, crows or cats. I have known crows to sit over the turkey hen until she left the nest or get down by her and fight her off the nest to get eggs, and when they are under our observation we may chance to shoot the intruder or poison it with a little strychnine. Now I must speak of shipping turkey eggs. The question has been asked me a great many times, Can turkey eggs be shipped successfully, and what percent do they usually hatch? As a rule, turkey eggs are more fertile than chicken eggs, and if one egg of a turkey hen is fertile, all of that litter of eggs are fertile, and is properly cared for before putting in the incubator, they should hatch 95 percent, and many times every egg hatches. When shipping eggs of any kind, the freshest should be selected to insure a good hatch. There is great complaint of the care expressmen take of eggs for hatching. I am aware of the fact they get pretty rough treatment, but we must pack in good strong baskets and wrap each egg separate, and even if one gets broken it will not run over the other. But I rarely have any complaint, because I pack securely and have egg labels on top of basket—'Handle with care. Eggs for hatching,' and then if any eggs are broken in the hands of the express company, they are responsible for it, and if the purchaser will examine the eggs in the presence of the agent they will pay him for all damages done.—Mrs. J. C. Shofner.

WHY SOME FAIL IN POULTRY BUSINESS.

Every year many get the 'chicken fever' and start out to set a new mark in the world of poultry. They plan ahead and buy either eggs or fowls, and in theory they figure that in a year or two they will be able to retire and live thereafter in comfort. Their total capital to begin with is perhaps not more than a hundred dollars, oftentimes much less, and from this they expect a profit sufficient to keep the family supplied with every necessity, to say nothing of a few luxuries on special occasions. Any old, worn-out house will be suitable for the fowls, and they will need no food except what they can gather. Enough water for drinking purposes will gather in the holes around the yard, and we will not have to waste any time looking after the hens. The droppings need not be cleaned up until spring, and the old nest made last fall will do all right until next summer. These are the things that suggest themselves to the poultry keeper, and these are the reasons why we fail to make our poultry pay.

One hundred dollars invested in business will produce about $6 a year, and yet we expect $100 worth of poultry to produce a revenue sufficient to support a good-sized family. Is this good business judgment? On the contrary, we should say it is impossible, but we do say that, considering the money invested, there is nothing that will produce as much profit.

If we can buy only a few hens and a male to start with, be sure that we select the best of the breed we like best, and provide them with good, comfortable house and yards. Study them well and watch each individual as carefully as you would one of your horses or cows. Make the best of your opportunities, and do not expect to become a million aire the first year. There are pitfalls in the poultry business just as there are in the mercantile world, and we must at all times be prepared to guard against them. Begin in a modest way, and by degrees grow, is a well-known suggestion.

TESTING AGE OF DRESSED POULTRY.

One of the commonest ways of testing the age of dressed poultry is to take the end of the breastbone farthest from the head between thumb and finger and attempt to bend it to one side. In a very young bird, say a 'broiler' chicken or a green goose, it will be easily bent, like the cartilage in the human ear; in a bird a year or so old it will be brittle, and in an old bird tough and hard to bend or break. Unfortunately tricky dealers sometimes break the end of the breastbone before exhibiting the bird, and thus render the test worthless. If the feet are left on the carcass they furnish a test of the age. In a young bird they are soft and smooth, becoming hard and rough as the bird grows older. The claws are short and sharp in a young bird, becoming longer and blunter with age and use. The spur above the foot is also to be observed; when the bird is very young like a 'broiler' chicken, it is hardly apparent; a few months later it is long but straight; in a mature bird it is larger still and crooked at the end. It is more developed in males than in females and capons.

OPERATING AN INCUBATOR.

The successful operation of an incubator depends upon accuracy and exactness. Not only should the work be done properly, but it must be done 'on time.' The woman who fills her lamps at a certain hour of the day and the man who winds his watch or clock at the same hour every evening, need not fear the task of running an incubator. But unless one is willing to study, to read, and to practise and is willing to attend to the few wants of his machine at the right time, making a specialty of promptness and punctuality, it will be unreasonable to look for chickens from the best incubator under his management. The person who runs an incubator must be clean and careful; he must be at home with his machine at the same hour every morning and the same hour every evening; he must learn the peculiarities of his incubator and carefully follow instructions. For such a person the operation of the ordinary hatching machine will be simple and easy enough.

DON'T EXPECT TOO MUCH.

This may well be said of any business, though we are now speaking more especially of the poultry business. Some people are imaginative and boost a business beyond all reason. This is what some did with the Belgian hare business and it caused many people to lose money in it. In a similar way unprepared people are caused to go into the broiler, duck or in the squab pigeon business only to become disappointed. Any of these are good businesses to the right party in the right way, but not to everybody. Nor is any one business the thing for everybody. Individual adaptation must be considered. Too many people look upon any form of poultry business as so simple that anybody is prepared to pursue it successfully; but in this they are mistaken. No one should enter the poultry business as a pastime or for the fun of it. If he does he is sure to be disappointed. And yet the poultry business is one of the very best.

ECONOMY OF LABOR IN POULTRY RAISING.

We are all looking for the largest returns from the smallest amount of labor. In order to realize maximum profits from the poultry business we need to economize at every point especially in the matter of labor. Labor may be minimized by using the colony house system of housing where the buildings can be moved instead of cleaned; by the method of hopper feeding so that the stock need only be fed once a week instead of several times a day; by the use of a water system which does away with the necessity of carrying water to the fowls; and by giving the stock plenty of free range both winter and summer.

PURE BRED POULTRY SELLS BEST.

In raising poultry for the market there are many good arguments in favor of standard-bred birds, as they have a decided advantage when it comes to selling poultry on a first-class market. As any buyer of market poultry can tell you he can pay a higher price for pure bred birds because of the uniformity in color, shape and size, and because they are more attractive in appearance.

ENGLISH POULTRY EXPERIMENT STATION.

A draft scheme for a National Poultry Institute and experiment station is now under consideration by the Board of Agriculture of Great Britain.

It is proposed to start the station by a grant under the Development Act, with supplementary donations from public bodies and private sympathizers. The centre will take the place of the College Poultry Farm, Theale, which was closed last September.

The following organizations, besides the Board of Agriculture itself, were represented at the meeting, at which the proposal was discussed before being submitted to the board: Agricultural Organization Society, British Dairy Farmers' Association, Central Chamber of Agriculture, Central Land Association, Central Small Holding Society, National Poultry Organization Society, Poultry Club, Royal Agricultural Society of England, Utility Poultry Club. A committee was formed, to which Mr. Edward Brown, of Regent House, Regent street, London, W., is acting temporarily as honorary secretary.

MARKET RECEIPTS.

Egg receipts during the week were 14,279 cases against 8,800 cases for the same week last year.

The arrivals of new laid Canadian eggs have been very liberal during the past week, the demand has increased considerably owing to the approaching Jewish holidays and prices have been maintained. The trade are storing away all surplus supplies. The market has, as a consequence, been somewhat stronger. Sales of new laid eggs have been made this week on the basis of 19 to 20 cents, most of the orders being booked at the outside figure.

POINTS.

Give the hens plenty of good pure water in clean dishes.

It pays to provide plenty of green food for the laying hens.

Learning how to prevent diseases in poultry is worth far more than learning how to cure them.

Cleanliness, light, dry houses, fresh feed and pure water count in the poultry business.

A general cleaning up of the premises will help greatly in keeping down rats.

Plant a patch of green stuff for the poultry and allow them the run of it.

Brooder chicks must be provided with some kind of exercise.

Grease or insect powder should be applied to all young chicks infested with lice.

It is poor policy to feed inferior grain to poultry, especially to the laying hens.

Don't keep the culls, the loafers, the puny, weakly chicks around. Cull them out.

Protein the hens must have, and animal protein is better for them than vegetable protein.

Don't feed corn alone. Give the hens some wheat and oats if you want plenty of eggs.

Refuse from the family table is relished by the hens, and it pays better in the hen pen than in the hog pen.

For hatching purposes eggs from two-year-old hens give better satisfaction than eggs from younger stock.

Never compel a hen to lay in a nest that is filthy. It is a thing the hen detests above all things.

The best way to feed hens is to follow nature as nearly as possible, and this means variety in such a way as to compel exercise.

Too much credit cannot be given the fancier for the important part he takes in the improvement of the different breeds.

Instead of importing large quantities of poultry and eggs we should get into line and produce them at home and make the profit that now goes to the middleman.

Don't spend all your money on furniture and fixtures; put your money into the best birds you can afford to buy.

During the winter season when the fowls do not have access to insects, meat food of some other form is an absolute necessity.

Give poultry the same care you would to any business you might follow, and they will become the most profitable industry on the farm for the amount invested.

Poultry Queries

HEN FLOOR.

Inverness, C.B.—Last autumn I built a house 8 x 20, dividing the same into three nearly equal sections. There is no lost space, the door in the centre of building entering the middle pen. The ground being hard clay bottom, I filled in one foot deep of ashes from steam boiler, raking same clear of cinders of large size, and mixing in two full loads of fine sand. This made the whole building equivalent to what is termed a 'scratching shed.' When cracked corn, wheat, oats, buckwheat or any grain is fed, a heap at least eighteen inches to two feet high is raked up with common garden rake in centre of pen. This is done at least twice a day, and birds have to 'work' for all their grain food. Breakfast grain is covered in this way after the birds have gone to roost. Lime is occasionally scattered in pens, and every day or two the ashes from four or five coal stoves, with clinkers raked out, is also deposited in the three pens equally. I have two questions to ask—1. How many fowls, bred for utility only, should each pen accommodate? 2. How does the ashes plan compare with the board floor and litter plan? When I read an answer in your columns on the above, I will give my experience as to results. It may interest utility breeders. Ans.—1. If the house is well ventilated, which fact you do not mention, it should accommodate from forty to fifty hens. 2. If dry, I can see no reason why it should not give good results. The ashes would no doubt be hard on the feathers, and it would likely bleach the feet of the birds some, but for practical returns in eggs I would not be surprised if it gave good results.

WOULD THERE WERE MORE OF THESE.

J. B., P.E.I.—I keep a general country store and am anxious that my customers increase the quantity and improve the quality of their poultry products. To encourage their efforts in this direction I intend to furnish each of my customers with a pass book to keep a record of the eggs sold by them, and to offer special prizes for customers bringing the largest quantity of 'clean fresh' eggs to my store during the season. I am sorry to say that I have very little knowledge of the poultry business, and this is why I write to ask you to kindly furnish me some practical hints or pointers on the following headings, which I will have printed on the first page of my pass book for the instruction and benefit of my customers. 1. The best breeds of hens (name in the order of merit) for laying purposes. 2. The best breeds of hens (name in the order of merit) for eggs production as well as for table use. 3. Hints on hatching, caring and feeding young chicks. 4. Best and cheapest daily rations for producing eggs. 5. Best poultry food for stimulating egg production. 6. Best way of housing poultry to ensure health and cleanliness. 7. Best way of preventing diseases peculiar to hens and young chickens. 8. Best way of treating poultry diseases. 9. Best way to build and care nests to ensure 'clean' eggs. 10. The great necessity of gathering eggs every day and bringing them to market, 'clean' and 'fresh' to obtain best results. 11. The longer a time eggs should be held before marketing, and the impossibility of holding them for a longer period without detoriation and loss. 12. The great mistake of holding eggs for higher prices, the lowering effect on prices of putting such eggs on the market, the loss to shippers and dissatisfaction to consumers—driving away good customers. 13. Hints in trap-nesting to drive out the drones. 14. The easy possibility of doubling or trebling the egg product, and the quantity of eggs a good laying hen should produce in a year. 15. Figures to show the cost of producing a dozen eggs, allowing market price for feed required, and the net profit a good laying hen should return her owner, after deducting cost of feed. 16. Practical hints as rearing, feeding and caring ducks, turkeys and geese. 17. The best method of fattening chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys, and the best way of killing and dressing same to command best market prices. Ans.—1 and 2. Cannot say definitely, as much or more depends upon the strain than upon the breed. In Prince Edward Island, where winters are long, nothing but a good constitutioned breed will give results—a breed well adapted to the climate. Breeds that have given good returns are Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, of the American class. Leghorns give satisfactory returns for eggs, but not for the table. 3. Where 100 or less chickens are to be raised, stick to the natural system; where more and earlier chicks are wanted try an incubator. Feed young chicks sparingly on mixed dry food. 4. Depends on local prices. From a farmer's standpoint any mixed grains grown or used on the farm. Dry wheat bran is good for a dry mash, wheat is the best single grain, barley, oats and buckwheat make a good mixture or change; for winter use corn can form a considerable part of the ration. 5. All the grain they will scratch for, milk and table scraps and green food. Don't practice feeding 'poultry spices.' 6. Movable colony houses well ventilated, placed each year on fresh land. 7. Breed only from healthy stock, keep houses and stock clean. 8. Healthy birds and clean houses. Kill any bird showing symptoms of disease. Under ordinary farm conditions poultry diseases should never be troublesome. 9. Have houses pulled on to grass. It is hard to have clean eggs if hens are forced to run in dirty yards. With stationary houses this cannot always be avoided in wet weather, but to have eggs besmeared with droppings is due to carelessness. Simple open nests that are easily cleaned are best. 10. In warm weather eggs should be gathered several times each day. A few hours under a sitting hen makes them unfit for food. The presence of these brings the general average down, and, consequently, the price. Gather often and send to market at least twice a week in summer. Dirty eggs are not worth as much as clean eggs, appearances are important in selling anything. The neighborhood that will market a uniform sample of clean eggs will establish a name that will be worth money. 11. An egg is never as good again as the day it is laid. Every day kept decreases its value. Keep in a dry place not over 60 degrees; damp places make a nasty flavor; keep away from vegetables, etc. 12. The better the general quality, the more will be eaten and the better the demand. There should be a law that would make it unlawful to offer for sale as fresh eggs, eggs that have been held. The farmer who trades bad eggs or even stale eggs at the grocery, is really more guilty than if he stole the eggs from his neighbor. He knows the grocer cannot refuse the eggs for fear of losing his custom. 13. Where the individual trap-nest can be used the poor layers can be weeded out. This is not always convenient, but if the pullets that lay first are marked and bred from, the general average of the flock should increase. 14 and 15. Many hens do not pay for their feed. The hens that lay in the winter will make more than those that lay in summer. The early pullet layers are the winter layers, and should be bred from. A dozen eggs in December is worth two dozen in May. If the same care was taken in breeding for chickens as is used in perfecting a strain of dairy cows, just as good results would be seen. It takes about 6 dozen eggs to pay for the feed of a hen for one year. Not until that average is reached will there be profit. Get rid of the drones, keep no hens over the second year. The pullet year is the best laying period, and a bird will lay 25 percent less eggs each year she lives after. 16 and 17. This is too wide to be treated here.

BROODER CHICKS AND HENS.

H.B.C.—I read an interesting short article in the 'Scientific American' in regard to Macdonald College's success as poultry experts. I should like to know more on the subject. 1. What is your method of feeding chickens in order to develop them in season for winter laying? 2. What are your rations for flocks of one hundred each? 3. Where can millet be obtained? 4. How often, and when do you feed? 5. How many do you keep in each pen? Ans.—1. Our brooder chickens are usually started with rolled oats a little dry breadcrumbs with occasional boiled eggs. After the first few days we scatter cracked corn and wheat in litter, and before they are many weeks old give them whole wheat as well. When they are big enough to do without the heat and are out on range we supply a hopper with beef scraps, and a hopper with mixed grain, to both of which they have free access. At all times they are allowed water to drink, if we should be so fortunate as to have skimmed milk or buttermilk so much the better. 2. We run our hens in colony houses. The winter ration is composed of dry bran in a self feeding hopper, and whole grain fed in heavy litter once a day, about three in the afternoon. The whole grain mixture is usually composed of one part corn, one part wheat, and one part mixed grains, barley, buckwheat, oats, or anything we may have on hand. With an average price of $1.50 per hundred, our hens cost $1.50 to $1.60 each a year. Grit and oyster shell are placed before the hens, both summer and winter, and in the winter green food in the shape of roots sprouted oats, etc., are given them. 3. Millet should be obtainable at any first rate feed or seed store; as we do not use any of it for feed I have not been interested in the supply. 4. Young chicks are fed from three to five times a day, gradually fed less until when on the range they are fed practically once a month. 5. In colony houses, eight by twelve, we keep 25 hens during the breeding season. Larger colony houses, 14 x 20, accommodate 50 hens.

POULTRY BOOK.

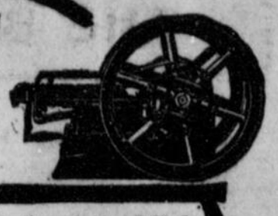
M.O.C.—Do you know either in America or in England, of a poultry book, handsomely illustrated, with a great number of colored plates, giving plates of nearly all the families of domestic fowls, a book similar yet far more extensive than 'The Standard of Perfection'? Ans.—'The New Book of Poultry,' by Lewis Wright, published by Cassel & Co., Limited, New York; price about $8, or 'The Poultry Book,' in 3 volumes, published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York; price from $15 to $20.

Rural Queries.

MUSHROOMS.

The D. Co.—Please give instructions as to the growing of mushrooms. Ans.—Mr. James Vick, of Rochester, N.Y., says that mushrooms may be grown in tubs, pails, boxes, or beds in the cellar or outhouses. All that is needed for success is a temperature from 50 to 60 degrees, some fresh manure, and a little spawn. Having procured what fresh horse manure is needed, mix it well with about one-third its bulk of good loam, and you are prepared to make your beds in whatever form and in whatever place you prefer. If you determine to form beds, make them narrow, certainly not more than five feet in breadth, and about fifteen inches in height. The material must be made compact by beating down as evenly as possible. If under cover the beds may be made flat on top, but if in the open air, should be rounded to shed the rain. After the beds have been made a week, there will be considerable heat produced by the fermentation of the manure. Bricks of spawn should be secured previously, and they can be had of most seedsmen, postage or express free, for about thirty cents a pound. Break them into pieces about as large as walnuts, and insert into the beds, just below the surface, about ten inches apart. One pound of spawn is sufficient for a space two by six feet. If there seems to be much heat, do nothing for a week or ten days, until it somewhat subsides. Then cover the bed with an inch or more of good earth, pressing it down with the back of a spade. It is not likely in a large bed that water will be needed at all, but if the material should appear very dry, water lightly with warm water. In small beds or pails, or anything of the kind, it is probable that water will be needed once or twice. Mushrooms will begin to appear in about six weeks after planting the spawn, and can be gathered for three or four weeks. In gathering, take up the mushroom entire, leaving no stem in the bed and placing a little earth in the hole made by its removal. When the crop is gathered, cover the bed with a little more earth, beating it down gently, and give a pretty good moistening with tepid water, and in about a month more another crop will be produced.

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THE I H C LINE

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an inquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL

ACKNOWLEDGED.

Miss E. Maude Snider, Woodbridge, is cordially thanked for copy of poem asked for by one of the readers of the 'Witness.'

POEMS WANTED.

E.G., Alberta, would like to have a poem entitled 'Plod,' also one, entitled, 'The Strokes of a Strike,' also a poem which begins as follows:

'Give me the gold that war has cost,
Before this peace expanding day,
The wasted skill, the labor lost,
The mental treasure thrown away.'

R.M. inquires among readers of the 'Witness' for a poem included in English school books over sixty years ago, entitled 'A Tour Through England.' The first line was:

'Northumberland stands at the top of the tree.'

STATUTE LABOR.

An Ontario Reader.—A pastor lives in a country parsonage and has charge of the circuit. Who should do, or pay for, the road work, the minister or the trustees of the parsonage? Ans.—We should say that it is a matter for arrangement and mutual agreement between the minister and the trustees.

SUPPORTING A WATER TANK.

An Old Subscriber.—We require to place a tank capable of holding about ten or twelve tons in the attic of our cheese factory. Now while the factory was very well built it was not made to carry any such weight as that, and wooden pillars below would be in the way in the work-room. We have been advised to get iron pipes and fill them with concrete to stand under the tank. What would you think of that plan? Do you know if that has been tried much, and about what size would they require to be, and about how many should we put in? The attic floor is on joist 2 x 10 inches, and about 30 inches apart, and not too well fastened or supported in the ends. Ans.—It is difficult to give definite information in this matter in the absence of a correct plan of the building. Two cast iron pipes with a six-inch diameter on the outside, and a four-inch diameter inside, would give ample support for the proposed tank. One of these posts could be placed close to the wall of the building, thus avoiding its being an obstruction to the free movements of the working of the factory. The other post would be placed some eight or ten feet from it towards the centre of the room. A good oak beam, about ten by fifteen inches square, placed on top of these posts would support the joists of the attic floor, but blocks of wood should be placed on top of this oak beam to help to support the attic floor, the present joists being rather light. A white oak post one foot in diameter would serve for one of the supports, if placed in the wall of the building. Or if the water tank were placed in the corner of the attic, it might be supported entirely by oak posts; without causing any obstruction to the workers. Whatever posts are used, they should have good solid stone foundations to stand upon.

CEMENT CELLAR.

M.E.S.—Please give formula for cement floor for cellar. Ans.—Level off the bottom of the cellar with a slight decline towards the end of the drain leading to the street. If the cellar is not deep enough, it may be dug out to a depth of three inches lower than the foundation of the cellar wall. Place a three-inch scantling on the ground about four feet from the cellar wall, and fill this space three inches deep with concrete, made as follows: Make a mortar box of rough boards, eight feet long, three feet wide and one foot in depth. In this box place two pailfuls of good Portland cement, also six pailfuls of clean, sharp sand. Mix them thoroughly while dry, then pour on water, and work over until it is like thin porridge. Then add ten pailfuls of finely broken stone, or gravel, and work it over well, and at once spread it on the bottom of the cellar in the space between the scantling and the wall. Tamp this concrete well with a wooden pounder, made in the shape of a big bottle, some four or five feet long, and five or six inches in diameter at the lower end, which should be cut straight across, and not hollowed out like a bottle. If cinders from a foundry are used instead of stone or gravel in the concrete, then a less quantity of sand should be used. Remove the scantling back, leaving another four feet space to be filled in with the concrete, and proceed in this way until the whole of the bottom of the cellar is covered to a depth of three inches. Let it remain a couple of days to set, then take a couple of furrings, such as are used for nailing laths on, one inch thick and two inches wide; place one of these furrings close to the bottom of the cellar wall, and the other furring about four feet from it on the concrete already laid on the cellar bottom. Mix two pailfuls of Portland cement and four pailfuls of clear, sharp sand together in the mortar box, then pour on water, and mix until it is in a condition to spread readily; then shovel it on to the concrete floor in the space between the furrings that you laid there, using a plasterer's trowel to smooth surface, and a straight edged board, laid across the two furrings to strengthen out all inequalities in the surface of the new coat of concrete. Remove the furrings back another space of four feet, and proceed.



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WINNIPEG-TORONTO-CALGARY

FURNITURE POLISH.

D.F.—Will you kindly reprint a recipe, which appeared in the 'Witness' five years ago, for furniture polish? It contained white rosin, Castile soap, and other ingredients. Ans.—This may be the formula you want: 1. One ounce of beeswax, ¾ oz. white wax, 1 oz. Castile soap. Shred all extremely fine together, pour over them a pint of boiling water; when cold add ½ pint turpentine and ½ pint spirits of wine. Mix well together. Rub into the surface of the furniture with one cloth, adn polish with another. A polish is made of 1 part linseed oil to 5 parts pure beeswax, melted together, and when partially cooled enough, turpentine added to make of the right consistency. To get good results, the furniture must first of all be freed from dust and surface dirt. Make a wad of old flannel and over it put a piece of soft old cotton folded several times. Apply the polish with this. Do not cover too much surface at a time. Have a lot of clean, soft rags at hand for the polishing.

PARCEL POST.

C.R., North Dakota.—There is a great deal of talk in this country just now with regard to the parcel post. Will you please tell me how that line of post office work is conducted in Canada, what the charge is per pound, and how many pounds can be sent in one parcel? Ans.—Closed parcels may be exchanged with the United Kingdom and most foreign countries and British colonies under the following regulations: 1. Every parcel must be fully prepaid by postage stamps. 2. The dimensions of a parcel addressed to the United Kingdom must not, as a general rule, exceed 30 inches in length or one foot in width or depth, nor must the combined length and girth of any parcel exceed six feet. A length of 3 feet 6 inches is allowed, however, in the case of parcels containing articles such as golf sticks, umbrellas, etc. The dimensions of a parcel addressed to any country other than the United Kingdom must not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width or depth. 3. A parcel must not contain a letter or any writing in the form of a letter, or any explosive, combustible, or dangerous articles. 4. All parcels must be securely and substantially packed and closed. 5. Liquids, etc., can only be forwarded if put up with the same security required in connection with their transmission as samples in the ordinary mails. Fragile articles should be packed with special care. 6. Each parcel must be plainly directed, with name and full address of the person for whom it is intended. 7. For each parcel the sender must fill up a Customs Declaration, to be affixed to the parcel. Rates and limits of weight vary according to contents of parcel, etc. Parcels must be handed to the postmaster, not dropped into a letter box or other receptacle for mail matter.

LEGAL

ONTARIO.

A DEED WANTED.

Subscriber, Ont.—B purchased a town lot from A, to be paid for in annual instalments. After holding it a short time, B sold it to C, who settled all claims against the lot up to the time of sale, and agreed to pay the remaining instalments to A as they fell due. A died, and his heirs got his estate. In course of time C died, and D, C's son, remained in possession. For some time before A's death, he made no claim on the lot, and there has been no claim on it, or communication of any kind about it, since. D has been in possession for about forty years, undisturbed. 1. Can D secure a deed? 2. If so, by what means? This occurred in Ontario. Ans.—1 and 2. Apparently so, from the heirs of A, by paying the balance due and tendering a deed of conveyance for execution. It is possible that a sufficient title may have become vested in B by length of possession, in which case he could obtain a declaration or certificate from the high court to that effect; but the statement does not state the nature and other particulars of the possession enjoyed by D sufficiently to enable us to form an opinion regarding the state of the title.

CIVIC EXPROPRIATION.

Enquirer.—1. What is the method a city follows in expropriating property? 2. Can expropriation proceedings precede the offer of price by city and refused by owner; or, the asking of the owner to set a price? 3. When the land wanted is valuable as a site on railway and harbor, and is necessary to give railways access to land already owned by city, can they take it on pretence of a garbage dump being needed, and value it as useful for that purpose only. The property affected is in Ontario. Ans.—1. You should see the by-law of the city municipality in question, passed pursuant to the Consolidated Municipal Act 1903, sec. 534. 2. Yes. 3. The municipal corporation can take the land, but the owner is not obliged to accept either their valuation or the basis suggested for such valuation.

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THE BOY'S PAGE.

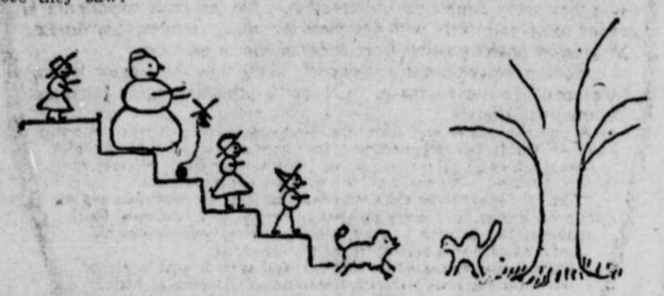
A Funny Mistake.

FIRST PRIZE STORY.

By Joan G. Coles, age 10, Montreal.



It was a very warm summer day. Miss Skelton was sitting knitting on her steps talking to some of her little neighbors, when suddenly there was a hissing and sputting, and when they looked around what do you suppose they saw?



Miss Skelton's cat Tiffy with her back high in air, frightened almost to death by a neighbor's dog.



At last Tif managed to escape up a tree, but how was she to get down, for at the bottom barked her enemy, the dog? In the meantime Miss Skelton tried to get the dog away by calling, for she and all the children were so afraid that they would not go near him.

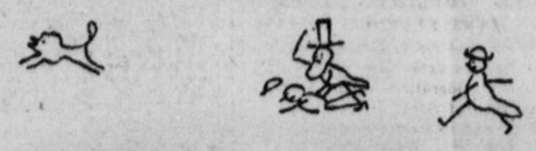
Once, when he chanced to look away, Tif thought she had an opportunity, and down she jumped, but the dog was too quick and was after



her. All the children and Miss Skelton followed Tif and her pursuer. Up



one street and down another they ran, and all the while people joined in the men and boys thought she said, 'Stop, theif, stop,' and, as one boy had 'Stop, theif, stop.'



Then something tripped him, he fell, and the men were on him.

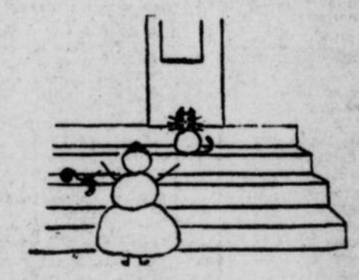


By the time Miss Skelton caught up to them, they had arranged to take him to prison and no one would listen to his story. Miss Skelton said 'It's my cat I want not this boy.' Then they all laughed at their funny mistake, but Miss Skelton still wailed for her cat.



So on she ran, but soon grew tired, as she did not know where Tif had gone, having lost track of both cat and dog while she had stopped to explain.

So Miss Skelton went home thinking she would never see Tif again.



But what was her surprise when she arrived there to see Tif sitting purring on the top step.

REDNEY McGAW





A Story of the Big Show and the Cheerful Spirit

—BY—

ARTHUR E. McFARLANE

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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. He meets 'Elephants McNally' and Coakeney. Big Heinie, and several others, and is rescued from the clutches of Fat and Cut Nose, who have come up with the show. The two hoboes are given a lesson which they threatened to pay Red and his friends for, and the show moves on its way with Red as a regular member of one of the 'dish wash' teams. In Cleveland Red is again rescued, this time by 'Elephants,' from the two tramps, and although 'nothing is seen of them for some time, some remarkable accidents that are met with during the show's progress convince Red they are still bent on revenge. Red himself becomes a general favorite.

CHAPTER IX.

PLUTO.

Mrs. Muller removes a bone and loses her keys; and, while it may be bad form to twist a lion's tail, it may on the other hand sometimes be the best of wisdom to twist a black panther's.

It was Red's familiarity with the menagerie staff which led the cook-tent boss to take him away from his regular job a little after five that Saturday and send him over to the menagerie boss with a note informing him of a shortage in the supply of fresh meat.

Most of the keepers had gone out to supper, for supper is a very early meal when a circus is making one-day stands. But the menagerie chief was sitting in his usual place beside the camels. When he had taken in that message he started for the manager's office.

Red had crossed the tent again to return to his brothers of the dishwash squad when Mrs. Muller came in. She, too, was on her way to supper. Red slowed up and sent her back an admiring, almost filial grin.

She returned it with maternal interest. But, following her habit, she had an eye on her 'peasts' in the big red cages as well.

And she had just passed the cage of Pluto, the black panther, when she stopped, turned, and looked again.

Her face darkened. 'Somebody haf left a bone mit him once more, a second time yet this week!'

Red came closer and saw that one of the animal's cheeks was 'podded out' as if from an attack of toothache.

'In the Java junkle he know how to get it out alone unhelped,' said Mrs. Muller, angrily, 'now must I do it!'

'Can', I get somebody?' said Red.

A green young elephant man had crossed over. But he did not volunteer to help.

Mrs. Muller pulled her key chain from her girdle and pushed under the guardrope. She mounted the steps at the end of the cage, snapped open the door, and entered. Walking quickly down to the mouthing beast she rolled its head under her arm, thrust two fingers in behind the long, spiky canines to keep the jaws open, and with a sudden jerk had that knuckle of beef in the sawdust.

According to the story books the animal should at once have been filled with gratitude, but he was anything but that. He growled deeply and backed to the other end of his den. He stopped directly in front of the door, in fact, and his bristling lips drew up with a vicious, grating guttural.

Mrs. Muller had gone in angry. And anger continued to be her principal emotion. 'I should my whip haf had!' she exclaimed. 'Raus mit you!' and she started down the cage.

Obviously she expected the animal to change ends with her again. But he did not. Indeed, he only drew in his head, and his ears flattened back so that you could no longer see them.

'Pluto!'

'Ha-r-r-r-h!'

Red felt a want to cry out. But that might only make the beast worse. He looked nervously at the young elephant man and he saw that he had begun to grow pale, too. 'Wait till I go and get the boss,' he said, and his voice had a sort of shake in it.

Mrs. Muller had also grown a trifle pale. But there was no shake about her. 'Ah-h, I fix him mineself!' she said; 'great scoondrel! Raus! Quickly!'

She advanced upon him again. A serpent-like agitation began to run up and down that soft coal-like body. The beast's eyes became luminous, emerald flames. Mrs. Muller took another step forward, and his neck fur ruffed up. He hunched back, more and more, lifting both front paws together almost like a boxer.—'Ha-r-r-r-h! Ha-r-r-s-h!'

And then suddenly Mrs. Muller drew in on herself. She had seen that which no one outside could see. Next moment the brute had sprung.

He had sprung. But Mrs. Muller met his leap with a lightning-like response of her own. With the quicksilver swiftness of the trained gymnast she ducked almost to the floor, whipped aside, and, like a bird shooting from cover to cover, took the door end of the cage.

Red and the keeper yelled again and again.

But, now that Mrs. Muller was at that cage door, why with all her sleight-of-hand quickness, why did she not open and let herself backward into safety?

There was reason enough. 'Ach, mine keys!' she cried. The bunch lay under the animal's feet. The tight chain must have been snapped by one of those combingly outspread claws. And only then did Mrs. Muller's face really blanch.

At that moment, too, the beast sprang a second time.

A second time the little woman dropped, and flyingly changed ends with him. But a strip had been torn from the shoulder of her braided jacket, and the blood began to trickle.—'Aber, he half not hurt me,' she breathed, pantingly.

For an instant her eyes took themselves from the panther's and feverishly swept the floor around her.—'Ach-ah!'

They could feel how much of her courage went out of her in that instant. The leap of the brute had carried that bunch of keys half-way down the cage! Even if for a third time she should succeed in making that horrible change of ends with him, the door would still be shut to her. 'Ach, du lieber Gott!' she choked. And then, lifting up her voice in a cry which seemed as if it must carry over all the twenty acres of that many-tented lot: 'Heinie! Heinie! Heinie!'—

There were keepers and circus hands enough rushing up by now, but none of them seemed to be the people needed.

'Where's Conlin? Where's Menzel!' they shouted.

'Our keys don't fit!'

'Get the old man!'

The other animals, with some strange frightful instinct for what was taking place, began one after the other to give tongue. The two striped hyenas ran to and fro barking horridly, the wolves and leopards took it up, and the jackals howled and yapped.

Somebody pushed through the crowd with a long syringe. 'They're just bringin' the ammonia, Missis,' he panted; 'that'll quiet him!'

In his last spring the great black cat had struck the bars with such momentum that for the moment it had left him stunned. But again he was beginning to recover.

'And der blood!' cried Mrs. Muller, convulsively, as her eyes caught the red drip about her feet, 'he smells der blood! Dey all smell it!—Heinie!—Heinie!—Heinie!'

Every lion in the big tent was roaring now. Mogul, the royal Bengal tiger, flung himself from end to end of his cage, battering himself into that awful blood madness. The leopards that had once been so tame were tame no longer. The elephants swayed back and forth, waving their trunks with wild blares and trumpetings. As for the black panther himself, once more the green lights were blazing in his eyes like burning alcohol. Once more his whole body was becoming one pulsation of fury,—his rage more benumbing, more terrifying than it had been before!

'The ammonia!—Bring the ammonia!' yelled the man with the syringe again.

And a dry-mouthed answer came,—'The bottle's empty!'

Red ran about in a frenzy. 'Well,—why—why can't youse do somethin' else then? Ain't—ain't nobody got a gun?'

'The boss has—but where's he got to?'

'I seen him over near the cook-tent!'

At that moment, plunging through the heave of the crowd, Big Heinie arrived. And the huge man was not



IT WAS RED ALONE THAT FINISHED THE JOB.

stolid nor tranquil now. His wide blue eyes protruded staringly, and he caught at those cage bars as if he were another man of Gaza in the temple of the Philistines.

'Ach, it iss you,' cried Mrs. Muller; 'Ach, wass will you und leedle Heinie do mitout me?'

It took a dozen keepers to get him back again.—'You can't do nothin' that way!—Here's a pole!—We can poke the keys down to her.'

They did so, and the little woman gathered herself together and caught them up. But barely had she recovered her balance when a third time the foam-slavered monster launched himself.

And a third time, by desperate swiftness, she avoided him.

Had that cage afforded him space enough to leap as he would have leaped in the glooms of the tropic forest, Mrs. Muller would never have escaped his first oncoming. Now, almost as certainly, she would never escape another.

As if to double the odds against her, too, the sight of her man, instead of bringing back her nerve, seemed to have lost it for her altogether. She had her keys but she did not appear to be able to use them! As if she could not distinguish one from another, she was thrusting them against the lock behind her in a sickness of haste that cruelly defeated itself. Second after second went by. The beast was to be given time to spring again. And when he did—!

Then the crowd became conscious of a diversion from the flank. Mr. Redney McGaw, probably having very little idea of what he was doing or why he did it, had rolled under the rope and thrown himself at the further corner of the cage, where for a moment that writhing black tail had thrust itself through the bars.—And he was now giving it good cause to writhe. Using both hands he began to buckle and bend it together.

At first, in his fury of excitement, the great cat did not seem to know what was hurting him. Screaming out, he stiffened like a mass of steel springs for another leap. But by that time Red had got his foot braced against the axle and could give all his strength to it. Half a dozen others had rushed to help him, too. Yet it was Red alone that finished the job, even as he had begun it. The beast humped up snarling and clawing, ripping slivers from the bottom of his cage in his efforts to turn around; he might have been a common house cat with his tail caught in a door. And almost throwing Red under the waggon he jerked free at last.

But, one instant before, Mrs. Muller's fingers had found the key they sought. And as the gate clashed into place behind her, she dropped into her big man's shaking arms.

(To be continued.)

Indoor and Outdoor Department

The Wild Boar.

(By John F. Duff, age 15, Hamilton, Ont.)

(Concluded.)

The wild boar frequents marshy ground, especially cane-brake swamps. He is also found in mountainous districts, where he lives in deep valleys, preferably those with old ruins in



A RUNWAY.

with the bamboo because it has leaves on it all winter, and in them he cannot be seen. Even on a bare hillside he is scarcely noticeable as his color matches the background so well, that often a careless observer is looking straight at one a short distance off, without seeing it. When he wanders about he follows direct paths. These paths, or runways, are made by constant passage in one direction, over the same ground. In this way the grass and bamboo get bent aside, closing overhead again, and leaving a neat tunnel underneath. The stems on either side of this tunnel all lean the way that the animal goes, and consequently very little noise is made.

There are usually two runways, side by side, for one cannot be used for travelling in both directions, as the grass would be bent back and forth, and make a great deal of noise. The runways lead to water, feeding grounds, farmers' fields, marshes, or 'rubbing-trees.' The rubbing-tree is one chosen for its rough bark, and usually has low branches, so that the pig can rub his back on the angle of the trunk and branch.

The food of the pig consists of the roots of wild parsnip, bamboo 'shoots,' wild chestnuts and acorns. He usually seeks his food between one and four o'clock in the morning, when things are quiet. In feeding he tears out great clods of earth, laying bare the roots on the underside, which he eats. Through the heat of the day, he lies buried in slimy mud, so as to keep cool.

In winter he makes a nest. This he does by forcing his body into the dead grass, which lies a foot or more deep on the ground, and making a hollow. Then he piles more grass around it, till the hollow is quite deep. Over this is plied more grass, reeds, and bamboo, leaving an opening at each end, for there is no room to turn around. These nests are only used in winter, and then only on occasions of extreme cold or of the animal's being wounded. This latter case, however, is rare, as when once hurt, the boars seldom stop till killed, or till they have torn their enemy to bits.

The wild boar is not an enemy of man, if left alone; but when aroused he is a dangerous foe to encounter. He is a persistent enemy of snakes, whose bites, it seems, do not have the



THE NEST COMPLETE.

excellent protection from wind and storm. These valleys are invariably smothered in a thick growth of bamboo, which generally attains a height of fourteen feet or more. He stays

effect on him that they have on other animals. He is also very cunning, and it needs an experienced eye to trace him, on account of his constant doubling.

PUZZLE COMPETITION.

This competition opened with the puzzles published in the 'Daily Witness' of April 9, and in the Weekly Witness' of April 12. It will close with the puzzles published in the Daily of May 14 and in the Weekly of May 17.

FLOWER ANAGRAMS.

Hi, a lad. O mad girl! A seat's here. Susan C, Sir. A grin, O yell! Put cut 'erbs. Sage in rum.

THE ADDED D.

By prefixing d make:

1, To weary, a weapon; 2, a vessel, not light; 3, a sailor's term, silly; 4, part of the verb to be, an obstruction; 5, to possess, a symbol of lightness; 6, a means of transport, a current of air; 7, the past tense of a verb, fear; 8, a place of amusement, a necessity of life; 9, a wanderer, a herdsman; 10, a preposition, an English town; 11, cunning, π weapon; 12, part of the body, beloved; 13, a liquid, a musical instrument; 14, a measure, a vision; 15, to collect up, an English hero.

INVERTED PYRAMID.

T country in Asia.
A tribe of Indians.
An island near Greece.
The beginning and end of a well-known poem by Longfellow.

* * * * * * *
* * * * *
* * *
*

My centrals give the name of a lake.

ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

HOURGLASS ACROSTIC.

AGGRAVATE
MANITOU
ERROR
RIO
IMP
CIE
ADANA
NANKEEN
SASSAFRAS

CHARADES.

Thou, sand, thousand (M).
Sea, son, season.

A DOZEN BIRDS.

1. Tattler. 2. Thrasher. 3. Chat. 4. Mocking-bird. 5. Weaver. 6. Loon. 7. Swallow. 8. King-bird. 9. Whippoorwill. 10. Adjutant. 11. Crane. 12. Gull.

Numerical Enigma.—'The Maple Leaf Forever.' Fame, palm, theme, revere.

Answers to last week's puzzles have been received from the following:—F. William Berry, Montreal, 21; Charlie Blundell, Perth, 21; Jean Cartier, Montreal, 19; Jessie Dobbie, Montreal, 21; Colin Farmer, Perth, 24; Linda M. Findlay, Levis, 21; Erle C. Fuller, Lennoxville, 26; Willie C. Grant, Moose Creek, 22. (We received no puzzles at all from you, Willie, for last week, or would certainly have given you your just marks. Why do you not send your answers, as you say you had them, giving, of course, the mistakes which you found you made?). Marguerite O. Gogo, Cornwall, 18; Mysie Gollan, Dunvegan, 23; Phoebe Schrieber Lambe, Ottawa, 22; Hazel MacKercher, Montreal, 26; A. E. Massé, Marieville, 24; Gladys M. Moreland, Outremont, 23; Stuart Olney, Danville, 14; Cecil Quirouet, Quebec, 22; 'The Thomsons,' Westmount, 21; Lila Trenholm, Blue Bonnets, 22; 'Watson,' Westmount, 22; Annie Wilson, Athelstan, 19. [Total number of marks obtainable, twenty-seven.]

Answers to the previous week's puzzles have been received from the following:—Frank Alward, Moncton, N.B., 23; Ruth E. Campbell, Charlottetown, P.E.I., 23, (you were allotted full marks last week); Don S. M. Clark, Chatham, N.B., 23; Beatrice J. Coates, Coates Mills, N.B., 23; Phyllis M. Coles, Montreal, 22, (5th in additions omitted); Ethel Gilchrist, Sebringville, Ont., 20; Mysie Gollan, Dunvegan, Ont., 23; Flora Harper, Oak Bay Mills, Que., 23; Irene Leavitt, Vankleek Hill, Ont., 23, (you were allotted full marks last week); Norman Lowther, Kensington, P.E.I., 23, (your mistake was Os instead of On in the triangle; 'gain, gin' were allowed); D. MacDermott, Montreal, 23; John Maclean, Charlottetown, P.E.I., 23; Geo. W. Moore, Brantford, Ont., 19, (word square omitted); Willie Munro, Outremont, Que., 19; Retta E. Murray, Beachburg, Ont., 23; Stuart Olney, Danville, Que., 23; T. Parsons, Coral, Ont., 22; Clare Putnam, Lower Onslow, N.S., 19, (word square omitted); Cecil Quirouet, Quebec, 21, (two wrong in additions; your diamond was allotted full marks); John Milton Robertson, Churchville, N.S., 9; Myrtle Ross, Alberton, P.E.I., 23; Douglas Seller, Elma, Ont. 23; J Claude Simpson, Bay View, P.E.I., 23.

[Total number of marks obtainable, twenty-three.]

Answers to the first set of competition puzzles have been received from the following:—Frank Alward, Moncton, N.B., 20; Ariadne Batchelor, O'Connell, Ont., 20; Beatrice J. Coates, Coates' Mills, N.B., 20; Jennie A. Gibson, Calgary, Alta., 13, (full marks cannot be given for the answer of a puzzle without its working out; the triangle should have been given in full); Florence E. McEachern, Cardigan, P.E.I., 19; Margaret M. McKillop, Carnduff, Sask., 20; Bertha Smith, Bowen Island, B.C., 20; Marjorie Smith, Bowen Island, B.C., 20; J. G. Wells, Battleford, Sask., 18. [Total number of marks obtainable, twenty.]

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CHEAPNESS IN GERMANY

('Manchester Guardian.')

The plain man likes a plain answer to a plain question, and in order to satisfy him truth is sometimes sacrificed to plainness. What could be more simple, apparently, than the question: 'Is Germany a dearer or a cheaper country to live in than England?' The plain man thinks that facts are facts, and that therefore the answer must be Yes or No; but he forgets that facts without their context are not facts at all. The real complexity of even this simple question of cheapness is appreciated only by the trained student of economics or sociology. 'If prices are higher in Germany,' asks the innocent Englishman, 'how is it that a three weeks' or even a three months' trip to Germany costs me less than a similar trip to Scotland or the Lake District?' 'If England is so prosperous,' said a German pianoforte maker to me a few years ago, 'how is it that the English buy such a lot of worthless pianos—things we only make for the English market?' My answer rather startled him. 'Oh,' I said, 'those cheap pianos are for our artisans and laboring classes.' 'What,' he said, 'fur die Arbeiter? Klaviere fur die Arbeiter!' It explained everything. And the answer to the Englishman's question, although less simple, is not less interesting.

For, admitting that the average tourist, and even the temporary sojourner, in Germany spends less actually than he would in England in a similar period, the explanation is to be found in three circumstances. First, the articles upon which he spends money are selected; secondly, he has done without a great many things he would buy as a matter of course whilst living at home; and, thirdly, in the case of a person living in the country for a longer period, the majority of the things he does buy are of inferior brands.

First, the articles are selected. The chief article is service. Service is undoubtedly cheaper, and our upper and middle classes appreciate that fact at its full value. As an evidence of national prosperity it has another meaning. Food in hotels and restaurants of the kind patronized by Englishmen is cheaper than in similar places in England, but it is not cheaper to buy in the market. The price we pay for the various services required to bring the chop or steak from the butcher's shop to the table accounts for all the difference. Moreover, in the really cheap restaurants in England not frequented by the middle-class Englishman food—cooked and served—is cheaper than in Germany. The food which the Englishman finds cheap in Germany is 'selected.' Veal, pork, some mutton, sausage, soup, brown bread, the commoner vegetables, and especially potatoes, he can have I had almost said ad nauseam, for these dishes are so prepared with plentiful grease as to taste pretty much alike. In an excellent pension in Jena we English students used to dispute whether what we had eaten was veal or pork or mutton. The newcomers could never quite tell. One of our wits said it didn't much matter what you ordered in the cafes, it was sure to turn out 'cutlets' (Schnitzel). If, however, the Englishman wishes to exercise the same choice he exercises at home, if he insists on sirloin of beef, shoulder or saddle of mutton, smoked bacon, not to mention anything beyond what we regard as plain cookery, he will give himself a great deal of trouble; he may not be able to get them all, and if he does he will have to pay much more for them than at home. It is only by restricting himself to a very narrow sort of diet that he gets food cheaply. Beer gardens and popular music he can have cheap; beer itself not so cheap but excellent. Wine and cigars he can get more cheaply than in England. But that is because taxes are not levied on luxuries, but rather on necessities.

Now, what does he do without? In the matter of food he almost does without fish in all the inland parts of Germany, and that means two-thirds or more of the whole country. The supply of fruit is astonishingly restricted. Let those who know their own country imagine how much fruit they would get in Germany, and what variety, if they ate only English fruit. Cherries, plums, and strawberries are plentiful in the season, but apples and pears are poor and scarce. Oranges and lemons can be had for 1 1-2d. to 2 1-2d. each. Bananas have never been seen in most inland towns. Foreign apples, pears, peaches, pomegranates, dates, figs, tomatoes, and so on are luxuries. Let anyone who has used his eyes in visiting Germany say how many fruit shops of the kind we see even in our smallest towns he has noticed in Germany. Compare our 'Italian warehouses' with the Kolonial-waren-handlungen of Germany. As for clothes, I have seldom heard of an Englishman buying clothes (except underwear) in Germany. If he does, he will find he is buying English cloth that has paid duty; and he pays the duty. Although service is cheap, a little service goes a long way, and the house he lives in will be 'run' by half the number of servants he is accustomed to see at home. The table linen and bed linen will be less frequently changed. He will have fewer baths; not so many newspapers or books; for books are certainly dearer; not so many flowers, not so many rooms in his house; not such big rooms; not so much fresh air in them, for coal is dearer, and the rooms, being heated by stoves, must be kept closed to retain the heat. He need not do without theatres or music, but these, except the popular music of the beer-gardens, are not cheaper than in England.

The third reason of apparent cheapness is that he buys, as a rule, goods of an inferior kind. The middle and upper class Englishman takes a pride in having things good. Now whilst it is true that certain articles in which Germany specializes are excellent—for example, pianos, some kinds of glass ware, certain scientific instruments—the vast majority of articles of common use are inferior. The reason, of course, is that there is a great demand for cheap kinds of goods and a very limited demand for the best qualities. Compare the furnishing and equipment of a middle-class English house with a middle-class German house. Compare the travelling bags of English travellers with those one sees on the German railways. Compare everything that indicates 'style'—everything that has made English fashions, in dress, in hotel life, in domestic life, in amusements, to be imitated,—and you will realize that you can live more cheaply only by adopting a lower standard in all such matters.

If an Englishman in Germany will select his goods, do without a great deal, be content with inferior qualities, he will find Germany a cheap country. If he will do the same in England, he will find England a cheaper country.—J. Owen.

At a colliery at Tannochside three men were being drawn from the pit, when James Drummond, standing on the cage, stooped down, presumably to lift his pick, and overbalanced, falling a distance of 134 fathoms down the shaft.

THE SERMON.

RETURNED WANDERER.

(By the Rev. C. Campbell Walker.)

The Rev. Colin Campbell Walker, rector of St. Ann's Church on the Heights, had for the subject of his sermon yesterday morning, 'The Returned Wanderer.' The text was from St. Luke xv., 25: 'The older son was in the field.' Mr. Walker said:

Nothing sets forth the promptness and completeness of Divine pardon to the sinner more fully than does this story told by our Blessed Lord so long ago. Few stories are more familiar to us than this, few which appeal to us more strongly. It is all so natural and true to life. It is all so dear, for countless souls have taken the language of the returned wanderer upon their lips and have made it all their own.

It was this aspect of our Lord's character, as shown us in the picture: His divine energy for the fallen and the outcast, his willingness to bind up the broken-hearted, and fan with his own breath the flickering flame of human hope. His tender, hopeful spirit among the ruins caused by sin, which binds men's souls to him and makes them willing to go even to the Cross because they love Him so.

Now, the object of the parable is to show the feelings of the great All Father toward His children, and to mark the steps by which men alienate themselves from Him, and yet to point the way, through penitence and prayer by which they may return and join in the festal joy of the Father's house and live rejoicing in His love. As we read the story, we could almost wish that it had finished and left us rejoicing in the gladness of the father and the penitent son. But we must remember that while our Lord had been approached by sinners of the lowest type, it is true, there were others also standing by who heard the story—religious and moral people, who were unacquainted with His mission, its character and the object aimed at in it all, and who were shocked at the loving welcome given to the poorest and the most forlorn in life. Doubtless His object was to open wide the gate of mercy, and His purpose was that none should pass it by. And so, in order that this might be so, our Lord must needs hold up the mirror to them all. Therefore, it was that Jesus told us in the story that 'A certain man had two sons.' Was it only that He might still console and help the one? Did He add the story of the elder brother as a kind of sequel to emphasize the contrast, which, alas, too often exists between the Father's far-sighted, generous love in the reception accorded to the wanderer, and that which he meets with from his fellowman, and so give to him a kind of consolation amid the cynical rebuffs and scorn of a so-called religious world? We might almost be content to leave it thus, knowing well how greatly this is needed. But the story told is not intended for one class of men alone, nor is it but to emphasize one side of truth. Jesus meant to cover all, and included in His thoughtfulness the whole great family of man.

Is the wandering, wasteful son, living in his wild excess, the only type of sinner who is far from God? Was the publican the only one who sinned? Has not the Pharisee who trusted in himself that he was righteous and despised others, no place in the economy of God's free grace? When Jesus spoke to both. He surely sought to teach the lesson that the loss of the filial spirit, whether manifested in the wilful folly of the publican or in the self-righteous arrogance of the Pharisee, is that which takes men from the Father's grace, whether in the form of pardon or pitying entreaty.

'The Elder Son was in the Field.' Here is the companion picture to the other of 'The Far Country.' For even here there is a hint at distance from the Father's face and home, because in both it is the spirit in the son which Jesus sought to emphasize rather than the actual geography of the situation. If any one of you has lost, or never realized your filial spirit in relation to your father, we need not go into the far country, amid the waste and excess of riot, where the famine must inevitably come to find you. We may just as easily, and far more often, find you 'in the field' of unloving service.

It matters not what road men travel in their alienation from the Father. It is the spirit which they lost which really separates from Him.

Here, then, were two prodigals, not one. The only difference between them was that one manifested his lack of loving filial spirit to the Father by taking his life into his own hands and spending it as it pleased him in the 'far country' and the other passed his time 'in the field' as the cold and insolent critic of the Father, and narrow, intolerant censor of his brother. It is not gross and sensual sins alone which separate men from God—it is not poverty or pain—for neither of them has been able to break down happiness, hard as the struggle often is, if love to God is there. It is the 'Unclean thing' of selfishness, which spoils the fair beauty of our life from which the Father calls us saying, 'Come ye out and be separate and I will receive you and will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty.'

Look at the three main features of this man's character as manifested by his language 'in the field' and see if to any extent the same is true of us.

'I. Lo these many years do I serve thee,' he said. Surely this was well. It was in this respect that the other son had signally failed. Far from being dependent on the Father's bounty, he had claimed his own that he might do with it as he pleased, and his only hope of freedom was in escape from home. But was the other any better? Where is dependence and disinterested service? True, there was no open resentment of the Father's discipline. But after all was said and done, the service was for hire alone and the wages now seemed altogether insufficient.

It is surely this spirit which Jesus seems to remonstrate with. When the energy of the secular world infects us with an exterior zeal, similar to its own in kind and often equal in degree. When general devotion to or toward duties in this service of 'many years' is regarded as a sufficient indication of spiritual vitality.

To all such the call to practical duties has come, but their ears have been deaf to the appeal of grace to a more interior life. Such devotion to duty, such zeal in practical affairs, such service 'in the field' is but, as St. Paul has said, 'sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.' Here stands the perfect Pharisee—the slave has overcome the son.

Of course God wants your service in the house and in the field, but in a sense it is true that he can do without it. He has hired servants enough to do that, but only sons can love him as he longs for, and manifest the filial spirit which he craves—'My son, give me thine heart.'

One reason for this is 'that it is a law of our being that man's predominant passion gives color and tone to his spiritual state.' And when we are so engrossed in mere service 'in the field' to the disparagement of the primary obligation of loving the Father, it is plain to see that the controlling motive is a low one, however religious that service may appear to be.

The lack of filial spirit is manifested in his boastful utterance. 'Never at any time transgressed I thy command.' Is not obedience a Christian duty? Yes, but only in the spirit of a son and not as a hireling. Before performing them the man must have it plainly stated what he was to do. There is nothing in the heart to prompt him to perform either more than he was paid for in the way of service or than he was actually told to do. Is this not the spirit against which Jesus spoke when he said, 'Except your righteousness exceed the righteousness of the scribes and pharisees ye shall in no case enter the Kingdom.'

Why in the Sermon on the Mount did he in those wonderful words on prayer and passion and providence teach this higher righteousness? Men had—like this older son—attained the art of measuring acts and ceremonial observance with such faultness nicety while the heart and soul were left untouched by piety and love. You can to-day so serve God by letter and be as far removed from him in spirit as the Prodigal amid the glare and glitter of the far country. You can be so busy with your mere rule and dogma, that you miss the spirit which alone can give them worth. It is not the wild and wanton spirit only which alienates, but the slavish spirit of impulse and conventionalism, and you must not wonder if your cold, cynical, and mercenary spirit keeps you in the field when you might be living in the warmth and glow and joy of the Father's House.

'Thou never gavest me a kid that I might make merry with my friends, but as soon as this thy son is come thou hast killed for him the fatted calf.' My friends.' 'Thy son'—not 'my brother.' Do you not see how little sympathy there was between this son and the Father? There can be none unless and until 'the spirit of bondage has given place to 'the spirit of adoption' whereby we cry, 'Abba, Father!'

Do you not see that the love of independent merriment and unsympathetic attitude toward your brother is, after all, no better than the excess of riot in the far country, though you call it by a better name. To be in sympathy with God is ever the mark of true sonship, and never are your soul and God's soul so close together as in the common joy which comes when his cause is furthered or a soul is found.

If God looks to each of us for a service and obedience which alone can spring from love to him, so also he looks to us for gladness and rejoicing which only come from sympathy with him.

Surely it was for these reasons that Jesus held up the mirror before the faces of these men of old—and their type is by no means extinct to-day. But, as then, the Father comes and pleads with men to come in from the field where the unfilial spirit drives them.

For the love of God is broader
Than the measure of man's mind,
And the heart of the Eternal
Is most wonderfully kind.

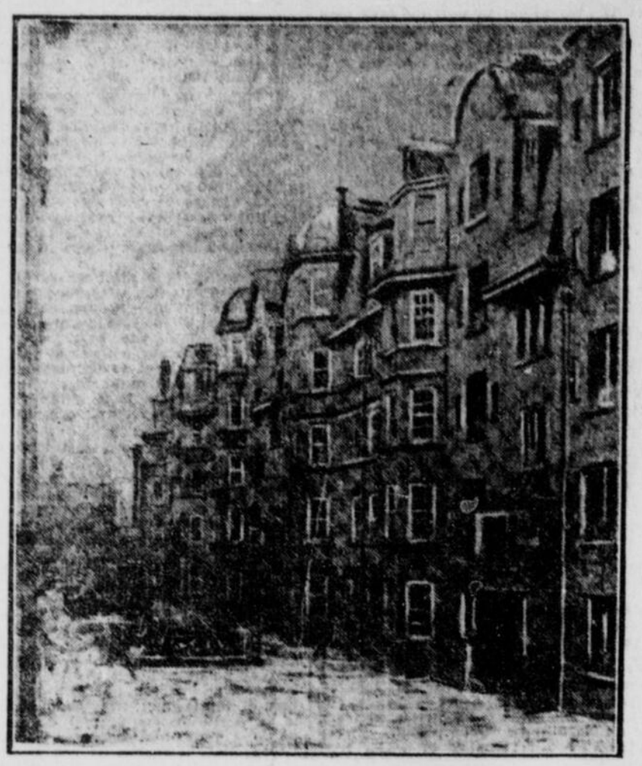
He takes no notice of the sneering innuendoes on the slavish sense of duty or lack of kindness to our brother. But with his wondrous patience bids us come within the circle of the Home and share with him his wealth of grace. He calls each one of us to a life whose ears are open through constant sympathy with him to hear what God desires and loves, whose heart has opened to receive him as its master and its Lord, so that his will is ours through our admiring love.

And if you would forsake the fields into which your selfishness has sent you, turn to him who calls, and say 'Father, I, too, have sinned, for whilst I held the name of son I lived but as a slave. Make me no longer a mere hireling, but an honored child and say of me, 'This my son was lost but now is found.'"

COMFORTABLE FLATS TO LET AT FIFTY CENTS A WEEK

Many a Montreal working man will envy the happy lot of a few particularly favored Londoners, who, on April 6, came into possession of comfortable flats at a rental of fifty cents a week.

The flats, which were opened by the Mayor of Islington, London, are described as the most palatial workmen's dwellings ever erected. They are the materialisation of the scheme under the will of the late Mr. Samuel Lewis, who died in 1901, by which £400,000 and one-third of the residue of the estate, amounting in all to over half a million sterling, was left for the erection of dwellings for the very poorest.



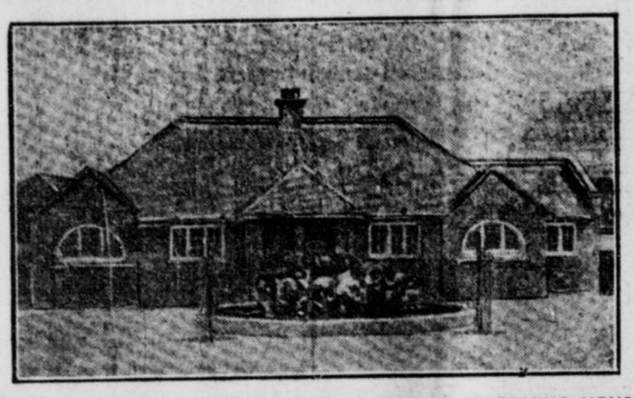
A GENERAL VIEW OF THE SAMUEL LEWIS FLATS AT ISLINGTON, LONDON.

The trustees have obeyed the wishes of the testator much further than to the mere letter, and the result is that a workman can now have a flat equal in many respects, but not in rent, to some of the best in the West End. The architecture, which is from the designs of Messrs. Joseph and Smithern, of Queen street, Cheapside, would not disgrace Belgravia, but what is more to the point, neither would the interior fittings.

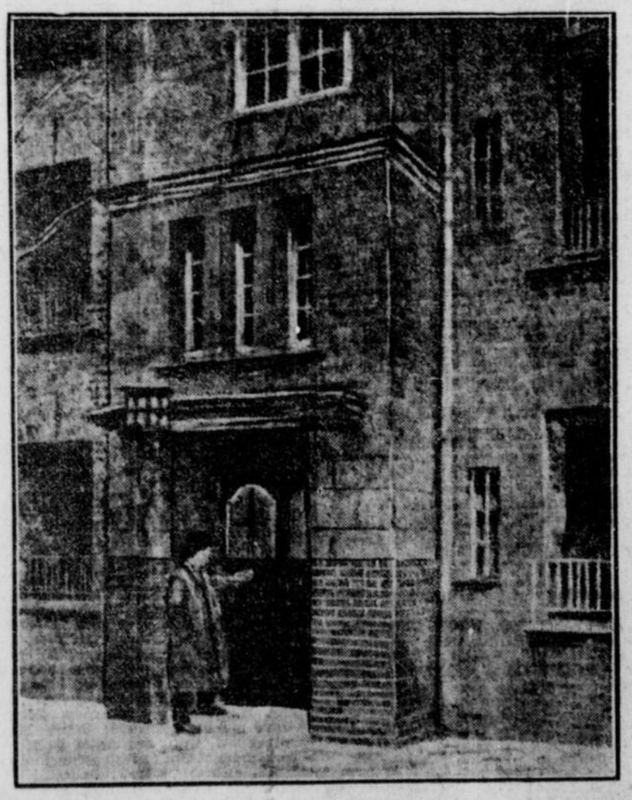
The floors are of fireproof concrete super-imposed with parquet. The landings and staircases are tiled to the ceiling, while the inside walls are distempered in two colors. The best ventilation is provided. Gas is supplied on the penny-in-the slot system, and every tenement has a bay window, a kitchener, a gas stove, a copper, and a bath.

To date there have been nearly four times as many applications as tenements, despite the fact that there is a wage limit of 35s. a week.

The rentals range according to floor and number of rooms, from 2s. to 8s. a week. The 2s. rental is in the one block of the five which is reserved solely for widows, and is for what is called a one-room tenement—really one room and a scullery—on the upper floors. The rent for a one-room tenement on the lower floors is 2s. 6d. The rents of the two-room tenements vary from 5s. to 6s., and of three rooms from 6s. 6d. to 8s. An East End doctor was so struck with the advantages of the flats that he applied for one to use as a surgery. As he paid income-tax, however, he was refused. The rentals includes rates, taxes, and water charges.



NO 'WASHING DAY' CLOTHES LINES; EXTERIOR OF DRYING HOUSE.



THE PICTURESQUE PORCH ENTRANCE TO THE SAMUEL LEWIS FLATS.

Our illustrations give an excellent idea of the advantages that the flats contain. The most wonderful room in them is undoubtedly the scullery, which is not counted as a room at all. The scullery is the heart of the dwelling, and is a veritable multum in parvo. In a few square feet of space it contains a full-sized bath, a table, a boiler, a gas stove, a kitchener, a sink, and a dresser with three tiers of shelves. The bath and the table are in one, the table-top being hinged on to the top of the bath. On the opposite side of the scullery is another ingenious device, which is said to have originated with the Prince of Wales. It is in the fireplace. As shown in another illustration, there is a sliding back to the range. The fireplace in the living room is built up against the back of the one in the scullery, so that when the slide is raised there is nothing between the two fireplaces. By a tilting arrangement the contents of one grate can be transferred to the other. So that when the cooking has been finished in the scullery, the tenant takes not only his dinner with him into the living room but also his fire. This means that he can have a living room and a dining room which are not eternally permeated by the objectionable smell of cooking. All the sculleries have a tiled dado. The domestic offices and larder are conveniently situated on a balcony, which opens out from the scullery. The coal house is also here, being the bottom portion of the larder.

Every detail has been considered with a view to the adoption of the most up-to-date devices. Even the doors are entirely out of the ordinary. While they cannot be opened from from the outside without a key, a mere push from the inside is sufficient. This is a valuable precaution in case of fire. The windows are made so that they can be opened to ventilate the room without causing a draught. Even the characteristic and ugly sight of clothes hanging out to dry has been done away with. A big drying room, shown among the illustrations, is provided, and will be permanently maintained at a high temperature. Venetian blinds are provided free of cost, and even the chimneys are swept for nothing.

The benefits by no means end with the interior. The roads between the blocks have been laid out in an artistic manner—see the illustration—as playgrounds for the children, and shelters have been erected in which the grown-ups can sit and watch them. The only things for which tenants have to pay extra are sheds outside for perambulators and cycles. There are 86 of these, and they are let at a rental of a penny a week each. Finally, the whole place is brilliantly lighted with gas, artistically fitted, which, by a device never before put into a block of dwellings, is within the control of the superintendent, who can turn it out partially or wholly from the meter. This, of course, refers only to the gas in the corridors, and does not affect the penny-in-the-slot supply.



The Prince of Wales Range as adopted in the Samuel Lewis flats. The fire can be automatically transferred from one room to another without leaving the range. The shutter (D) between the two rooms is shown raised, and the lifting bottom (E) rises as indicated by the dotted line to empty the fire into the other fireplace.

LIVING IN THE YUKON.

The cost of living is naturally high. Eggs cost about 75 cents a dozen, butter 50 cents a pound, good beefsteak 50 cents, pork 40 cents, and other things in proportion. The freight rates into the Yukon are very high, varying from $50 to $95 a ton from the coast cities, so that heavy articles are often many times dearer than they are outside. My wife paid fifty cents for a bath-brick. Good board and lodgings may be had for about $70 a month, and a first-class dinner in a hotel may be had for $1 or even less. Workingmen often 'bach it' in little cabins, about two or three together, and live on $20 a month.

But wages are also high. Seven dollars a day is paid for unskilled and ten dollars a day for skilled labor. Female teachers in the school draw $170 a month for twelve months and male teachers from $200 a month. Ordinary clerks get $150 a month, and first-class stenographers $200. There is no place in the world where a workingman with steady work is better off, but it must be remembered that there is little work in the winter, and the demand for work is strictly limited. Every spring quite a number of men, attracted by the tales of high wages in Dawson, make their way to Whitehorse, and then float down the Yukon in small boats. Last year the government was forced to assist 116 such men out of the country by giving them relief work at a cost of some $16,000.—'The Westminster.'

ISLE OF WIGHT WASHING AWAY.

(From the London 'Chronicle.')

Is the Isle of Wight doomed to become a lost Atlantis, like poor little Heligoland, whose battered head the Kaiser is now trying to keep above water? The great mass of cliff which has just flung itself into the sea had the example set long before the ancient Britons began to call the island names—Guich (the separated one) among them. 'Vectis' tells the same tale of a time when the island was a happy part of the mainland.

Even Wight's familiar names have long since lost their felicity. Who, for instance, could suppose that the rocks which now represent the 'Needles' could have suggested the title to the most disordered imagination? Yet there was up to 1780 a lofty, pointed rock, resembling a needle and justifying the name. It reared its head 120 feet above low water mark; but there came a day when it crashed into the waves and totally disappeared. And now Shanklin itself is beginning to tremble.

RENTS IN GERMAN CITIES.

Consul Thomas H. Norton, at Chemnitz, says that careful calculations have recently been made in Germany to establish the average amount paid for rent in the leading cities and the proportion which this item bears to the entire budget of the average family. He analyzes the statistics. The following are the figures for seventeen large cities:

City.	Average annual rent.	P. C. of rent to entire annual expenditure.
Leipsic	$ 95	18.3
Hamburg	93	18.5
Munich	62	15.7
Dresden	69	16.5
Cologne	91	17.4
Frankfort	120	20.0
Nuremberg	76	16.8
Dusseldorf	81	19.8
Chemintz	57	12.0
Magdeburg	54	14.4
Altona	85	19.6
Strassburg	70	15.1
Kiel	80	17.8
Barmen	60	15.3
Cassel	99	17.5
Lubeck	61	14.8
Berlin	171	22.8

It will be noticed that there is a wide divergence in the average paid for rent. Recently data were collated in this consulate bearing upon the income and cost of living of the textile workers of Chenitz. Statistics were gathered from thirty families, the heads of which were spinners, weavers, knitters, etc. The average family income for a year was $611. Of this amount the sum of $38 was expended for rent. The average number of persons in the families of textile workers at Chemnitz, is 5.4, and the average number of rooms occupied by a family (including kitchen) is 2.3.

The item of rent is proportionately less than in England, where, as a rule, one-fourth of the income is devoted to this purpose.—Consular Report.

FORTUNES IN FLOWERS.

(London 'Graphic.')

In the Channel Islands it is estimated that an acre orf daffodils should yield over five hundred thousand flowers, and if they fetch three half-pence a dozen—they often fetch considerably more—the gross value of the crop would be over two hundred and sixty pounds. Though English growers, coming later into the market, must be content with a lower price, there should still remain a very handsome profit. Indeed, it would be difficult to suggest any other crop which would be likely to show an equal profit for the same outlay.

New Amberol Records by Slezak



Leo Slezak, the great tenor, now sings for you in the Edison Phonograph the same famous arias from the Grand Operas that the New York audiences pay $5.00 a seat to hear. Just how great a singer Slezak is, is told in the following remark, quoted from the New York World the morning after a recent appearance of Slezak at the Metropolitan Opera House: "Caruso now has a rival."

Slezak has made ten records for the Edison, comprising the principal tenor songs from the more prominent roles of his repertoire—so that, while the New York opera goer pays $5.00 a seat to hear Slezak in one opera, with the Edison Phonograph and Amberol Records you get Slezak at his best in his ten best roles, including Otello, Lohengrin, Tannhauser, Rhadames in Aida and Rodolfo in La Boheme.

Only on Amberol Records can you get a full length rendering of these great arias—and only on the Edison Phonograph do you get Amberol Records. Hear these great Slezak Records at any Edison dealer's today.

Edison Phonographs $16.50 to $240.00
Edison Standard Records - - - .40
Edison Amberol Records (play twice as long) $ .65
Edison Grand Opera Records - - .85 and 1.25

There are Edison dealers everywhere. Go to the nearest and hear the Edison Phonograph play both Edison Standard and Amberol Records. Get complete catalogs from your dealer or from us.

National Phonograph Co., 100 Lakeside Avenue, Orange, N. J., U. S. A.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

JUSTICE BREWER'S TITLES.

(From the Kansas City 'Journal.')

Justice Brewer came from Kansas. After he married the present Mrs. Brewer they went on a visit to his old home.

In Washington a justice of the Supreme Court is always spoken of as 'Mr. Justice,' and that was the title Mrs. Brewer had always heard. When they reached Chicago the 'Mr.' was dropped and the jurist was referred to as Justice Brewer. At Omaha some old friends called him 'David J.' and when they crossed the Kansas line some former neighbors referred to him as 'Dave.'

'Let's go home,' suggested Mrs. Brewer.

'Why?' asked the Justice.

'Because, dear,' Mrs. Brewer replied, 'I am afraid if we go any further they will be calling you Davie.'

A Pill for all Seasons.—Winter and summer, in any latitude, whether in torrid zone or Arctic temperature, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills can be depended upon to do their work. The dyspeptic will find them a friend always, and should carry them with him everywhere. They are made to withstand any climate, and are warranted to keep their freshness and strength. They do not grow stale, a quality not possessed in many pills now on the market.

RECEDING CHINS.

(From the London 'Spectator.')

The minority who have square chins and big lower jaws say that we of the receding chins have neither will nor strength of character, which is absurd, as any one may know who remembers that General Wolfe and Mr. Pitt had practically no chins at all, to say nothing of living soldiers and statesmen. To judge a man by his chin is no less foolish than to judge him by the bumps of his skull.

They Soothe Excited Nerves.—Nervous affections are usually attributable to defective digestion, as the stomach dominates the nerve centres. A course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will still all disturbances of this character, and by restoring the stomach to normal action, relieve the nerves from irritation. There is no sedative like them, and in the correction of irregularities of the digestive processes, no preparation has done so effective work, as can be testified by thousands.

ADVICE.

From the 'Scotsman's 'Agony' column: 'Matrimony—Young Gent, (very refined), wishes to correspond with Christian young lady, good looking, neat figure; must have exceptionally small feet, wearing highest heels. Full particulars to E, 89, 'Scotsman.'

We would recommend the advertiser to read and re-read the Book of Proverbs, where he will find numerous warnings as to avoiding people of little understanding.—'Westminster Gazette.'

Worms in children, if they be not attended to, cause convulsions, and often death. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will protect the children from these distressing afflictions.

THE WORTH OF HIS MONEY.

Patron (to restaurant proprietor)—'Look here, sir, this clumsy fellow has spilt half my soup down my back.'

Proprietor (to waiter, sternly)—'Bring this gentleman a full order of soup instantly.'—Boston 'Transcript.'

MR. RHODES'S UNPAID TAILOR BILL.

(From the 'Westminster Gazette.')

The late Cecil Rhodes, whose African career had its origin in delicate health, was an intimate friend of Sir H. H. Johnston, who tells a characteristic story concerning him.

Mr. Rhodes was visiting Sir Harry in London at the time for the purpose of talking over African problems and settling some vastly important matters of policy when there burst in announced an excited individual flourishing a voluminous account, which it appeared represented an unpaid tailoring bill of Mr. Rhodes incurred at Oxford and amounting to nearly £200. From various pockets Mr. Rhodes fished out notes and gold to the amount required and paid the astonished tailor on the spot.

Countless have been the cures worked by Holloway's Corn Cure. It has a power of its own not found in other preparations.

UNPROGRESSIVE.

'Mame Watrous is such an old-fashioned girl.'

'Yes, ain't she? I don't believe she ever wears a hatpin that is more than two feet long.'—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

The transition from winter's cold to summer's heat frequently puts a strain upon the system that produces internal complications, always painful and often serious. A common form of disorder is dysentery, to which many are prone in the spring and summer. The very best medicine to use in subduing this painful ailment is Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. It is a standard remedy, sold everywhere.

SCRIPTURAL MISQUOTATIONS.

(From the London 'Chronicle.')

Answering our challenge as to the most constantly misquoted line, a correspondent instances: 'He who runs may read,' which sounds very Scriptural, but isin reality a mangled version of the verse in the Prophet Habakkuk: 'Write the vision and make it plain upon the table that he may run that readeth it.' Another Biblical misquotation is concerned: 'By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread,' the real text in Genesis being: 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.' And when we pour 'oil on the troubled waters,' thousands search the Scriptures in vain for the metaphor.

Sores Heal Quickly.—Have you a persistent sore that refuses to heal? Then, try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the dressing. It will stop sloughing, carry away the proud flesh, draw out the pus and prepare a clean way for the new skin. It is the recognized healer among oils, and myriads of people can certify that it healed where other oils failed utterly.

SIMPLE ENOUGH.

Father (after a long search)—'Well, here it is. I wonder why one always finds a thing in the last place one hunts for it?'

Bright Boy—'I s'pose it's cause after people find it they leave off looking.'—'Scraps.'

FRESH, BUT SPOILED.

Blobbs—'Young Bjones is awfully fresh.'

Slobbs—'Yes, and the most remarkable thing is that as a child he was absolutely spoiled.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

FOR FAMILY USE

An Ideal Remedy for Coughs, Sore Throat, Catarrh, Weak Chest.

After having made a special study of the treatment of the throat and lungs for twenty years, Prof. D. Jackson states that in his opinion no preparation for general family use is so efficient, so healing, so certain to cure as Catarrhozone.

As his reasons for making this claim for Catarrhozone, Dr. Jackson says:—

"Catarrhozone is free from opium.

"The patient can breathe its rich balsamic fumes direct to the diseased spot.

"It is a remedy that treats and cures causes—prevents disease spreading.

"Reaches the innermost recesses of the throat, nose, bronchial tubes and lungs.

"Alleviates chest soreness.

"Stops coughing instantly.

"Prevents bronchial irritations.

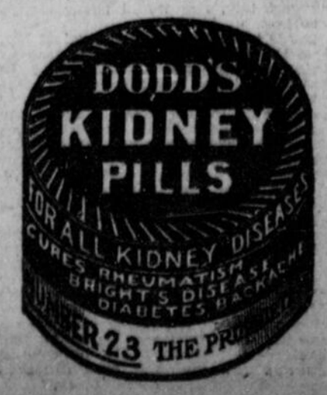
"Relieves clogged nostrils.

"Cures sniffles and nasal catarrh.

"Prevents La Grippe.

"Has proven itself a cure for weak lungs, loss of voice, speakers' sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, coughs, colds, and Winter ills."

Catarrhozone is unquestionably the world's greatest breathable cold, cough and catarrh medicine, and being free from all drowsy drugs, entirely safe for children and old folks; it makes an ideal family remedy. Recommended by the medical profession, and sold by all reliable dealers. Beware of imitations, get "Catarrhozone" only; large size lasts two months, and is guaranteed, price $1; smaller sizes 25c and 50c. By mail from the Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont.



No more home-made Chutney or Tomato Catsup for me

—that's what everybody says when they have tried H.P.— the new sauce from England.

Its delicious flavour of Oriental fruits and spices, secretly blended with Pure Malt Vinegar, makes it different—quite different—from any other sauce or relish, and there is no trouble with H.P. Sauce—you simply say H.P. to your Grocer, put down your money on the counter, and a bottle of the most delicious table delicacy is yours.

H.P. SAUCE

Wouldn't it be worth your while to try a bottle to-day?

Grocers over here are selling H.P. freely



HOME DEPARTMENT

The Stay-at-Home Traveller.

Margaret Ashmun, in 'Christian Endeavor World'

Others will ever wander: here live I
From year to year within one narrow room,
Unmoving, sealed with pain's unchanging doom.
Yet must I too, be journeying; though I lie
Lump-helpless, still, wing-souled and glad, I fly
To visit strange, bright markets, isles of bloom,
And storied cloisters sweet with holy gloom,
And scenes close-linked with names that never die.

Oft come my travelled friends, and take my hands,
And sit beside my bed with much to say
Of what their eyes have seen in foreign lands;
I smile, and keep my secret day by day;
For I, like them, have trod enchanted sands,
And I have sailed on fairer seas than they.

A Town-Lover.

(By Mabel Quiller-Couch, in the 'British Weekly.')

Her sister always spoke of her as 'poor Matilda,' not in reference to her means, for she was quite well off; she had an annuity from her late mistress which brought her ten shillings a week, and she was still hale and able to work. It was with the pitying superiority of the country dweller for the dweller in a town that Harriet Ward dubbed her sister 'poor.' Harriet had invested her savings in a farm and a husband, and seemed well pleased with her bargain. She was happy, and busy, and prosperous.

'You can live here on half what it costs in London,' she wrote, and in every letter she harped on the same theme, 'You can have a whole cottage and a good garden here for what you pay for your one room up there. Just think of that!'

Matilda did think of it, and thought it sounded so alluring that at last she gave in and went to Harriet.

It was in August, when London was hot and airless. Matilda, who, as a rule, loved to see what was going on, found that it was too hot to trudge out and stand for hours, perhaps, in the broiling sunshine. The chief occupation of her life was to go out each day and see what she called 'the sight of the day.' It might be simply a fashionable wedding, or the Trooping of the Colors very often it was something rarer. But in this hot August Matilda had grown weary of sight-seeing, and had let more than one pass by unattended.

'I hope I ain't going to be ill,' she said to herself, and the thought frightened her. 'When one is ill one wants one's own about one.'

Then came Harriet's letter, full of the beauties of the country, the green fields and cool air, and Matilda succumbed suddenly and went.

'You must stay with us and look about at your leisure for a cottage,' wrote Harriet. 'If you can wait a bit you'll be able to have Zachary Dod's; he is failing fast, and they say he can't live till Christmas. It's a nice little place, with a garden and two apple trees.'

So Matilda went to Place Farm with Harriet and her brother-in-law, and really enjoyed the first week or so of her stay. The farm seemed so spacious after her one room, and the meals were pleasant after her lonely ones; there was so much, too, to talk over with Harriet.

But when this was done, when the past was talked out, and Harriet grew more and more absorbed in the present, in her geese and turkeys being fattened for Christmas, and the pig, which was sharing the same fate, Matilda began to feel a want of something.

'Why don't you go for a nice walk?' Harriet would say each day, and Matilda would go, but she never thought it 'nice.' The roads were so desolate and monotonous; there was nowhere to sit down, nothing to see, or do, or hear. If she heard a bird it only made her feel melancholy. She wanted people, life, and all its numberless interests. She thought longingly of the open spaces, the gay bed of sweet flowers, the trees and the seats under them, where one could sit and enjoy the pageant of life surrounding one.

One day Harriet took her to Zachary Dod's cottage, ostensibly to inquire for the invalid, really to show Matilda the place which might one day be hers; but while Harriet pointed out the view from the window, the apple trees, and the merits of the stove in the little kitchen, Matilda looked at it all with eyes from which she vainly tried to drive the oppression which was weighing on her.

She saw only bare desolation outside, and, within the room, only a dying man huddled over a dirty stove, and herself, presently, in his place, and a horror of the cottage seized her which sent her to her knees every night, praying for Zachary Dod's recovery.

There was one comfort Matilda had in those days, and that was Harriet's genuine pleasure in having her there No doubt of her hospitality could enter even the most sensitive mind.

'Well, I'm very glad, and so is Tom, that you can't have Zachary's cottage, or any other, yet,' she said, more than once, 'for I can't bear the thought of you leaving us,' and her warmth would cheer her sister's heart for a time—but only for a time. As the weeks went by, and the leaves fell and the dead grass rustled in the ditches, and the only sound she heard on her walks was a robin 'weeping,' or the wind moaning across the fields, such a depression settled on her spirits, she could scarcely find courage to live through the days.

To try and throw it off she gave up her walks, and assisted Harriet more about the farm, and the feeding of the turkeys and the pig. But all this calculated care of the poor dumb things soon became a horror to Matilda. She could bear, and even enjoy, the sight of rows of plump white birds ranged along the poulterers' shops, with their red ribbons and sprigs of holly. But to have them run to her, friendly and tame enough to eat from her hand, made her feel herself a traitress and a murderess. The yards were so full of life and noise now, but she could not help picturing the quiet which would fill them presently,

To get away from it she turned to other work, and asked to be allowed to make the Christmas puddings, and mincemeat, and cakes; and she quite enjoyed the task, in spite of the disappointment which preceded it, when, instead of going into the town to do the Christmas shopping, Harriet had it all brought to the door by a man with a van. Matilda, in her longing for a sight of streets and people and life and noise felt the disappointment keenly. The silence, broken only by the raucous voices of the victims in the yards, weighed on her at times till she could scarcely refrain from screaming.

It was not long before Christmas that the climax came. The puddings had been made and boiled, the mincemeat tied down, and Matilda was left again with empty hands and an empty life, with nothing to do but gaze at the empty spaces beyond the window.

It was while she was sitting thus one afternoon that, through the fading light, she saw a woman turn briskly in at the little gate. A moment later Harriet came in bringing the visitor.

'This is Mrs. Perry,' she said; 'she's just come from London, and popped in on her way home to tell us about it.'

'John is coming along with the trap presently, to pick me up here,' remarked the visitor friendly, 'and he'll bring along all my parcels. Such a host of things I've got, and I didn't mean to buy anything! When you see the shops, though, and other folks buying, you can't help yourself. What a sight the shops are, Mrs. Ward! It's worth going to London to see them.'

'I was never one for shops and shop-gazing,' remarked Harriet loftily.

'No, I know. But p'raps your sister is,' turning to Matilda.

'Oh, I love them,' Matilda's answer came almost with a moan.

'And don't you agree with me that Christmas seems more like Christmas there than anywhere?'

'Oh, yes,' sighed Matilda. She had spent her Christmases alone for several years now, but she had never felt lonely; there was carol singing to be heard in the morning, dinners for poor children to look on at later, or assist at if she chose, and the sight in the streets of smiling folk hurrying about with parcels to leave somewhere; others bustling off to parties in their pretty frocks and wraps; and groups of children returning from theirs, with their arms full of toys and sweets.

Mrs. Perry, with her enthusiasm, and the glamor of London radiating from her, brought everything back to Matilda with a vividness that was insupportable. Harriet grew quite vexed with her visitor. 'It was so silly of her to come in talking like that, just when Matilda was settling down contentedly,' she grumbled to her husband later. 'However, we shall be so busy to-morrow with the pig-killing, Matilda won't have time to think of anything else.'

Matilda, lying awake in her cold room, listening to the wind moaning across the fields, was trying her best to think of anything but the pig. She dreaded the morning's coming. 'By this time to-morrow it will all be over,' she told herself—but after the pig there would be the slaughter of turkeys and geese, ducks and fowls; fattening and killing, fattening and killing, the place seemed full of murder. What an existence! She could not bear it, she could not, and, after all, why should she not live her life as she liked best! She hurt no one else.

By the morning her mind was made up. She was going back. It had taken her a whole long wakeful night to make it up, but she had done it, finally. She would have told Harriet at once, but she knew that her sister would insist on her staying till after Christmas, at any rate; and she wanted to get away, at once, before the shrieks of the pig rent the air. She could not face that horror.

As soon as their seven o'clock breakfast was over she crept up and put on her outdoor things. She could not hurry because of the trembling of her limbs. On her way out she met Harriet.

'I thought you'd be taking an early walk,' she laughed. 'You haven't a bit of nerve, but you'll get over that in time.'

Matilda, with her limbs trembling and her nerves quivering, agreed to a part of her sister's remark. Then Harriet bustled away, and Matilda crept out of the house.

The short winter's day was drawing in as her train drew in at Paddington. In the shops and streets outside the lights were already glowing. The station was buzzing with life. Matilda's spirits grew so light, she found herself beaming on every one as she made her way across to one of the waiting omnibuses. Next to her in it sat a young man with a child on his knee, and his young wife beside him; the child held up a toy to Miss Matilda and laughed. This broke the ice, and proud father poured stories of his boy's intelligence into Matilda's sympathetic ear.

'We're come home for Christmas, and to show him to mother!' he added blithely; 'it's good to get back,' with a sigh of content, 'ain't it, Nellie?' and his wife nodded assent. When they got out they wished her a 'Happy Christmas,' and Matilda returned the compliment.

'I must get down, too,' she said presently, 'just to have a look at it all.' So in Oxford street she descended. Oh, how good it was to have people about, and light, and sound. After the awful quiet of the country the noise was a perfect joy to her She walked the whole length of Oxford street and Regent street, gazing her fill at every shop window, and enjoying the comments of the crowd.

When at last she reached her own door she was very tired, but only in body; her spirits were still buoyant. In her hand she carried some delicate rolls, some tea and butter, and a piece of fish cooked to a turn. She had an evening paper, too.

It did not take her long to light a fire and put the kettle on; wood and matches were all there, and everything was in the exquisite order in which she had left it. While the kettle was boiling, and the fish getting hot again, she moved about, putting things to rights. From a drawer she took a clean white apron, and from a cupboard an old pair of slippers, warm and comfortable. Then, with a contented sigh, she sat down by the fire, her paper on her knee, her cup steaming beside her.

From the street outside came sounds of children shouting at their play, but mellowed to softness by distance.

'Perhaps Harriet will be too busy to mind so very much,' she sighed, 'but anyhow I'm glad I've done it. This is life, the other was living death.'

SWALLOW SONG.

(By Marjorie L. C. Pickthall, in the 'Youth's Companion.')

O little hearts, beat home, beat home,
Here is not place to rest,
Night darkens on the falling foam
And on the fading west.
O little wings, beat home, beat home.
Love may no longer roam.

Oh, love has touched the fields of wheat,
And love has crowned the corn,
And we must follow love's white feet
Through all the ways of morn.
Through all the silver roads of air
We pass and have no care.

The silver roads of love are wide.
O winds that turn, O stars that guide,
Sweet are the ways that love has trod
Through the clear skies that reach to God;
But in the cliff-grass love builds deep
A place where wandering wings may sleep.

AN INSTITUTIONAL MOTHER.

A Sketch from Life.

She was already in the railway carriage when I took my seat, with a jubilant schoolboy by my side. 'E's just 'ome for 'is 'olidays I suppose. What a sight o' lads there've been on the station to-day!' I agreed. It was a likely day on which to see many schoolboys.

'I wish it were mine I were takin' 'ome,' she went on. 'I've just said good-bye to one o' my lads; he's gone back to Canada, and it's hard to have to part with them that far,' and the hard, wrinkled face lost its commonplace look as the mother-love lit up the homely features. She was just an ordinary working-class woman, nothing about her to cause a second look from the passer-by, yet here I found the material of which we made the foundation-stones of Empire; and as she unfolded her tale one could picture far over the seas the homes of brave, strong men with their far-reaching influences, which would never have existed but for the wise love of this hard-working mother.

Yes, the weather is all right for them,as likes it fine, but the potatoes want the rain bad. I know, for I've half an acre of 'em, and the ground is cruel dry. I've a greengrocery shop, and can sell all I can grow, and more besides. No, I'm not a widder; the master works at N——, and goes up every day. But I like the country myself, and though B——'s a little place, there's a good school there, and I do believe for a good eddication for lads. I've four, and one gell. She's but little yet, but the boys I kep' at the Grammar School and put 'em all out well. It's been hard work to keep 'em there, but I've done it, and the last one's nearly ready to leave. My eldest is in the Civil Service.' (In which branch I did not inquire.) 'And I meant this one I've been seein' off today to do the same, but nothin' would do for 'im but Canada. That was hard—all that eddication to go on the land. But he would go, and I didn't make no trouble of it to him. I've always let my lads do what they liked so long as it weren't bad. And he writes to me every week, so I know just what he's doin'. He looges with Salvation Army folk, ah, and bothered he was lest I should think they'd turn him round to their way o' thinkin'. I'm Church, I am, but I wanted him to stop where he was, for that kind are good, and that was all I cared about. He ses to me when he come 'ome, 'Mother,' he ses, 'No public out there 'as ever 'ad three 'a'pence o' mine yet.' So I knowed he was keeping straight. He's saved £100 already, and that means no beer.'

I suggested that he would not have done that at home working on the land. 'No, and at 'ome he wouldn't have done the work he's doin' out there neither,' was the quick rejoinder.

'Many's the time I've had to hire a man to help me dig and plant out when the master was workin' full time, and those lads would never put a hand to the spade. When their lessons was done they was all for games, and I'll tell you how I kep' them from the publics. I knew the young ones don't go at first to drink, but because their friends are there, and they can have a jolly time together. There's not much goin' on in B—— o' winter nights, but I made up my mind they shouldn't have to go out for their sprees, so I learned all the games myself, and played them every night after the shop was closed, and give 'em a hot supper to finish up wi'. Draughts, chess, billiards even—I played 'em all. Not but what I think chess a cruel waste o' time. Many's the night I've not got to bed till twelve or one, doin' my mending and washin' even after they was in bed, but I didn't mind so long as they kep' at 'ome. It was a rare wet night when my boy came 'ome. He didn't tell us he was comin', but it was a slack time, and he thought he'd give us a surprise. We'd cleared the floor and was havin' a good game o' marbles, when the door behind us opened, and I heard some one say, 'Now, mother, what are you a-doin'? Marbles at your age?'' It gave me quite a turn, but we were fair glad to see 'im.'

As the train drew up at B—— and I said good morning. I wondered how many mothers would take the trouble to play with their sons, and how many empty public-houses there would be if the 'young 'uns' only knew that the best games could be played and the jolliest hours could be spent within their own home-walls.—'Christian World.'

BREAKING DOWN THE FENCE.

'And how are you getting on with your new neighbor?' Mrs. Dale's married daughter asked, as she drew some work from her bag and settled down for an 'afternoon home.'

Mrs. Dale reached over and took the little dress from her daughter's hands. 'I'm going to finish this,' she said. 'If you didn't bring work enough for two 'twill serve right to sit idle. But that Mrs. Connor,' and a perplexed expression crossed her motherly face, 'really, I don't know what to say, Lucy. I've sent her in hot biscuit and honey and flowers, and she's been real polite-acting, but I haven't seemed to get anywhere at all with her.'

'Perhaps she doesn't want neighbors,' Lucy suggested, wickedly.

Mrs. Dale stopped sewing and pushed back her glasses.

'Now, Lucy Prescott, you know that's nonsense!' she declared. 'Everybody wants neighbors — it's part of being a human; and folks that don't know they want them are the very ones that want them most. It just makes me ache to see that child going round with her forehead screwed into a knot over something and I sitting here and not helping. I just want to get her in my arms and cuddle her up like a baby. I know 'twould do her good.'

Lucy's eyes were tender, although laughter yet lurked in them.

'Well, mother, I'll still back you,' she said. 'If you can't break down the fences, I don't know anybody that can.'

Mrs. Dale shook her head sorrowfully. 'I'm pretty nigh at the end of my tether,' she declared.

Discouragement, however, was a word not in Mrs. Dale's vocabulary. When, a few days later, her daughter came down again, she was met with the challenge to guess what had happened.

'Mrs. Connor has been over,' Lucy answered, promptly.

'Well, there. I didn't think you'd guess so quickly,' Mrs. Dale replied. 'But that isn't all. She's been over every day, Lucy.'

'Every day ' Lucy repeated in genuine amazement. 'Well, you have really done it, mother!'

Mrs. Dale nodded triumphantly. 'Yes, and she insisted upon getting supper that first night, and she says she's going to keep her eye on me now, and—'

'Getting supper!' Lucy echoed. 'Mother, what have you been doing?'

'It was nothing but a fall. It's all right now, only it shook me up considerable, and I didn't know but I was hurt. So the Peters boy happened to be passing, and I sent him in to Mrs. Connor. You've no idea how kind she was. And she is worried, poor child, for her husband's lungs are weak, and I've promised her fresh eggs all the time, and—'

'Mother Dale, did you fall on purpose?'

Mrs. Dale's eyes attempted to sustain her daughter's look.

'Of course I didn't,' she declared, indignantly, 'but,' and a little twinkle crept into her eyes, 'mebbe I could have got round a mite sooner if I'd had to.'—'Youth's Companion.'

Selected Recipes

Casserole of Mock Sweetbread.—Take one pound of uncooked lean veal cut in half-inch cubes. Cover well with boiling water; add a slice of lemon and cook gently until tender. Then throw into cold water to whiten. Take a cupful of white sauce, a saltspoonful each of salt, celery salt and a dash of pepper, with half a cupful of mushrooms, cut into quarters. Stir into the veal with the white sauce. Heat over water for about five minutes, or until heated through. Then add quickly the beaten yolk of an egg and a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Serve with a border of mashed potatoes.

Maple junket.—Maple junket makes a dainty, wholesome dessert. Slightly sweeten and warm one quart of milk; flavor with one teaspoonful of maple flavoring. Dissolve one junket tablet in one tablespoonful of cold water, then add to the warm milk. Pour into glass serving-dishes, and when firm, set in the ice-box and chill. Chop one cupful of maple sugar and one-half cupful of blanched almonds together, and when ready to serve the junket spread a layer on top of each dish.—'Harper's Bazar.'

Boneless Birds.—Two pounds of veal cutlets cut in thin strips or slices. Dredge with salt and pepper, then place on each piece a bit of butter and sprig of parsley. Roll up and tie. Brown a generous teaspoonful of butter in your saucepan; put in the rolls and let them brown nicely on both sides. Then add a cup of hot water and a small bay leaf. Cover closely and let simmer gently for an hour. Take them up and remove the strings and arrange on a hot platter with a brown sauce poured around them. Mushrooms may be added to the sauce, or olives cut in strips.

Indian Cutlets.—Add a teaspoonful of corriander seed to a cup of milk; also a teaspoonful of powdered ginger and a small white onion, chopped fine. Take two pounds of tender veal; cut into neat cutlet shapes and soak them in the above mixture for an hour. Then roll in bread crumbs and saute them spoonful of salt over each and squeeze a little lemon juice over them just a delicate brown. Sprinkle a salt before serving.

BAD MANNERS IN STREET CARS.

Some Offences Committed by Ill-bred or Careless Passengers.

(New York 'Sun.')

'You know,' said an elevated guard, this on a light run when the man he was talking to was the only passenger in the car, 'if I didn't toughen myself, you know, just toughen myself, I should get all wrought up forty times a day, I see so many passengers doing mean things.

'I can't help hating the man who sits in a crowded car with his legs crossed. You've read a lot about him in the papers, but I don't think he reads the papers himself, or if he does he never realizes that this piece is about him, or if he does he's too mean to care what other people think of his manners.

'There's plenty of men that sit with their legs crossed and never take 'em down when people pass, but I'm not here to teach the passengers manners. I'm here to help run the train, and so I attend strictly to business and bother about it just as little as I can.

'Another man I don't like is the man who spits on the floor. Thank heaven there's been an improvement in this since the passing of that law against spitting in the cars and on the platforms, but the worst thing the cross-legged man does is to sit with his crossed feet stuck out in front of him on the floor in a crowded car, where they can't be seen, for people to stumble over. All the cross legged men irritate me, and I'd like nothing better than to go in and straighten 'em al lout, and I could do it.

'Another thing I don't like is to see a man, a passenger, sitting in a motorman's box in a car backed up against one end and with his feet against the woodwork at the other. Apparently he doesn't care about scratching the varnish and marring the wood and making that place unsightly to other people, to say nothing of the injury he does to property which it takes money to repair.

'I don't altogether object to a man's putting his feet up on a seat, or I mean his legs. I do object bitterly to a man sitting in a cross seat putting his feet up on the edge of the cross seat opposite. I think he's a mean, thoughtless, cheap chump any way you put it. He's wearing out the seat by doing it and he may be putting mud on it for some unsuspicious passenger to sit on.

'Then there's the man who trims his finger nails on the train, not a very elegant person that, and then there's the man who cleans his finger nails, still more distressing.

'Then there's the people that eat peanuts in the cars. Of course there ought to be a law against that, for to some people the odor of peanuts in a closed atmosphere is decidedly unpleasant, to say nothing about the offence of littering up the floor with the shells.

'You know, the fact is there's a lot of people that don't know any better than to do these things, and so I don't know as you could blame them. You see some small, narrow, obstinate people that do know better, but there's a whole lot of people that don't know any better.'

OATHS IN DIFFERENT LANDS.

French Have the Least, and Norwegians the Most to Say.

The ceremony of taking the oath has been known since earliest history. According to the 'Green Bag,' the only changes in form which have come in thousands of years have been due to the introduction of the Bible and the cross by Christian nations. As administered in most of the English law courts the form of the oath is practically the same as that in the United States, though rather more ceremonious. In France it is perhaps the simplest. A crucifix above the judge's seat is supposed to obviate the necessity of the witness handling either the cross or the Bible.

'You swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?' asks the judge. And the witness, raising his right hand, answers: 'I swear it.'

In Austria a Christian witness is sworn before a crucifix placed between two lighted candles. Holding up his right hand the witness says: 'I swear by God the Almighty and All Wise, that I will speak the pure and full truth in answer to anything I may be asked by the Court.'

If the witness is of the Jewish race he uses the same words, but places his hand on a Bible opened at the page on which appears the Third Commandment and the crucifix is removed.

In a Belgian court the witness says: 'I will speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help me God and all the saints.' No Bible is required in the administering of this oath.

The Italian witness generally takes the oath in a dramatic manner. Resting his hand on an open Bible he exclaims: 'I will swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth!'

More ceremony attends the administering of an oath in a Spanish court. The witness kneels on his right knee and places his right hand on the sacred book. The judge then asks: 'Will you swear to God and by those holy gospels to speak the truth to all you may be asked?' The witness replies: 'Yes; I swear,' to which the judge rejoins: 'Then if thus you do God will reward you and if not will require of you.'

In a few districts this form is varied by the witness placing the middle of his thumb on the midddle of his forefinger, kissing his thumb and declaring 'By this cross I swear.'

It is to be hoped that the Norwegian witness is properly impressed with his obligation to speak the truth or considerable energy is wasted. He is required to raise his thumb, forefinger and middle finger, these signifying the Trinity. Before the oath is actually taken a long exhortation is delivered, running in part:

'Whatever person is so ungodly, corrupt or hostile to himself as to swear a false oath or not to keep the oath sworn sins in such a manner as if he were to say: "If I swear falsely, then may God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost punish me, so that God the Father who created me and all mankind in His image, and His Fatherly goodness, grace and mercy, may not profit me, but that I as a perverse and obstinate transgressor and sinner may be punished eternally in hell. If I swear falsely, then may all I have and own in this world be cursed; cursed be my land, field and meadow, so that I may never enjoy any fruit or yield from them; cursed be my cattle, my beasts, my sheep, so that after this day they may never thrive or benefit me; yea, cursed may I be and everything I possess."'

And sometimes all that—and all the rest of it—in the matter of a suit brought to collect for a pair of boots, perhaps.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS KEEP CHILDREN WELL

In thousands of homes throughout Canada there are bright thriving children who have been made well and are kept well by the use of Baby's Own Tablets. This medicine cures all stomach and bowel troubles, makes teething easy, and destroys worms. It is guaranteed absolutely safe and free from poisonous opiates. Mrs. John Laplante, Bon-Conseil, Que., says:—"I consider Baby's Own Tablets worth their weight in gold and advise all mothers of young children to keep them always on hand." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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.

The forest is awaking: Already a bright green from many trees grows in density, and a sheen of sunset or sunrise glory gleams over the woods. The happy birds are nesting, and filling the air with melody, and the wild blossoms, with an intangible freshness, smelling of the damp earth, and spring sweetness, carpet the ground, with fern fronds uncurling in graceful beauty among them.

It is the birth of the year, but we seldom realize what an important part this forest life has in this marvellous world, or the fact that if it was devoid of trees, the earth would be as desolate as the moon.

What would our Canada be without its stately, sighing pines, the oaks, elms and maples, that glorify and nurture the land?

What a joy it is to see the expanding leaves, and to feel in this the youth of the year, that our forests are a part of the century's dower to us, fresh from the hand of God.

Yet it is strange that there are so many short-sighted people, living only in the profit of the present moment, and valuing but little the blessing and safeguard the forest affords. For ruthless hands have laid low these sentinels, causing wasting floods to devastate the valley lands; the saw and the axe make havoc among the trees that have taken generations to grow, and they are estimated at so much cordwood, so much lumber, so much bark, to be at once turned into dollars and the land cleared for—potatoes.

It would be a good thing if the owner of a wood lot viewed it as he does an orchard, cutting out all unsound, unpromising or badly shaped trees of all kinds, and caring for those that are strong and shapely. The over-mature and falling trees uncut, absorb what thrifty trees should gain, and for this reason, the virgin forest is not productive, and merely holds its own.

Arbor Day is a step in the right direction; the sentiment it inspires is promising for the future, but we need larger plantings than it can accomplish. Large areas should be planted, protecting head waters of our rivers, that rush down suddenly upon us too early in spring, and giving variety and beauty in the landscape otherwise bare.

In the central valley of California, the Sequoia Gigantea is the greatest of living things, and cause our woods to appear but pigmies. The largest tree is about three hundred feet high and thirty feet in diameter, as seen by some members of our family, who had no more faith than any other doubting Thomas, before visiting them. This group of evergreens belongs to ancient stock, as the remains in old rocks show—it is the 'auld lang syne' among trees.

Can we imagine trees so old that they had counted their years by centuries when Columbus discovered America, and were in their youthful vigor when the Saviour was born?

It is estimated that the life of some of them must have begun before Abraham came out of Canaan, and they remain lonely, silent, Sphinx-like, emblems of permanence.

Alas! even here the vandals penetrated. And one of the grandest trees was cut down for the sake of a stump to dance on! It was twenty-four feet in diameter, and only thirteen hundred years old, a baby giant put to ignoble use.

I had often wondered what would happen when one of these mighty giants fell, and was told of one seen, that sunk itself into the ground, making a ditch six feet deep, and over two hundred feet long. What a crash, as of thunder, there must have been when the giant fell.

But we can be content without these monsters of the forest, and have only to see the beauty of our Canadian trees, in dense woods and in the open to realize and take delight in these wonderful works of a beneficent Creator.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Mrs. McA.—I agree with your letter that the home vegetable garden is one of the most valuable assets to the home. Whether on a large estate, or the small suburban garden, it plays an important factor in the everyday enjoyment. Flowers and fruits have their delights and fascination, but the growing of the choicest vegetables has many compensations.

A medium heavy loam is conceded to be best suited for this purpose, though sandy soil is conducive to earliness. The land must be well drained, and the soil cannot be too rich, ordinary soil being benefited by the application of such fertilizers as nitrate of soda or muriate of potash when plants are growing.

Good results may be obtained whether the work is done by spade or plough, and the surface of the ground must be kept well stirred, especially in dry weather.

An idea of the season for planting can be formed from the earliness of the spring, as years differ. All seeds marked 'hardy' can be sown, as soon as the ground is ready, while beans, corn, peppers, squash, melons and cucumbers, must wait till the oak leaves are as large as a mouse's ear. If you can manage to supply your table all the year with home-grown vegetables, you are not an amateur, but an expert.

VINES.

L. R., North.—Thank you very much for your pleasant words about 'Garden Talks.' It is always a help to better work to feel that one has appreciation.

The best vine you can get to cling to the house or wall is Ampelopsis Veitchi, or Boston Ivy. It can be grown from seed, and clings to the smoothest surface with the tenacity of ivy.

In planting all Ampelopsis, they will only cling from where growth starts, so should be cut down within six inches of ground, if plants are large.

The honeysuckle, if of climbing variety, requires a trellis for support. It is best planted on the west when possible, and in good rich loam.

MUSHROOM CULTURE.

N.W.T.—There is no certainty as regards a crop for an inexperienced person to try mushrooms.

But if the attempt is made the bed should be of horse manure that has been turned up and packed for ten days in the heap and registers about 100 degrees, mixed with some loam that is light.

The proper time to put in spawn is when the thermometer registers seventy-five degrees, and if you have packed the manure ten or twelve inches deep, and covered it with loamy soil, cut your spawn brick into pieces two or three inches, make holes in the surface of the bed nine inches apart each way and two inches deep.

Beat well down with a brick or wooden mallet, and do not water till the spawn has run through the bed, which may take four to six weeks, then water and keep slightly moist, but not wet.

Experience is the best teacher in the growing of this vegetable.

As for the musk melons, they will certainly require a hot bed to start them in your climate, and will be better kept under glass until well formed.

CATERPILLARS ON APPLE TREE.

Mrs. J. E. D.—You do not describe caterpillars, but there are several varieties, the most common, however, is the Clisiocampa Americana, or tent caterpillar. The best plan is to take off the rings, of which there are many, and they are round the little branches, like small white seeds, and can easily be taken off and burned before the tiny caterpillars hatch out. If this is not done, it is necessary to watch for the little webs that will form in a crotch, or on a branch of the tree, and if you take a cloudy day the caterpillars will be all inside, and can be destroyed. Then spray with Bordeaux mixture, as soon as the leaves are open, but prevention by taking off the rings is the best preventive.

AMARYLLIS.

Postmaster.—This flower is sometimes capricious with us. The Amaryllis in its native haunts is inured to a period almost continually wet, and heat and dryness prevails while ripening goes on.

In cultivation they require nourishment, and plenty of water, but after the leaves have attained full size, give only enough to keep alive.

The bulbs should not be taken out of the pots, but allowed to get full of roots in deep narrow pots, with turfy yellow loam unsifted.

In the time of resting after flowering, or after leaf growth, diminish water, and leave in a warm place for two or three months.

THE RED RASPBERRY.

Novice.—If you wish to set out your raspberries for commercial purposes they must be in rows in order to work the land to advantage.

Let the rows be at least six feet apart, never allowing the width of the plant-rows to be more than two feet, while the ground must be cultivated at first, but can be kept mulched with swamp hay, if available, when once established. During the first year plants are set out pinched back in summer, but after that the pruning is done in spring, tops being cut back and laterals shortened to about a half. Of varieties 'Cuthbert' is the standby, but 'King' is ten days earlier, and hardier.

SEED FAILURES.

Mrs. Wm. D.—I think every garden lover can sympathize with you in the failure of seed to come up, and in sometimes being a little mixed.

But the fault is not always with the seedsman, for our own carlessness is sometimes to blame. The sowing may not be perfect, the after treatment may result in rotting or drying out of the seed.

Seed growers have often unfavorable conditions to contend with, and trueness of type is sometimes difficult to maintain. Commercial growers would be well satisfied if there was a surety in the way of clean, pure seed, but I believe our seedsmen honestly do their best for their customers.

TO GROW ROSES.

Rose Lover.—It is worth while to use some care in the preparation of a rose bed, the best soil being sod from an old pasture and well rotted manure. The ideal time to plant is in spring as soon as frost is out of the ground, taking for granted that the bed was ready the previous autumn.

Tea roses and all such varieties can be set out eighteen inches apart, but the Hybrid Perpetuals must be two feet apart. Cultivate during the summer and protect in late autumn by a covering of earth.

If insects are troublesome, a weekly application of arsenate of lead Bordeaux mixture at the rate of eight ounces to five gallons of water applied with a sprayer, or even with a whisk broom, to the underside of the foliage, will keep them in good condition.

Green fly is best remedied by the application of some of the tobacco solutions.

The pruning should be done in early spring, for Hybrid Perpetuals and June roses, and it makes a difference in the number of canes to be left whether quantity or quality are desired. An open, sunny position, sheltered from north winds, and free from tree roots, will produce the finest roses.

GERANIUM CUTTINGS.

Miss Nancy.—It is quite easy to grow young plants of your favorite geranium at this season of the year. The ideal cutting should be four inches long or thereabout, short jointed and firm, with two or three well developed leaves left on it. When carelessly cut off the portion of the leaf stalk left behind is apt to decay, which causes damping off.

A cutting of any kind requires a sharp knife, and a steady hand, so as not to bruise the stem, and if placed in a box of sand to form roots, there must be good drainage and plenty of moisture.

Place the cuttings in the sand about one and a half inches deep, and two inches apart each way, pressing the sand firmly about each one. Shade for a day or two, and soak well with soft water, when planted, which will keep them moist till roots form, though it is a good plan to spray on sunny days to prevent evaporation.

If you wish cuttings from coleus, they require more heat and a humid atmosphere, which can be managed by covering the box with panes of glass. A coleus will root in less than ten days in a house, but if the cuttings once get wilted they will not recover. When planting out let it be in small pots that will soon fill with roots, and be ready for the final transplanting.

GROWING HERBS.

Alicia.—Herbs are grown extensively and often with profit, to be sold in the green state, or dried for winter sales. It is light work for women who have space in the garden, and wish to earn a little pocket money.

Parsley is most extensively grown as a garnish; sage ranks next; thyme, savory and marjoram meet a shady demand, and spearmint, fennel and Tarragon are seen and valued in city markets. The herbs should be harvested before the first blossoms appear, the plant being the richest in oil. They should be gathered in the morning as soon as the dew is off, and before the hot sun robs them of this oil.

All the herbs, except tarragon, can be grown from seed, and all that are perennial can be propagated by means of cuttings of either the roots or tops.

Each joint of mint can be counted on to produce a new plant, and cuttings of others are as easily grown as geraniums.

Sage, thyme and savory propagate readily by layers, the only essential being to peg down and cover with half an inch of earth. The stem will soon be full of rootlets that may be severed and planted out. There is no difficulty in raising plants for a herb garden.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

KINGS IN EXILE.

A new collection of animal stories is published under the title 'Kings in Exile,' by Charles G. D. Roberts (The Macmillan Company of Canada, $1.25). This volume fully reaches the standard of Mr. Roberts's previous work of this character. It is a simple and natural, yet imaginative and sympathetic interpretation of the life of the woods and waters. It gives the reader a feeling of insight into the sensations and emotions of the wordless dwellers in the great waste places, and thrills him also as the writer is thrilled with pity for the untamable spirits held captive for the pleasure of man. For a special feature of this book is indicated in its title. With one exception the sketches show the pride of the wild creature brought low by his most dreaded enemy. All these royal beasts appear in them as, at least, for some part of their career, prisoners in zoo or circus, exiles from their native haunts. The exception is a very short sketch with which the series closes—'A Duel in the Snow'—palpitating with winter forest life. The agility of the mink is matched against the superior strength of the fox in the struggle for the rabbit which each regards as his own legitimate prey. It is a duel to the death. One false step meant instant death to the mink, but not before the fox had become so exhausted with wounds that only enough strength remained to crawl to a hiding place to die. 'The code of all the aristocrats of the wild kindred, subtly binding even in that supreme hour, forbade that he should yield himself to death, in the garish publicity of the open.' It is tragic, like most histories of the forest life, yet the author has understood the fact of which scientists assure us, that these violent deaths are comparatively free from suffering.

But it is the exile to whom most of the stories are devoted. The magnificent buffalo in the park zoo, named by 'two grim old sachems of the Dakotahs Last Bull,' impatient of the tame life, bound in by wire fences, fiercely indignant at the neighborhood of the great bull moose in the enclosure alongside, gazing day after day towards the north, where his fathers roamed, though he knew nothing of freedom, is a pathetic figure. The 'King of the Flaming Hoops,' a wonderful specimen of the puma, is taken as a cub when his mother meets her death down the mountain precipice in a struggle with her hereditary foe, a grizzly. He is the most docile of pets, and trains magnificently for the menagerie of a circus till the ancient animosity is aroused by the introduction of a bear into the troupe. There is a tragic scene in the ring, when the puma's wild nature is aroused and soon after a breakdown in his travelling waggon, King escapes and wanders till he reaches his early home. There he meets once more with the hated foe and attacks him just in time to save a hunter from the great grizzly. Between King and the hunter the fight is won and the puma finds his way to the cave up the hillside from which his mother issued to the first battle which ended so fatally for both combatants. The next story tells of the capture of a great moose for a zoo and his introduction to the new life. The last view of him is in a winter storm, scorning the man-made shelter where his herd have taken refuge. 'Turning back to his station on the knoll, he stood with his head held high, his nostrils drinking in the cold, while the winter night closed in upon him, and the wind out of his own north rushed and roared solemnly in his face.'

'The Grey Master' is an Alaska timber wolf, brought as a cub to New Brunswick by a returned Yukon miner. He escapes to the woods, gathers a band of the lesser wolves, and terrorizes the neighborhood till he also is caught and sent into exile by the schoolmaster, who wants him for a zoo in his university town. His heart smites him, however, when he sees the misery of the 'Grey Master,' and he is relieved when, by a mistake of the keeper, connection is left open with the cage of two pumas, and a battle royal ends in the wolf's death the setting fre of the tried and untamed spirit.

Quite out of the ordinary is the eagle story, 'The Sun Gazer.' A hunter falls down the mountain side into a pocket among the cliffs, dragging down an eaglet from its nest as he goes. The father bird feeds its young one and the hunter has to share this provision till he can summon energy to climb down the remainder of the mountain. Later on the traveller finds his old host in an aviary in a western city. He recognizes him by a black mark on his brow. He buys his freedom, by his tale, as well as his money, and sees him start his wonderful flight towards the scene of his hospitality, enforced but efficacious, to his human guest.

The humorous element comes in a seal story. A pup is trained by a sea-captain as a pet. One of his accomplishments is to play on an upturned pail and sing to this accompaniment. When the captain has to remove his home to the city, he sells the seal to a circus. The ship in which he travels, however, is wrecked on the Newfoundland banks, and he finds himself free, heading for his native waters. Two Irish fishermen receive the fright of their lives when the friendly seal, delighted to see men once more, follows their boat to shore, and follows them up the shore to their hut.

'Sure, an' its a sign for the one or the t'other of us. It's gittin' back to shore we'd better be,' suggested Barney, pulling round hard on the bow oar. . . . . 'Don't ye be comin' nigh me,' cried Mike somewhat hysterically, 'or I'll bash yer face with the oar, mind!'

'Whisht!' said Barney, 'don't ye be after talin' that way to a speerit or maybe he'll blast ye!'

'I'm thinkin', now,' said Mike, presently, in a hushed voice, 'as maybe it be Dan Sheedy's sperrit, comin' back to ha'nt me, coz I didn't give up them boots o' his to his b'y, accordin' to me promis.'

. . . . But the pup, his eyes beaming affection, was almost at their heels. With a yell of dismay, Mike dashed up the shore toward their shack but Barney delayed to snatch the precious tin pail, in which they carried their bait. Then he followed Mike. But, looking back, he saw his mysterious pursuer come flopping up the shore. At that he fell over a boulder, dropped the pail of bait, and made a dash for the shack. Slamming the door behind him, the two stared fearfully out of their window.

When he came to the tin pail and the spilled bait, the Pup was pleased. He knew very well what the pail was for, and what the men expected of him. . . . Cheerfully he hoisted his massive chest upon the pail, and then, pounding jerkily with his flippers, he lifted his muzzle heavenward and delivered himself of a series of prolonged and anguished groans.

This was too much for his audience. 'Howly mother, save us!' sobbed Barney, dropping upon his knees. 'Don't Dan, don't,' pleaded Mike, gazing out with wild eyes at the Pup's mystical performance. 'I'll give them boots to the b'y. I'll give 'em back, Dan. Let me be now, won't 'ee, old mate?'

The description of the relations between the successful keeper or trainer and the animals in his charge, his sympathy with them and their good will towards him, are a much stronger element in his success than force can be. Mr. Roberts has once again given his readers, both old and young, a group of good companions in his 'Kings in Exile.'

RELIGION AND LITERATURE.

Many thoughtful men and women are yet living who passed through the theological revolution of the third quarter of the last century and the partial readjustment of religion and service which characterized its closing years. This book, 'English Literature in Account with Religion,' by Edward Mortimer Chapman (Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston and New York, $2.00 net) will be peculiarly welcome to those who have felt far more strongly than they had the power to express that the foundations of their faith were standing sure though many parts of the superstructure were being sadly damaged. The author's treatment of Religion is, of necessity, very broad—it is that which 'links man to God' and 'binds the incidents of his experience into a vital whole.' Religion has a keen ear for life's discords, but it is of the essence of the Christian religion to interpret them in terms of possible harmony. Its object is the doing of one Perfect Will on earth and in heaven, and the lifting of man's soul up to a plane where he shall be so adequate to all circumstance as to make even life's contradictions serve him. 'Great literature can spring only from the deeper experiences of life.' 'Religion searches the depths of man's heart.' 'The influence of religion upon literature has been great, because the experience of religion has upon the whole been real.' These few statements, culled from many expressions of the author's thought will serve to show his deep sense of his subject's importance and the spirit in which he approaches it, for he believes that 'wherever the mystery of life and death asserts itself a door stands open to the entrance of religion, and the material of literature is ready.'

This study deals only with the English literature of the nineteenth century. Feeling that we are now though not far away yet at sufficient distance to see its great masses in their true proportions, and to judge fairly of the relative greatness or littleness, importance or unimportance of the works that have made the Victorian age the richest since the time of Elizabeth, taking the characterization of Mr. Watts-Dunton that the eighteenth century was a period of acceptance, the nineteenth of reawakening wonder, the writer studies the poets who ushered in the 'dawn of a new day,' Cowper, Crabbe, Burns and Blake. The glory of the new morning broke in Wordsworth and Coleridge. Coleridge 'had entire confidence that the new views of great things to which his eyes were open would accord with all that was highest and best in man's past experience,' and that the ultimate result of temporary confusion would be the supply of a more abundant character for faith. Byron and Shelley, the 'sons of revolt,' cannot on first thought be numbered among religious poets, but much that Shelley wrote testifies unconsciously to man's need of a Divinity. A study of the Oxford movement and the Clapham group shows most clearly the great influences exerted not only upon literature but upon the great social and political progress of the century as exemplified in great leaders of reform movements, Wilberforce, Gladstone, Shaftsbury and many others who were largely moulded by the thought of these bands of Evangelicals and High Churchmen. The great missionary movement of last century has not yet been accorded the place of importance which it deserves, but it is slowly coming into its own.

In the chapter entitled 'Elijah and Elisha,' Carlyle and Ruskin are studied from the standpoint of their religious views and teaching. While the 'Great Twin Brethren,' Tennyson and Browning, are mad to yield a truly bounteous harvest of the purest, sanest religious truth. The overturning of many old religious conceptions of man, of nature and the universe by the ploughshare of Darwin caused an almost frantic fear in the minds of men which has now given place to a calmer attitude of thought and a more reasonable judgment. For as the years have passed since the great upheaval man has found, and is still finding, his religion 'strengthened rather than invalidated by the teaching of science.' From many quotable 'bits' concerning the doubters and mystics of the century one of the best is the definition of a mystic as 'the man with an instinct for the realities that underlie appearances.' The section of the work dealing with the early and later fiction is most interesting and illuminating, especially in the analysis of the qualities that make a piece of literature either transient or enduring contrasting 'Hudibras' and the 'Pilgrim's Progress.' 'The former is likely to be known to the general reader only by shreds and patches.' 'Butler depicts the habit of a day; Bunyan interprets the experience of the race.' We have been and still are in the 'heyday of minor poetry.' The investigation of this fascinating field of modern English literature yields abundant material for the subject under discussion. It is difficult to write briefly when one finds so much that is so well said and in a manner which carries the reader along with all the ease and charm of literary craftmanship. To sum up, the writer has shown that 'a time of religious revival is generally followed by a period of literary activity; that great literature relates itself either by revolt or protest to the themes of religion; that interest in religion has shown a singular vitality, despite all attempts to eradicate it by violence, to starve it by neglect, to belittle it with contempt, or to weaken it by patronage. Were it allowable to personify the science of the near past, words once written of Lucretius might fitly characterize it—

. . . . . nobler than his mood;
Who dropped his plummet down the broad
Deep universe and said 'No God.'
. . . . . .
Finding no bottom; he denied
Divinely the divine . . . . . .
. . . . . .
By Grace of God; his face is stern
As one compelled, in spite of scorn
To teach a truth he would not learn.'

ALSO RECEIVED.

'John Bull's Land' (Through a Telescope), by a Canadian (London: Henry J. Drane); 'Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada,' edited by George M. Wrong, M.A., and H. H. Langton, M.A. (Toronto University Press); 'The Alliance Year Book,' edited by George B. Wilson, B.A. (Manchester: The United Kingdom Alliance); 'Letters of a Physician to His Daughter,' by F. A. Rupp, M.D. (Philadelphia: the Vir Publishing Co.); 'A Manifesto on International, Financial and Commercial Gambling in "Options and Futures,"' by Charles William Smith (London: P. S. King & Son); 'The Church and Men,' by W. H. Smith, M.A., B.D., Ph.D. (New York: Broadway Publishing Co.); 'Pictures of Life in Canada'; 'Lady Merton, Colonist,' by Mrs. Humphry Ward (Toronto: The Musson Book Co., Ltd.); 'Origin of Light and Defence of the Bible,' by Canon Reiner, M.A. (Toronto: the Hunter Rose Co., Ltd.); 'Canadian'; 'Hampton's'; 'Pall Mall.'

LITERARY NOTES

DEMOCRACY ON TRIAL.

A practical and fearless setting forth of some of the conditions in the United States to-day is 'Privilege and Democracy in America,' by Frederic C. Howe, Ph.D. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons). Starting with a clean sheet and practically boundless wealth as a nation, Dr. Howe condemns the United States for its spendthrift blindness in parting with its undeveloped resources for a mere trifle, so that not only in the peer-ridden countries of the old world do the people cry out in land hunger, but in the new world. For instance, the annual tribute exacted by the owners of New York City from the people who are compelled to live there is close upon two hundred million dollars within sight only an increase of the amount demanded in the city's inevitable development. Yet in the first place the land grant was almost in the nature of a gift. Dr. Howe is a frank single-taxer, but takes his stand not merely for the sake of proving a point but to warn against the rocks he sees ahead. The rapid development of trust and monopoly, beyond the dreams of Henry George who saw a menace in their feeble beginnings, spells more than faroff danger to Dr. Howe. The present opulence is no security against immediate want, and the familiar spectacle of Ireland during the great famine is adduced as evidence: 'Millions of produce were shipped out of the country to pay rent when the peasantry were dying of hunger by the tens of thousands.' There is only the choice of two ways open before the United States in the belief of the author; the choice between socialism, which he deplores, and the 'single tax,' which he advocates.

OF INTEREST.

The Bardon Papers, covering the period of the imprisonment of Mary Queen of Scots, have lately been published for private circulation. 'We have long given up all hope,' says the 'Saturday Review,' of London, 'of ever having the dark places in Mary's career completely cleared to the light. Documents have long since proved quite useless. Those who believe Mary to be innocent of Bothwell's murder or of direct complicity in the Babington conspiracy to murder Elizabeth have made up their minds that damning evidence is forgery if written, or falsehood wrung by torture if attested. No one of those who have not seen these papers in the original will be moved a jot now that they may read them in print. Partisans who wish to be educated in the subject matter of their case cannot, however, afford to neglect them.'

'A Marriage Under the Terror,' by 'Delta,' the novel that has been awarded the first prize in the Melrose Novel Competition, will be published in the United States by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The judges in this competition, Mrs. Flora Annie Steele, Miss Mary Cholmondeley, and Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, each arrived independently at the same decision so that the winning novel holds an unchallenged position, and this in spite of the fact that the title excited some preliminary prejudice against the book, indicating, as it does, the rather overworked period in which the scenes are set.

Interest has flickered for many years, now higher, now lower, about the authorship of a 'Canadian Boat Song,' not, however, 'The Canadian Boat Song' of Moore, but the less widely known verses beginning:

'From the lone shieling and the misty islands,
Mountains divide us and a waste of seas,'

It has been more or less persistently attributed to John Galt, but one of Galt's descendants, writing in 'Notes and Queries,' declares that his ancestor was a typical Lowland Scot, who could by no means have written such a poem of Highland yearning. 'His whole tone of mind was opposed to the spirit of the thing.' This descendant believes that if Lockhart is not to be credited with the verses, but merely with touching up the cruder work of somebody else, the original poet was in all probability Mrs. Grant, of Laggan.

LETTERS FROM READERS

MANITOBA SPRING SNOW FLURRIES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—You are inclined to smile, editorially, at the western optimism which welcomes snowstorms at the end of April as of benefit to the crops. But such is the case in many instances, and they can do no harm except to delay seeding a few days. For example, a snowstorm in May would have been of great value in 1904, when no rain fell from the previous year until June 20th, 1904. Yet, in spite of this the growth was fair, but rather patchy. After copious rain toward the end of June the growth was excellent, and the crop was good. But this is the only time in eighteen years of observation that such a drought prevailed.

The condition of affairs in the west must be explained to be understood by an easterner. The snowfall is exceptionally light in Manitoba, where there are twice or three times as many sunny days as in an Ontario winter. When it passes off in March under an ardent sun, just as soon as six inches of the six or more feet of frost is thawed from the surface, the farmer 'slaps' in his wheat as fast as he can in April, with a drill seeder, and then rolls the soil flat. This not only prevents the surface loam from being blown away in dry windy weather, but it covers the grain warm and deep, and helps keep moisture in the ground.

All during the months of May and June the hot sun penetrates to the failing strata of frost, and it, rising in the form of moisture to the roots of the grain, constitute its chief sustenance, even if no rain fell, which is very seldom the case. That is the secret of Manitoba hard wheat.

The old broadcast seeding was a failure in Manitoba, for after a spell of dry windy weather, a farmer could sometimes find his seed in a neighbor's field. But the western man adapts himself to conditions; for conditions and the future were about all we had to live on for some years in the middle eighties, after the boom burst, and the growing tide of immigration was turned back by the now insignificant floods of 1882.

Here is a problem in finance. Farmers in Manitoba, even in the eighties, made some spare money when wheat sold at fifty cents per bushel, sometimes down to forty-six cents. In the nineties he was able, at sixty cents per bushel, to buy more land. Now what can he do with only a slight advance on the price of food, supplies, machinery, etc., when he can get one dollar per bushel for wheat?

Providence favors 'Sunny Manitoba.' During one spring (I cannot recall which, except by a search through my diaries), the crop was showing beautifully about six inches above the ground, and every prospect pleased the farmer. On or about the tenth of May came a killing frost, which cut off the green blades as if they had been burnt by a modern weedkiller. As a matter of course the frost did not affect the sprouted grain down in the warm black loam. Farmers were blue, for this was something new (and it has so remained ever since). However, when it was found that this 'pruning' operation only served to strengthen the roots and make them stool out better, every one breathed easier. The crop in autumn was better than usual.

I think it was this experience which led some farmers to practice rolling or crushing down the sprouting grain, when it had risen a few inches above the ground, in subsequent years.

That pioneer, Professor John Macoun, to whom western Canada owes so much, saw that certain plants always associated with the growth of wheat grew abundantly in the prairie country, that the soil was very rich, and that the climate was exceptionally fine for grain growing, and very much so for grain harvesting and saving. On these observations, with good common sense he made his prognostications of the future greatness of the west—and was laughed at for his pains. I do not notice any one laugh at him nowadays.

He may or may not have seen the rich autumn harvest of wild plums and grapes in the oak groves along the wooded valley of the Assiniboine; he might not have seen the great natural fields of strawberries, raspberries, service berries, etc., but he would know they grew there in profusion.

Having been associated with a first class reporting meteorological station (Port Arthur) for years, and having had a set of instruments in Manitoba for a long period, it became a habit of me to write down the daily weather in my diaries since 1883. Thus I can say that no part of Canada possesses a clearer, sunnier climate than the three prairie provinces. Keen cold, clear, energizing winter, exhilarating and gracious spring, strenuous and growing in summer, and fading slowly in the long golden blue hazy autumn into the dry, crisp, almost snowless months of November and December. On many occasions there is no snow on Christmas day.

Any man with fair health and ambition becomes an optimist in the Canadian West. When its rich soil, glorious climate and matchless advantages are better known in Europe, the immigration will double, as will that from the United States.

There is practically no limit yet known to the growth of grain northward in the West. At Fortymile, Yukon, fifty miles north of Dawson, on the 20th of August, 1901, I photographed a fine large field of healthy oats which were being cut for feed.

The lovely pansy, strong and vivid, the first to come and the last to go of the gorgeous Klondike flower beds, blooms up through rings of the first soft snow at the beginning of October in Dawson. I have seen the stout grass of the lawns frozen stiff in October stand shrouded in snow all winter, and thaw out into life and growth under the spring sun, without abating its stature an inch.

It is hard to be a well-informed Canadian these days without seeming to be an exaggerator by outside peoples, but what I have said herein is true. HENRY J. WOODSIDE.

Ottawa, April 25, 1910.

REV. DR. SHAW ON SCHOOL PROBLEMS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—To the many questions asked me about the school problems now so prominent in our community let me give some brief answers. As to suburban Protestant municipalities, Dr. Finnie's bill, at first proposed by one stroke to load us up with seven of these, including two of which instead of seeking annexation would vigorously resist it, St. Henri and St. Cunegonde. Of course, the bill can easily be changed to apply only to Ville St. Louis and Delorimier. It is certainly anomalous that such communities are in the city for all municipal purposes, having to pay city taxes for police and fire protection, etc., but having no adequate provision for Protestant schools. They are independent Protestant school municipalities, as much as St. Lambert or Sherbrooke. But enforced annexation to the city is a policy which, I think, will not commend itself to the Legislature. It is a bad precedent. If the bill carries we will have to take upon us amid our present limitations, the burdens which in the case of Ville St. Louis are as follows: $9,000 a year for increased cost of maintenance with our higher scale of salaries, etc., a bonded debt of $56,000, and the need at an early date of one or two up-to-date schoolhouses, costing each at least $75,000. The community is rapidly increasing but if Protestant schools are not provided, it will be with Roman Catholic and not with Protestant residents, and the good people driven out of the city by high rentals, who are trying to maintain religious services, Methodist, Presbyterian and Anglican, etc., will be greatly discouraged. By a few months notice sent to Quebec, if both municipalities are agreed, annexation is effected pro forma. If the bill fails I confess to having great sympathy with these fellow-citizens and fellow-Protestants in their discouragements. They have twice been refused by our Board, and they propose to approach us again. If we agree to annexation it is certain we will have a heavy burden to carry, but personally I am willing to annex them and then treat them as any other needy part of the city, but governed by our resources in the provisions made, and then in due time deal in the same way with other suburban Protestant school municipalities, hoping for increased resources being available to meet the enlarged need.

As to the Jewish question, let me say a few words. First, we have in Quebec no common school system, that is one which shows no recognition of race or creed. For self-evident reasons, it is morally certain we never will have. Second, the Protestants have constitutional guarantees equal, apart from the Treaty of Paris, to those of the Roman Catholics, and we will never surrender the element of non-sectarian Christianity in our schools. Third, every Jewish child in our city has now all the benefits enjoyed by Protestants—free schools, good teachers, fine buildings, rights of scholarships in the High schools and protection from interference with their religious views. Surely that is enough if the children are to be considered, and not their ambitious parents, who are aiming at sharing the control of schools which constitutionally always have been and always will be Protestant, that is Christian. Dr. Finnie's bill has been before the Legislature four years, and defeated most signally every year, largely, I believe, through the sense of justice of our Roman Catholic fellow citizens in the House. Better let the agitation drop. If it continues the only reasonable course to end it is to establish a third panel for the Jews. It would pay the Protestants to subsidize this for a term of years, and so amicably separate. We know the outcry there would be from the advocates of a common school system against three religious panels, when they claim that now two are too many. But the existing two are sure to continue. If the Jews persist in their efforts to deprive the Protestants of benefits and rights peculiarly their own they will be responsible for any unfriendly feeling thus continued and for the separation I have named. I can speak thus strongly because they know I have always proved to be their friend, and have shown them the deepest sympathy in their persecutions.

WILLIAM I. SHAW.

SOUTH AFRICA'S FUTURE.

Problems to be Solved—The Death of Radicalism.

('Westminster Gazette.')

We have received a letter written by a British officer stationed at Pretoria, from which we make the following extract:—My time in South Africa during this last tour of three years has been most interesting—a generation seems to have passed since the granting of responsible government and the bitter Transvaal general election of February, 1907, which I was just in time to witness.

Looking from the outside, what appears to me to be the greatest results of the Botha-Smuts Government is the abolition of racialism and the construction of roads. Steam-rollers are at work everywhere in the Transvaal improving the interior communications. This is known as Smuts's 'Steam Roller' policy, which, of course, is taken in another sense when the steam-roller of the closure is applied in the Legislative Assembly.

When we go out on our annual manoeuvres in the country districts the death of racialism is most apparent. When I was out for the 1907 manoeuvres I noticed that the Boer farmers and their families kept out of the way when the troops marched through a village. A large village like Heilbron looked then as deserted as it was in the war. On the other hand, in the 1909 manoeuvres, held in the Ermelo district, the Boer farmers and their families came out in their Cape carts and spiders in hundreds, and their great wish was to see Lord Methuen. 'Where is Lord Methuen?' 'Is he coming this way?' etc. Further, they are now willing to sell their produce in a friendly way to passing troops, which was not the case three years ago.

The great question which is now exercising the public press is, Who will Lord Gladstone call to form the first Union Ministry? This ministry has to be formed before the general elections for the Union Parliament take place. There are many obscure forces at work. Judging from the success of the Botha administration, the bulk of the British element wish him to be called; but it seems that the O. R. C. and a majority of the Cape want Merriman. If Botha indicates that he is willing to serve under Merriman, the question is settled. In the meantime, Merriman has pretty clearly indicated that he will not give way. The possibility of a Coalition Ministry with Jameson and Farrar in is 'off.' The O. R. C. 'Unic' will not hear of it.

The future greatest problem of United South Africa is undoubtedly the native question. The natives in all parts, Zulus, Basutos, Bechuanas, are all excited and disturbed about it.

Having myself served over ten years at different times in South Africa, and having been associated a good deal with them, especially the Zulus, it is clear what their immediate wants are. In their stage of evolution they only understand and like being governed by chiefs. To a man, they want to be governed by the Governor-General himself as supreme chief. They dread the 'Governor-General-in-Council.' They also want reserved territories, however small, like Basutoland, where they can govern themselves under the Governor-General. This will solve the question of their having no representative voice in parliament for this generation.

The Zulus and their allied tribes have a very great appreciation for the wisdom and sympathetic knowledge of their affairs by Sir Matthew Nathan, the Governor of Natal, who has just gone home. It is to be hoped that he will be able to express his views to Lord Gladstone.

SCOTS BUY MOST BOOKS.

It has been remarked upon more than once that the best book-buyers in the Empire are the Scots. In proportion to population Glasgow buys far more books than London. The fact is now being commented upon in one of the American papers, where a writer who has had opportunities for studying the statistics of the thing, states that Edinburgh is the best book market in Scotland, Glasgow next, Aberdeen third, and Dundee fourth. In Glasgow, it appears, we buy 'editions de luxe,' but 'not ostentatiously, or to wound the pride of Edinburgh.' Londoners—except the professional and upper middle class—are poor book buyers. Birmingham used to be in the front rank of great English cities as a bookish centre, but has fallen markedly off. Manchester, York, Leeds, and Liverpool give the publishers adequate encouragement, but Salford is no use, and Newcastle might do better. Ireland does not stand very well as a book-buyer, chiefly, it may be, because the bulk of her people are poor. In Dublin the largest business is done in works at a popular price, with a special call for books on Irish subjects. Belfast, it seems, scarcely pretends to book-buying, unless, indeed, it be the passing novels of the day. Nor is Wales much of a book market. There are many books in Welsh, and these sell widely in the Principality, although never heard of outside it. But aside from centres of activity like Cardiff and Swansea, and a university town like Bangor, Wales buys no bulk of English books.—Glasgow 'News.'

NERVOUS DISEASES IN THE SPRING

Can Only be Removed by Toning Up the Blood and Strengthening the Nerves.

Nervous diseases become more common and more serious in the spring than at any other time of the year. This is the opinion of the best medical authorities after long observation. Vital changes in the system after long winter months may cause much more than "spring weakness," and the familiar weariness and achings. Official records prove that in April and May neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy and various forms of nervous disturbances are at their worst, especially among those who have not reached middle age.

The antiquated custom of taking purgatives in the spring is useless, for the system really needs strengthening—purgatives make you weaker. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a special action on the blood and nerves, for they give strength and have cured not only many forms of nervous disorders, but also other spring troubles such as headaches, weakness in the limbs, loss of appetite, trembling of the hands, melancholy and mental and bodily weariness as well as unsightly pimples and skin troubles.

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The pride of Empire is the basis of the May number of the 'CANADIAN PICTORIAL.'

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

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

WORLD'S WELFARE

WORK YET UNDONE.

One of the Japanese religious papers, after reviving what has been done during the last fifty years, says, 'This is a large score it is true, but still more formidable is the list of what remains to be attempted.' In a population of some 50,000,000 there are but 77,000 Protestant Christians. Including the Roman and Greek Catholic membership there are but about 165,000 who may be called Christians. The paper just quoted goes on to say, Probably 40,000,000 absolutely untouched! Out of some 800 missionaries, 656 congested in ov'r ten cities, where are also five-sevenths of all Japanese workers and churches! One-third of the missionary body bunched in Tokyo and Yokohama! (The chief reason for this is the great number of educational institutions in these cities.) The masses—the industrial and agricultural classes—untouched, unapproached! The dearth of Japanese pastors and workers—more churches than can be manned, and many unsatisfactory men in the service!' The latest figures number 288,000 Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines to 1,675 Christian churches, and 216,000 priests to 1,391 Christian workers of both sexes. 'While one Christian worker is seeking to win one convert, there are 156 on the other side trying to hold him.'

ADVANCE IN LABRADOR.

Dear Mr. Editor:—

We are making quite an expensive experiment in trying to adapt the possible food supplies to this climate. I have just received seventeen bags of the hardiest cereal seeds known; that is to say, they have arrived in Newfoundland, and will come on by the first mail. These seeds are barley from Lapland, from North Russia, from Abyssinia and Mansbury barley, Finnish oats, Black winter emmer. All my seeds were from the experimental station at Rampart, in Alaska. They were grown in latitude 65.30, which is four degrees north of Cape Chudleigh. The straw was exhibited at the Alaska-Yukon exhibition, and afterwards was thrashed out and sent to me here. It will be grown under the supervision of the same expert from the Macdonald College who was in charge of my agricultural experiments last year. I am delighted to know that the Government intends to subsidize agricultural efforts. There is no reason why, at any rate, a great deal more should not be done than now by the people. We have imported two large oxen from Prince Edward Island to plough our land up, but have just had the great misfortune to lose one of them. They were being used for hauling logs, and one of them that had been in the stable all winter was caught in a horrible blizzard the first day we sent him into the country. He got stogged in the snow; a crowd of men were out after him all night, most of whom were, like himself, more or less frost bitten. He was so fat and heavy that they were unable to get him out of the country again till he came in sections, and so the funds at our disposal for this work will be seriously hampered at the commencement. However, all experiments that are worth while have their difficulties, and nothing can be more justifiable than these endeavors to make people self-supporting.

I have noted numerous quotations of late from a lecture of Commander Peary, criticising him for saying he hopes the Arctic Highlanders will never be Christianized. Dr. Nansen has said much the same thing. It is no great compliment to the most primitive of mankind to consider them unable to survive the advent of true Christianity. There can be no question that Almighty God considers them able to survive it. The truth must therefore be that they can survive it. I myself do not think them able to survive what so many people confuse in their minds as being Christianity. Intellectual submission to some particular doctrines, that is not Christianity. Not as I see it illustrated in the life of the modern missionary. We are not all that we ought to be, but I cannot believe that we are more dangerous than, as a class, even the unselfish and generous class of explorer. My own experience is that the arrival of a strange vessel with a heterogeneous crew of sailors who make no pretence to Christianity whatever is just as dangerous to a simple people with primitive ideas of morality as the arrival of a missionary of the twentieth century type. Anyhow, because they are not missionaries is no guarantee that they are not likely to do them just as much harm. In this case, according to the statement made, this contact has lasted over eighteen years. Without any arriere pensee' I am able to say that I am not among those who object publicly to exploration expeditions, but I am among those who object to explorers going there themselves and then taking missionaries to task for going because they are missionaries. I have known Commander Peary for quite a number of years, and his crew as well; I am among his most ardent admirers as a brave, capable, gentleman and officer, a leader of men and a man with a heart for sorrow and suffering, which even were there any suggestion of his wishing to deny it, has uniformly characterized his action in cases that I have known or heard of. And I should consider that the criterion which the Bible distinctly states will settle the questions as to the entrance into heaven settles also in the minds of the 20th century Christian the right of a man to the title Christian. It is distinctly stated we shall be accepted or rejected for ethical and not theological attainments. I should have no more fear for the Arctic Highlanders to-day if the 'Roosevelt' had carried for the past 18 or even 20 years a true follower of Jesus Christ in the person of its commander. Who knows, perhaps it has done so? and that the man whom the world to-day is honoring is one whom even Christ himself honors. The question seems to me to be, 'What is Christianity?' I say this not in the sense of the jest of Pilot about truth, but because it saddens one to think that missionaries are looked upon to-day still, by men whom we ourselves admire, and would like that they should think better of us, as if we lacked wisdom and common sense. The traditional missionary of the palm tree picture with his grip of troglodytes, his ill-adapted clothing, and the background of a cooking pot, seems to die harder than we missionaries think we have a right to expect in a 20th century environment. There still lives in my memory the grinding of winches, the hurrying to and fro of men, and the delaying of a large steamer, bound home after long absence, bursting with news of success that was to interest the world, with wives and families and every incentive not to lose one second's time, I say I remember such a steamer, delaying in a small Labrador harbor because the kindness of her commander had arranged to land a large surplus of food supplies to help a missionary society to preach the gospel. And I still see painted on the stern of that vessel the name of 'Roosevelt.'

I have been driving to-day on a visit to some sick folk. My new sledge is the wonder and admiration of the neighborhood, it is practically indestructible, its broad runners made it slide over a softened snow crust in which its companion sledge would have sunk to the cross frames and have made travelling almost impossible. It was a gift to me from a kindly friend interested in mission work. We have christened it after him, 'The Robert Peary.' My colleague at our next hospital finds on its twin brother.

By a strange concatenation of events my second komatik now was made for me by Mr. Thomas Cook, of New York, and designed by another American who has shown kindness to us and our people. I refer to Dr. Frederick Cook.

The dogs of our mail service, Mr. Editor, are chafing in their traces, and I must close by assuring your readers that we missionaries are fully alive to the awful responsibilities not only to their people but to the Great World that watches them. Perhaps after all the largest results from a man's life will be found in places further removed from his immediate field than he may dream of.

WILFRED T. GRENFELL.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the cots:—

G. Mechan, Madoc, Ont..	$ .60
E. O. and A. H. Wardell, West Hope, Sask..	2.00

Received for the new hall at Harrington:—

A friend, Parry Sound..	5.00
Jas. George Paterson, Fisherville..	3.00
Previously acknowledged... ...	1,101.34
Total received up to April 26.	$1,111.94
Forwarded to the treasurer of the Montreal Labrador Medical Mission..	$579.48
Total on hand April 26..	$532.46

We have also received the following for other work in connection with the Labrador Mission:

A friend, Ormstown..	$ 9.00

Address all subscriptions for this work to Labrador Fund, care of John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, stating with subscription the object towards which it is to be placed.

LIGHT AND SHADE IN LEPER WORK.

(By the Rev. E. S. Oakley, Almora, India, in 'Without the Camp.')

Scarcity of corn in the land is an experience which we have had to suffer for a good many months now, and one which those who have charge of institutions in India find to be exceedingly troublesome, inasmuch as it not only almost doubles the cost of maintenance, but also brings larger numbers to be supported, as the lepers living in the villages with their friends are then sent off to lighten the burden at home and those who live by begging find it hard to make a living at such times. One of the latest admissions to our Home is 'Daya Ram,' an old native soldier, belonging to the Garhwal Regiment, once, no doubt, a fine stalwart fellow, but now a sad wreck, able to speak only in a hoarse whisper, his features swollen, and hands and feet full of sores. Probably after a few weeks here, with regular food and simple medical treatment, he will look and feel much happier. As we usually find, there is a history of the disease in his family: one of his brothers at any rate was a leper. His age is forty-five years. The poor fellow was asked one day how he was, and replied that he was very happy here, and is full of gratitude for all that is done for him.

Some weeks ago we had the sad incident of a suicide in the asylum. Such an event, however, had not occurred for more than a quarter of a century, which is rather remarkable considering the suffering and misery attending the leper's lot. In this case a man got tired of life, and drank the carbolic lotion which had been given him for his wounds. When remedies were tried, it was too late, and the man died, his act being generally condemned by the other lepers. The earlier instance was that of a man who suffered from terrible pains in the head, and beat himself to death with a stone—which might fairly be considered a case of temporary insanity.

The Nepalese preacher, 'Lal Bir,' from Kalimpong, who has been mentioned before, is proving a useful man, and an acquisition to the asylum. He can still serve in his vocation, though debarred from preaching outside—a deprivation which he feels very keenly, so much so that he has now and then broken through the rules and gone outside the walls to speak of Christ to some of his fellow countrymen, the Gurkha sepoys, whom he has seen passing, and has had to be taken to task somewhat. His goodness and earnestness cause the dear fellow to forget now and then that he is one of the unclean and outcast, whose presence is avoided. It must be a hard lesson for a Christian preacher of his genial and outspoken nature, but the sad necessity of learning it has not spoiled him, but only, I believe, refined and beautified his character. He gives great help in daily school and in the adult Sunday School. Last summer he suffered terribly from leprosy sores, and was reduced to such a condition that his life was despaired of, but he picked up again and is now comparatively strong and well.

The Church among the Lepers gave a pleasing proof of their interest in general religious work some weeks ago. I had spoken to them one Sunday evening at the service about the work of the Bible Society, and proposed that our usual collection at the monthly Communion Service held that day should be devoted to the Bible Society. Several of them, however, spoke up and begged that the next month's offertory should be given, as then they could contribute more. This was accordingly done, and an amount not great in itself, (only about ten shillings), but six or seven times as great as their usual offerings, was collected to send to that excellent Society, and since then I have spent a pleasant hour going over and translating to them some of the more striking incidents and paragraphs in the Bible Society's report for last year, 'The Highway in the Wilderness.' Anything that takes away their thoughts from their own afflictions is a great help to them. One is rather surprised to find that many of the leper inmates can on occasion produce money contributions, but it appears that they often have a little hoard, which they have got from friends and relatives, or brought with them on entering, and the purpose to which they apply it—at least the Christians—is nearly always to have a nice masonry gravestone or simple monument erected over them in the cemetery when they die. The desire to have 'a decent burial' is evidently widespread, and has deep roots in the heart of man, whether in the East or in the West.

FIRST YEAR OF THE LITTLE EMPEROR'S REIGN.

Problems of Reform in China.

(By Jacob Speicher, Kityang, China, in the 'Baptist Standard.'

True friends of China are not optimistic these days regarding a speedy solution of reforms. Their only comfort is that some thirty years ago critics of Japan prophesied in their day that reform in Japan was in a bad way and that nothing could be hoped for from Japan. We are in the midst of many reactionary tendencies in China with the result that only a small number of her best friends have not lost faith. The Chinese press, once so eagerly expecting a quick and triumphant inauguration of reform, is now disheartened and many newspapers write bitterly about unfulfilled promises. And there is ground for complaint.

The first year of the new reign closed February 9th. A year ago the Chinese nation hailed with joy the child emperor. Hsiian Tung and the regency of the former emperor's brother. It was taken for granted that the regent would champion reforms as, indeed, several important measures such as suppression of opium and constitutional government had been set in motion by the late empress dowager. Alas! Reform has had a checkered career during the past year. It is my purpose to review the attitude of the regent toward national reform, thus showing whither we are drifting in China.

Jurisprudence.—The past year was the period set some time ago by the empress dowager to begin with the introduction of a modern system of jurisprudence. A commission composed of men learned in Chinese and European jurisprudence had been appointed to formulate a new code of laws. This commission has finished its work and its new code was sent to the leading viceroys and governors, who, however, after close scrutiny revised and changed the code to such an extent that it has lost its real value. The regent could have made a great name for himself had he defended the new code against the prejudices of the provincial officials. But he, too, was opposed to the new, and issued an edict calling upon the commission to revise its code and consider more than it had previously done the peculiar condition of the Chinese and to change the new code in conformity with the Chinese conception of law. To those who understand it simply means that all hope for a code of law, as modern as Japan had adopted when in the throes of reform, must be given up—for the present at least. There can be no thought of compromise on the part of European nations with China on the question of exterritorially. European consular courts may be an eyesore to the Chinese, but under the present conditions it is impossible for the European to submit to a code of law which ignores the European viewpoint of justice.

THE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM.

There have been two wings among the reformers of education in China. The one held that reform should begin with the advanced schools. It has had its inning and was soon at its wits' ends. Chang Chih Tung was the leader of the other wing, which maintained that reform in education should begin with the public primary schools and lead upward. During the past year this wing has had its way and real advance in every way has been accomplished. Chang Chih Tung was a great statesman. The imperial edict, issued during the year, commanding every town and village in the twenty-one provinces to establish primary schools and advocating compulsory education of all boys, was undoubtedly due to the influence of Chang and may fittingly be said to be his memorial. The neglect of the classics, which at one time seemed threatening, has not only been checked, but many educators claim that the classics have supplanted the new learning more than is necessary. There has been an actual return in one province to the old system of examination 'as an exception,' but the great numbers who attended the examinations showed plainly enough that the reactionaries have not given up hope yet. As a matter of fact even the new learning has been captured by the scholars of the old school and these men firmly believe that they can bottle the new wine in old skins. There will be a rude awakening for some men before long.

The control of the schools is handicapped by graft and incapacity. The teachers have not made sufficient preparation to carry their scholarss forward. Both teachers and pupils are in a rut. During the years a provincial governor admitted publicly that the academic work of Christian mission schools is of a higher character than that of government schools of the same grade.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The plan of the late empress dowager to establish provincial assemblies has been carried out and to the surprise of the entire world the assemblies in all provinces were opened on the appointed day, October 14th. The functions and duties of these assemblies, however, are so circumscribed that even the ultra-conservatives have favored this reform. In some provinces there threatened to be a break between the governors and assemblies. The latter often took up international questions which had proved too deep for the central government. In one province the members of the assembly proceeded to organize themselves into a promoting company to improve the grand canal and to reclaim some valuable land! But rightly understood these are minor matters which will correct themselves with experience and time. Many provincial assemblies appointed some of their members to meet at Shanghai in order to urge upon the central government the establishing of a national parliament. There will be no retreat possible for the Manchu government. The Chinese provinces are determined not only to have local self government, but also to have a say in the business of the central government at Pekin. It would be an act of a statesman if the regent would encourage the provinces in this ideal, for thereby he would strengthen the poor dilapidated central government. Indeed it would be the beginning of a new strong China!

FISCAL REFORM.

Nothing practical has been accomplished during the past year toward the solution of this the most perplexing problem confronting the Chinese nation. It would take too much time to go into detail or to attempt to make plain the real situation. A traveller in China has recently written on this point as follows: 'But to be in a country where they have Mexican dollars, Dragon dollars, Straits Settlement dollars, French dollars, Spanish dollars, Japanese yen, all with relative, not fixed, values, all of these silver coins changeable into paper at carrying rates, the difference of exchange varying with every province and city; with a fractional silver and paper currency that is good in one place and no good in another and is always at a discount with dollars; with customs and telegraph and post-offices run in taels, which have no existence as coin—the term tael being a weight in silver—and varying with every open port—to go around in such a country requires a native banker to carry and compute your cash.' Now this is a long sentence with lots of descriptive color, but the fact is one-half of all has not yet been told! Several years ago Professor Jenks, of Cornell, was invited by the Chinese imperial government to investigate its monetary system and to advise the government what course to pursue to bring its fiscal system upon a solid and safe basis. Professor Jenks came to China and worked at the problem energetically and after thorough investigation gave advice, which was considered by those who understood the issues involved as sound and wise. He showed that without a gold standard China loses many hundred thousands of dollars yearly and advised the government to establish a gold reserve fund by issuing copper cents, which could be minted at considerable profit. This profit derived should form the nucleus of the gold reserve fund. Professor Jenks received honors for the faithful work accomplished. The Mandarins praised his wisdom and gave him a splendid banquet when about to depart for the states. The provincial mandarins having seen a light lost no time in making use of their opportunity. Independently of the central government they began to issue copper cent coins in great quantities and instead of sending the enormous profits to Pekin for the reserve fund they kept the profit themselves. The benefit to the country of Professor Jenks's advice is nil. And this will be the result as long as the present system of appointing mandarins holds. These officials are compelled to use corrupt methods for they have paid big sums of money for their positions. A chance to make a few thousands of dollars is never neglected for their term of office is soon past and they will need a good round sum to buy their next office. The Chinese bankers are deeply interested in these official speculations. And as nearly all the Chinese bankers are dead against fiscal reform the mandarins will not urge it. The regent has not been able to make any progress against this combination. Yet international commerce with China will never be on a solid basis until we have a thorough fiscal reform.

EQUIPMENT RAILWAYS, ARMY AND NAVY.

China is convinced that she must have railways. Plans for building trunk lines go on merrily. But the demon of mismanagement of funds has already caused havoc in a number of organized companies. The Chinese are afraid to accept foreign loans as they believe that it will lead to foreign intervention. But as they cannot raise sufficient capital nor find among their own nation men able to build the roads they will sooner or later have to call upon the foreigners to help them.

Since the downfall of Yuan Shi Khai but little progress has been made in the development of the Chinese army. On the other hand the regent has given considerable thought to building up an effective navy. The appointment of two brothers of the regent as heads of the army and navy has led the Chinese to charge him with nepotism. The young Prince Tsai Hsun, who is at the head of the navy, is now making a trip around the world inspecting the navies of the world powers.

MORAL REFORMS: OPIUM AND FOOT-BINDING.

Opium smoking is on the decrease just in proportion as the autocratic officials determine it shall cease in their districts. During the past year considerable progress has been made in the suppression of poppy planting and only in a few instances have rumors come from districts that the local officials had ceased to suppress opium in China with the prohibition of the local opium movements in America. In China all depends upon the autocratic official, in America we have to do with the individual vote. In China the individual counts for nothing.

A few years ago the crusade against foot-binding was carried on under the leadership of Europeans. To-day the Chinese themselves have taken charge of the movement, but I do not think their leaders have shown the vigor and ability some of us would like to see. Fortunately the people have taken the common-sense view of the question and it is not likely that the movement can be checked.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

It has been a favorable year for quiet and faithful work for the coming of the kingdom in China. There have been few overt attacks made against Christian missions, but the Christian convert is reminded in many ways by his fellow-countrymen that they do not consider him a loyal and faithful citizen. The government has not repealed the limitations placed upon the graduates of mission colleges and high schools. This is not only a blow against Christian missions, but also a blow against the welfare of the nation itself, for Chinese officialdom needs just this Christian influence which graduates could exert.

The statistics of the year's work of all the provinces are not yet to hand, but there is reason to believe that a larger number of persons have accepted Christ than during the previous year. The spiritual revivals of churches in several provinces have continued and are one of the most encouraging signs at the present time. When we get a church that will glorify God in confession of sin we may look for greater conquests in the near future.

GUTERSLOH BLACK BREAD.

Little Westphalian Town That Bismarck Made Famous.

('London Express')

Gutersloh, though only a village eighty years ago, was already becoming quite a large town of 1,500 inhabitants or so when one day during the manoeuvres a young Lieutenant took up his quarters there. He came from Pomerania, where they also make tasty black bread, but he liked the peculiar Westphalian taste better. His name was Bismarck.

In 1870 he was travelling through Gutersloh once more, this time as Prime Minister of Prussia, together with old King William. When the train stopped he shouted in his jovial fashion to the crowd which had come to meet them: 'Is there anybody who can get us some pumpernickel with butter and plenty of ham?' There were reporters present—and the fortune of Gutersloh black bread was made. It became the fashion.

The craze for Westphalian pumpernickel spread far and wide, cunningly furthered by the bakers, who now baked for export only small one pound loaves, 'to make it look more like a delicatesse,' as they say. Though Gutersloh still looks an Old World town, they are very worldwise, the bakers of black bread, for from the same kneading troughs there go into the ovens first the huge loaves (some that go to the farmhouses often weighing half a hundredweight), and then, shaped of what is left, the tiny loaves, which are wrapped in paper, sent abroad, and sold as a delicatesse.

MALE FASHIONS IN 1850.

(London 'Chronicle.')

Male fashions of sixty years ago had other discomforts besides long hair. Trousers were tight and buttoned under the foot with broad straps. Every man who aspired to be well dressed wore his coat so high in the collar that the back of the hat rested on it. This fashion was so prevalent that, according to Sir Algernon West, 'every hat had a crescent of cloth on the back of the brim to prevent the rubbing of the beaver, or imitation beaver, of which the hat was made, for silk hats were not then invented.' And from the same authority we learn that 'opera hats were unknown, an din the evening a folding chapeau bras was always carried under the arm. Nobody but an apothecary or a solicitor would have dreamed of leaving his hat in the hall of the house where he was calling or dining.'

A PICTORIAL FEAST.

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The approach of Empire Day is of peculiar interest to Canadians because the idea of such an anniversary was first carried into practical effect by a Canadian lady, and in a Canadian town. The growth of the idea has been so rapid that last year thirteen million people actively participated in its observance, in various parts of the world. The pictorial feast supplied by this magazine this month includes a handsome military portrait of our Emperor-King; an intimate picture of the Prince of Wales; the Governor-General, reviewing the Boy Scouts in Montreal; Boy Scouts in Winnipeg; Boy Scouts in London, and other parts of the United Kingdom; the Empire Day concert in London; stalwart representatives of the two lines of defence, Jack Tar and Tommy Atkins; the celebrated 'Dreadnought'; a company of native Indian soldiers; the farewell reception to Lord Gladstone, the new Governor of South Africa. There is an interesting article on the 'Meaning of Empire Day,' and current events are not ignored. The unusually early spring gives added interest to a series of pictures taken from the deck of the Canadian Government ice-breaking steamer 'Lady Grey.' A page is devoted to the manufacture and shipment of pulp from the far-famed Saguenay river. The 'old favorite' in the musical department this month is 'Rule Britannia,' arranged as a quartette. The cover picture shows the famous soldier, Lord Roberts, reviewing Boy Scouts on Empire Day, all the Dominions Overseas being represented in the ranks. It is a great ten cents' worth this month. The 'Pictorial' Publishing Co., 142 St. Peter street, Montreal.

Instructions to take a note of all children under twelve years of age who are without boots and stockings and obviously neglected have been issued to the Metropolitan Police. Mr. Winston Churchill, Home Secretary, recently visited Brighton, and inspected the Chief Constable scheme for assisting destitute children.

GOT TO THE ROOT OF HIS TROUBLE

And Dodd's Kidney Pills cured W. Wright's Backache.

He had suffered for several years but the old Reliable Kidney Remedy gave him quick relief.

Kelvington, Sask., April 29.—(Special).—"Yes, Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of Backache, and I have recommended them to others who have also been cured." These are the words of William Wright, a farmer well known here. "I believe I inherited my trouble," Mr. Wright continues. "At times for several years it was very severe. I also suffered from Lumbago, and in the morning I had a bitter taste in my mouth and was troubled with dizziness and my skin was dry and harsh and there was a sediment in my urine.

"No treatment I could find gave me any permanent relief till finally believing that my kidneys were the root of the trouble, I determined to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Four boxes cured me."

Mr. Wright went at his troubles sensibly. He examined his symptoms, and they showed him that Kidney Disease was his trouble. Do as much for yourself, and if your symptoms point to disordered or diseased kidneys the cure is easy. Dodd's Kidney Pills will do it. They never fail.

THE INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

Gold and Silver Medals, Bibles and Books.

NEW COURSE TO BEGIN AND END WITH THE CALENDAR YEAR

New Members Welcome at Any Time.

Any reader of the 'Witness' who wishes to join the 'Witness' Bible Study Club has only to send stamped and addressed envelope for reply and full particulars together with past questions from the beginning of the year's course will be sent them with pleasure. Address, Bible Study Department, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

(Copyrighted, 1908, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

May 15th, 1910.

Growing Hatred to Jesus.—Matt. xii., 22-32, 38-42.

Golden Text.—'He that is not with me is against me; and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad.'—Matt. xii., 30.

Verse 22—What are the indications that Jesus will finally conquer the Devil and destroy sin?

What are your ideas, as to whether the time will ever come, when sickness, sin and sorrow, will be cast out of every body?

Verse 23—Which is the most amazing work of God, birth, life, death, or miracles? Why?

Verse 24.—How is it that when a good man is praised by the people, that hypocrites become jealous, and that other good men rejoice?

When a man begins to undervalue or minify the good work of another, or to explain away its gracious significance, in what class do you place him, and what are your reasons for your conclusion?

What motive prompted the Pharisees to ascribe Jesus' miracle to Beelzebub, and what inspired the motive?

Verses 25-27—By what power did Jesus know their thoughts, and what reason is there to think that to-day he knows your thoughts and mine?

Why will not a sane man pull down his own building?

Can you think of, or invent, any good reason which would induce Satan to cast out Satan?

Are men, who are inspired with hatred, capable of reasoning logically? Why or why not?

What would result to Satan's kingdom if he were to begin to destroy his own works?

There appear to have been, at that time, other children of the Jews than Jesus, with power to cast out devils, which power was presumably ascribed to God, by the Pharisees. What, therefore, was the logical conclusion of Jesus' reference to that fact?

Verse 28.—What is the evidence that Jesus did cast out devils, and do other great works by the Spirit of God?

Verse 29—What is the kingdom of God on earth? If the strong man here stands for Satan, what, then, are his 'goods'?

In order to dispossess Satan of the souls of men, what, according to the figure here used by Jesus, is necessary?

What is the evidence that the Spirit of God, to-day, does bind Satan when a soul cries to God for deliverance?

Verse 30.—Why is the negative sin of not accepting Christ, as bad as the positive sin of rejecting Him?

Which is the guiltier, and why, the man who sets a house on fire, or the man who refuses to put out the first small blaze, when he had full opportunity of doing so?

Verse 31—What is the sin against the Holy Ghost? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Verses 38-40.—Why did Jesus imply that they were an evil generation for asking for a sign?

What signs had Jesus already given them?

Is there any record where a miracle alone, was the means of any person's conversion?

Verses 40-41.—If the story of Jonah and the whole, should prove not to be historic, as some claim, and Jesus believed it was, what effect should that have upon our love and admiration for Jesus?

Verse 42—Why was it not immodest for Jesus to say he was greater than Solomon?

Lesson for Sunday, May 22, 1910.—The Death of John the Baptist.—Matt. xiv., 1-12.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

May 15, 1910.

GROWING HATRED TO JESUS.

Matt. xii., 22-32, 38-42.)

Golden Text.—He that is not with me is against me; and he that gathereth not with me scattereth. Mt. 12.30.

(Davis W. Clark.)

Through the almost opaque curtain of an obstinate popular misconception the beneficent deeds of Jesus shone so brightly that it came to be commonly said, 'After all may not this be the Messiah?' 'Certainly we never saw the like of this!' True, he seems not to be a national deliverer in the sense of breaking at once the foreign yoke, but how could any one more completely ameliorate the condition of the people?' 'Can not this perhaps be the Son of David?' 'His method may be different from what was expected, but after all may he not be bringing in the kingdom of heaven?'

The Pharisaic finger was never off the people's pulse. The authorities of the established church knew how the popular heart was beating. The wet blanket of slander must cool the ardor of the masses. It is quickly applied, and that without compunction. Sleek and smooth-spoken ecclesiastics mix with the people, and while admitting the benevolent deeds of power yet insinuate that they are not to Jesus' credit, but to the contrary, because done by affiliation with the prince of the nether world.

Jesus did not hear their words, but he knew the slander they were uttering. His rejoinder is one of the most brilliant pieces of dialetical skill preserved in literature. He points, as was his custom, to current events and conditions. It is as if he had said, 'Here for example is the reigning house of Lysanias. If it could be conceived that the sovereign had a double personality and that one pulled down what the other built up, how long would it be before the proud dynasty would bite the dust? So Satan can not understand Satan and still stand. Consequently it cannot be by Satanic power that these good deeds are done. Again, how about your own exorcists? Are you ready to say that their good deeds also are done by affiliation with Satan?' They could not so discredit those of their own party, yet they must if they allege the same of Jesus.

Instead of being in collusion with Satan, Jesus affirms that he is really his master. The reason he is able to undo his works is because he has already stormed his castle and made him prisoner. This he did in the fiery test of temptaton, the moral results of which were the evolution and test of character and an affiliation with God, which put the resources of the universe at his command.

Finally, the antagonism between Jesus and Satan is so inveterate and deadly that any agreement or collusion is inconceivable. Instead of being for Jesus Satan is against him. Instead of co-operating to produce a given result, he bends all his powers to thwart it.

Nothing remains of the fallacy now after this keen and correct process of logic. Not another syllable of argument is needed. What Jesus does next is to warn. He says in effect that they may say what they please against him and yet find forgiveness. They have already in their narrow prejudice called him a wine-bibber, Sabbath-breaker, and blasphemer. Offensive as this is all record of it may easily be erased. But to knowingly and for a set and sinister purpose to persistenty ascribe the work of God to that of the devil is to paralize the power of repentance and consequently, not arbitrarily, make forgiveness impossible. Jesus does not categorically say that the Pharisees had already committed this sin, but he does sound a note of warning loud, clear and fearless. They stand narrowly near the unforgivable region.

The dead hopelessness of the case appears, when after, the wealth of miracles, they still ask another. They shall have their wish. It is the sign of Jonah. He preached to the Ninevites and they repented. The condemnation of this generation is that while a greater than Jonah preaches, they do not repent. Or, for another sign, take the Queen of Sheba. She came from afar to hear Solomon. They needed no journey to hear a diviner wisdom than Solomon's. Yet they would not hear it.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

Whole libraries have been written on the sin against the Holy Spirit. It has usually been conceived as something specific and arbitrary. Many poor souls have tormented themselves with having inadvertently committed it. A simple and entirely sane view is now maintained, namely, that it is no specific act, but rather a state in which the party is indurated by courses of sin, knowingly persisted in until the spirit of the man is made insusceptible to the Spirit of God. It is atrophy of the soul—impenitence becoming incapacity for repentance.

Penitent Ninevites rebuking impenitent Israelites was hardly the kind of a sign the Pharisees wanted. Yet it was really the most wholesome object-lesson which could have been held up to them. If they had been sincere they would have heeded and been saved by it. But one rising from the dead would not save those who insincerely asked a sign only that they might use it as a weapon against the wonder-worker.

In his reference to Satan Jesus accepts the popular notion. His words do not necessarily express his personal faith or his approval of the current opinion. No doctrine can be based on this saying.

Phillips Brooks once said: 'A man cannot do much for others who is not much himself.' Jesus proved his strength by first entering the 'strong man's house and binding him.'

To gather with Jesus what he gathers, and in his way, is to engage in the noblest work of men or angels. It is the garnering not of material substance, however valuable, but of the most precious thing in the world. It is harvesting not wheat, but men.

On the contrary, to dissipate moral influence and make them non-effective is dastardly business—devil's work!

A reputed half-wit once stood in a field and would not heed the signal for dinner. When expostulated with for his delay, he pointed to a crack in the sun-baked earth, and said: 'The earth is going to split in two. I was waiting to see which was the biggest half so that I could jump on it.'

Under Solon's law he who remained neutral when tumult arose, waiting to see which party prevailed, was punished as a rebel on the restoration of order.

Queen of Sheba and the Ninevites will be the judges of the Israelites who affected to despite them as heathen. Greater opportunities made greater guilt.

'Make the tree good.' 'Be honest for once. Say that the tree is good and its fruit good or the tree evil and its fruit evil. I am the tree and here are the fruits which according to your damaging concessions are good. If my works are good then admit that I am good, and do not say that I am in league with the devil.'

HOME READINGS.

Monday, May 9—Matt. xii., 22-32.
Tuesday, May 10—Matt. xii., 33-42.
Wednesday, May 11—John vii., 37-53.
Thursday, May 12—Heb. x., 28-39.
Friday, May 13—Jonah iii.
Saturday, May 14—I. Kings x., 1-9.
Sunday, May 15—Heb. i., 1-14.

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Take it in hand at once! Drive it out of your system before it ruins your health—your happiness—your very life itself!

Don't be blind to its dangers, because it works so quietly. Catarrh wrecks more lives than all the other diseases put together—it leads on every year to thousands upon thousands of deaths.

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Don't deceive yourself any longer! Catarrh can't cure itself. While you heedlessly neglect it, you're fast becoming a hawking, spitting, foul-breathed nuisance—an object of disgust to everyone you meet. **Worse still—you're allowing Catarrh to get down to your lungs.**

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CURE YOUR CATARRH NOW—don't let it run on another day. Write to me at once, and let me give you really helpful and valuable

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on just how to cure Catarrh. It shall be of wonderful aid to you. not cost you a cent, and it's bound to

Let me show you what I'll do for you entirely without charge. For twenty-one years I've been studying and curing Catarrh. Now I offer you, without any expense whatever, free consultation and advice on curing your trouble—the benefit of my wide knowledge and beneficial discoveries.

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Learn at once how Catarrh can be cured—thoroughly and successfully.

Simply answer my questions yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the free medical advice Coupon and mail it to me without delay. Address **Catarrh Specialist Sproule** *(Graduate in Medicine and Surgery, Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Mail Naval Service)* **286 Trade Building, Boston.** *Don't waste any time—delays are dangerous. Do it NOW.*

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Is your throat raw?
Do you sneeze often?
Is your breath foul?
Are your eyes watery?
Do you take cold easily?
Is your nose stopped up?
Do you have to spit often?
Do crusts form in the nose?
Are you worse in damp weather?
Do you blow your nose a good deal?
Does your mouth taste bad mornings?
Do you have a dull feeling in your head?
Do you have to clear your throat on rising?
Is there a tickling sensation in your throat?
Do you have a discharge from your nose?
Does the mucus drop in back of throat?

NAME ....
ADDRESS .....
....

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 her 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 as possible she desires to place in safety an unopened package of six thousand pounds in banknotes. Many of these are curiously marked with a device which Dr. Fordyce had noticed on the signet ring of the dead man. These are safely deposited and the girl makes her home with Dr. Fordyce and his mother. Dr. Fordyce, troubled over the mystery in the case, notices and addresses impulsively a man wearing a signet ring similar in design to that now in the girl's possession, and being politely repulsed by the stranger, finds himself continually watched and followed. In carrying out her mission Miss Romatti finds and dines nightly at a certain restaurant, and Dr. Fordyce accompanies her. This goes on for some time without incident, but at last both the girl and Dr. Fordyce received warnings of danger. Dr. Fordyce on this declares his love for her, and obtains her consent to an immediate wedding at the little village of Saxonstowe. Despatching her and his mother in the charge of two detectives he remains behind to arrange a few necessary matters, and before leaving he is visited by the Sister Superior of the convent at which Italia had been educated, summonded from Italy by a message that Italia was in danger. Dr. Fordyce assures her of the contrary, but will say no more, and although he feels himself continually watched, reaches Saxonstowe in safety only to be confronted there by Sir Francis Sewell, a world famous detective, Count Varitza, the stranger whom he had addressed in the restaurant, and the little sister superior. They assure him his marriage to Italia is impossible, as the girl is in reality Queen Olga of Montalba. The news is also broken to the girl, and arrangements are made for her to proceed at once to her kingdom. She refuses absolutely to go without Dr. Fordyce, and requires Count Varitza to find a way of taking him.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE QUEEN'S WAY.

At critical moments men are apt to think quickly. As often as not what they think—rather, what they decide upon—is all wrong; occasionally their swift decision flies unerringly to the right. I was not sure that the decision I came to at this critical moment was right or wrong, but in either case I made up my mind with irrevocable determination to stand by it. I had undertaken, at the request of a wily old diplomatist, a task for which I was not at all fitted and I had failed. And now, whatever came of it, I was going to stand by my love. After all, it was the simpler way of the two.

I was sorry for Count Varitza. The look of anxiety deepened considerably on his already harassed countenance. He looked at his young sovereign uneasily. She, on her part, regarded him with a smile of sweetness and indulgent graciousness—had he been a special favorite who had just accomplished some great deed of valor of statesmanship she could not have looked upon him with more favor. And I think Count Varitza, who was a gentleman of very acute perceptions, saw clearly that his royal mistress was making herself very agreeable to him because she wished him to make himself agreeable to herself.

She motioned him to a chair—she pointed me to another—she took one between us and sat down in her favorite attitude, her hands crossed, palms exposed in her lap. She bent another gracious look upon the Count—there was something in it that was almost forgiving.

'Count Varitza,' she said, 'I know that you are devoted to my service, as you were to my father's before me. But in certain things we must understand each other. I am no weak, plastic girl to be moulded like wax, but a young woman schooled to a certain extent by adversity.'

Count Varitza bowed.

'Of your strength of mind, madam,' he said, 'no one who has even a slight acquaintance with your Majesty could doubt.'

She regarded him steadily, as if she had detected some faint tinge of cynicism in his voice.

'Perhaps,' she said, 'some extra strength of mind has been induced in me, Count, by my altered circumstances. But what I wish you to feel, to understand, is this—I recognize my duties, but in my opinion I have certain private rights which must not be interfered with by my duties or my position. One of these rights is surely the right to choose my own husband.'

Count Varitza spread out his hands and elevated his eyebrows.

'Within certain restricted limits, madam—' he began.

'I have been searching the records of our nation,' she said. 'I find that several of my predecessors amongst the female sovereigns of Montalba have chosen their husbands from the ranks of the lesser nobility.'

Count Varitza glanced at me somewhat diffidently and uncomfortably.

'The nobility, madam,' he said with marked emphasis.

She bowed her head.

'I love this gentleman,' she said, turning to me with a look of affection which would have made any man ready to die for her. 'Had it not been for this sudden change in my fortunes I should by this time have been—his wife. And not even the accession to a throne can make a woman forget that, Count Varitza.'

There were tears in her voice as well as in her eyes. And I saw a suspicious moisture start into the eyes of the old statesman.

'Madam—madam!' he said. 'I—I deeply feel for your Majesty—and for this gentleman, but I, madam, what can I do?'

'You can help me,' she said with great sweetness. 'You are so clever and have seen so much of the world and are such an adept at statesmanship—surely, Count Varitza, you can accomplish a great deal if you wish it. Come—can we not put our heads together and think o' some plan by which this may be arranged in diplomatic fashion? As I have said, there are precedents.'

Count Varitza drew his hand across his forehead. I was not sure whether the action denoted weariness or a great effort of thought.

'It is quite true, as your Majesty has been pleased to observe, that there are precedents,' he said very slowly. 'If this matter were severely objected to I could quote several. Ancient family that yours is, madam, its heads have never adhered to the strict rule of most reigning families—that those of the blood-royal should only mate with their equals. As your Majesty has pointed out, several Queens of Montalba have selected their consorts from amongst the nobility. As regards the Kings of Montalba—well madam, I am bound to confess that they have been remarkably free from any prejudice as regards the rank or position of the ladies whom they selected as wives. Your Majesty's grandfather, Alexander the Fifth, espoused a lady whose exact position in the royal household previous to her marriage was—if one must confess the truth—that of maid to his own mother.'

She clapped her hands and laughed gleefully.

'Then if my grandfather married his mother's lady's-maid, why may not his granddaughter marry the p'ysician?' she said. 'Oh!—I am glad you told me of this, Count Var'tza! It—simplifies matters.'

The Count again drew his hand across his forehead. He kept silence for a few moments. Then he looked at his royal mistress with a frankness which made me admire him.

'Madam,' he said, 'you will pardon me if I tell you plainly all that is in my mind.'

'It is exactly what I wish to be told,' she said quickly.

'I am a statesman,' he continued, 'I have been a statesman all my life—in the service of your family. Statecraft is the only profession, the only trade I know. Naturally, madam, the complexion of my thoughts is tinged by considerations of statecraft. And I confess that in what I conceived to be the best and highest interests of your Majesty and your Majesty's kingdom I had already formed the project of a matrimonial alliance for your Majesty which would, I am assured, be productive of the greatest good to Montalba and its people.'

Now she sat erect in her chair—now her eyebrows drew into the straight line which I knew so well—now she became all attention.

'Ah!' she said with significant emphasis, 'I thought so—I have a woman's wit, Count Varitza. And whom did you propose to honor with my hand?'

'Your Majesty's cousin, the Prince Constantine of Montalba, madam—the only near relation you have, and your Majesty's heir.'

'Prince Constantine? I never heard of him—you have not spoken of him to me during the last few days, I think?'

'No, madam, there has not yet been opportunity. The Prince is the only son of your Majesty's uncle, the Prince Michael of Montalba, who died in exile.'

'We all seem either to live or to die in exile. Well, there is Prince Constantine? What does he do?'

It seemed to me that I might advantageously speak at this juncture.

'The Prince Constantine, madam,' I said with a bow, 'is well-known throughout Europe as one of the best shots—at tame pigeons—of his age. He is much in evidence on that semi-circular stretch of green sward which lies beneath the Casino at Monte Carlo. They say that his Highness has been known to hit every one of his birds.'

Count Varitza favored me with an ambiguous glance.

'His Highness the Prince Constantine of Montalba, sir,' he said, 'follows the pursuits and amusements suitable to one of his rank.'

'Precisely, Count,' said I, 'I was endeavoring to convey to her Majesty some idea of the remarkable proficiency to which his Highness has attained. To shoot tame pigeons requires—'

'I do not wish to hear anything about men who shoot tame pigeons,' said her Majesty, with some asperity. 'I wonder you should dare to mention such a thing to me,' and she gave me a look that made me regard the inside of my hat with close attention. She turned to her minister. 'Well, Count Varitza, I do not blame you for conceiving this project. I suppose'—here she sighed deeply—'I suppose that to statesmen and politicians the heart of a queen is something to be gambled for.'

'Nay, madam—' he began.

'Well, then, it is a thing to be respectably disposed of. Of course, nothing of this has as yet been mentioned to Prince Constantine?'

Count Varitza looked uncomfortable.

'There have been preliminary negotiations—mere suggestive—mere—'

If I am to write down the truth she not only stamped her foot, but she struck the desk at which she was sitting. She gave it a good honest thump. And her eyes blazed.

'What!' she exclaimed. 'You have dared? Without consulting me! Now, listen, Count Varitza. I tell you that I have chosen this gentleman for my consort and I will marry him. It is for you to arrange the matter. But rather than give him up I will abdicate—and this Constantine can be King and shoot tame pigeons in the royal gardens.'

Count Varitza sighed and bowed.

'I am your Majesty's faithful servant,' he said resignedly. 'I will do my best to obey your Majesty in all things. Will your Majesty give me leave to consult with the great English lawyer, Sir Francis Sewell, who has already been of inestimable service to your Majesty, and to bring him to your Majesty's presence?'

She bowed her head, and Count Varitza left the room. As the door closed upon him she sprang from her chair and clapped her hands, and she laughed like a girl who has gained her own ends.

'I will show them whether I am Queen or not!' she exclaimed. 'Am I not a resolute ruler, Enrico mia?'

'You are so resolute, Italia mia,' said I, dropping into the familiar style which we had adopted during our earlier acquaintance, 'that I am somewhat afraid of you. You are developing qualities and characteristics which I never saw in you before. You are changed.'

'Oh, no, no, no!' she said, covering my lips with her hands. 'Oh, no, not changed to you. It is only because in dealing with these people I have to act my part. Oh!—say—say I am just the same to you!'

I said it in the way she wished and we had barely resumed a proprietous demeanor by the time that Count Varitza returned with Sir Francis. The great man gave me a shrewd and humorous glance. We all sat down.

'Madam,' said Count Varitza, 'I have informed Sir Francis Sewell of the purport of our conversation. Recognising the absolute necessity of your Majesty's immediate presence in Montalba he advises compliance on the part of your Majesty's advisers with your Majesty's wishes in respect to the affection which you have expressed for this gentleman.'

'After a guarded and diplomatic fashion,' said Sir Francis.

She bent her brows upon him and looked at him inquiringly.

'If you would speak plainly,' she said with a note of irritation.

'It is usually—not always—better to do things by degrees than to do them hastily,' he said. 'In this particular case, I advise gentle and gradual measures. Her Majesty the Queen of Montalba has spent years in exile—a portion of the time in England. Naturally she has conceived a respect and an affection for the English to which no one could object. She desires to be accompanied to her own country by certain English attendants—notably by her own physician, Dr. Fordyce, in whom she has the greatest confidence. Dr. Fordyce, accordingly, is appointed physician in personal attendance upon her Majesty.'

Her Majesty smiled.

'It is not unheard of,' continued Sir Francis, 'the physicians closely attached to the persons of their sovereigns often rise high in the royal favor. I have dim recollections of having heard of some Queen who even went so far as to marry her doctor. But at any rate there is no reason why, at the end of a seemly time, her Majesty should not confer some signal mark of her favor upon Dr. Fordyce. She might for instance, ennoble him.'

Count Varitza sighed.

'If Dr. Fordyce were only a noble in his own country!' he said. 'My people are so proud and haughty.'

Sir Francis smiled—the smile was inscrutable.

'I think that difficulty might be got over,' he said drily. 'Pray, Dr. Fordyce, what degrees have you?'

'I am an M.D. of the University of Oxford, Sir Francis, a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, and a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.'

'A goodly list. There, Count—he can add to his name the magic letters M.D., L.R.C.S., and L.R.C.P. That should impress your countrymen. But tell me, Dr. Fordyce, do you bear arms?'

'I suppose I do—I mean I have the right to, since my father did—but I have never thought of taking advantage of the right.'

'Write him down armigero—"in my bill, warrant, quittance or obligation, armigero," as was his father before him,' said Sir Francis, with a sly smile. 'Come, we are getting on famously. And I warrant, Dr. Fordyce, that like most folk you have some connection either with the peerage or the baronetage, or the knighthood? Eh, sir?'

'It is quite true, Sir Francis, that one of my uncles is a baronet—created because he made a fortune by brewing ale—and that another is a member of Parliament. It is also true that my mother is a first cousin of Viscount Orchardleigh.'

'Excellent! You see, Count Varitza, this gentleman is highly connected. He is not merely a graduate of our most ancient university, but he has relations in the peerage and baronetage and among our senators. You, of course, were not aware of this because of the inmate modesty, common to all Englishmen, which forbids us to speak of our own affairs or blow our own trumpets. But I assume that if Dr. Fordyce comports himself with dignity and good sense at the court of Queen Olga there is no reason why her Majesty should not in due reason confer a patent of nobility upon him.'

Count Varitza bowed.

'Since it is her Majesty's wish,' he said.

Her Majesty rose. She inclined her head to Sir Francis Sewell and to her minister.

'I thank you, Sir Francis, for your excellent advice,' she said. 'It is well, sometimes, to help a woman to have her own way—even though she is a Queen.' Then she bowed again and the two elder men left the room. At a signal from her I remained. She looked at me seriously.

'Will you go with me to Albanetta?' she said.

'Or anywhere else,' I answered.

She came to me, and placing her hands on my shoulders lifted her face and kissed me very gravely.

'I shall feel safe with you near me,' she said. 'Now—go—and come to me to-morrow.'

I found Count Varitza and Sir Francis in the former's cabinet. The minister looked at me with eyes in which many emotions were blended. I smiled serenely—at least I felt serene.

'After all, Count Varitza,' I said, 'I did my best for you. But I was ill armed. And you exposed me to the fire of a very powerful battery.'

'I do not blame you, sir,' he replied. 'This is a very remarkable age. I wish her Majesty had been a boy.'

Sir Francis and I drove together. As I stepped out of his brougham and was saying good-bye to him he suddenly leaned forward with a confidential air.

'I suppose you know what you are really exposing yourself to?' he said.

'Perhaps not,' said I.

'Your life will not be worth a day's purchase once you are in Montalba,' he said.

'Well, hers?' I asked, waving my hand in the direction whence we had came.

He nodded his head as if he comprehended my meaning, smiled and drove on.

I walked home, reflecting. I found my mother in the parlor, taking tea.

'Mother,' I said, as I took a cup from her hand, 'I am going to Montalba.'

'Have some toast while it is hot,' she said, and passed me the plate. 'To Montalba, Henry? Well, my dear, that is exactly what I knew you would do.'

CHAPTER XVII.

ALBANETTA.

As I had been in full expectancy of hearing it, this remark of my mother's gave me no surprise. Her next, on the contrary, occasioned no little astonishment and anxiety in my breast.

'And so you really are going to Albanetta, Henry,' she continued, 'just as I supposed you would. I, naturally, shall go with you. I have been expecting that too, and have already made some slight preparations.'

'My dear mother,' I exclaimed, 'do you really mean that? Have you considered what it may mean?'

'Perhaps better than you have, my boy,' she replied. 'I know very well that a young woman of Olga's, or Italia's temperament, be she Queen or no Queen, would not easily be parted from the man she loved and whom she was on the verge of marrying, and that she would certainly get her own way, and that that way would almost inevitably lie in the direction of asking you to go with her. Now for myself, I shall like to go—I love travel, as you know, and am not afraid of some peril, and it may be that I shall be found useful to both of you. Perhaps her Majesty will entertain me for a time as her guest.'

'I am sure she will do that!' I said enthusiastically. 'It is a capital idea—I shall put it before her when I see her again.'

So it came about that when Queen Olga of Montalba left London for her capital a few days later her entourage included my mother and myself. According to the newspaper reports of the time my position was that of physician-in-ordinary to her Majesty; my mother was spoken of as a close personal friend of the young Queen. These paragraphs were inspired, I suppose, by Count Varitza; if they satisfied him they quite satisfied me, whose chief object in all this was that Italia should not go friendless to her kingdom and her new life. For some reason not quite plain to myself I felt, now that the matter was fairly settled, no misgivings or fears—I was, I think, conscious that this had been appointed to me by Fate or Destiny. I had also attained a certain belief in myself or in my star, and I was firmly resolved to see the affair through, come what might. For my mother I was not afraid either; I took precautions before leaving England to procure her papers and documents from the authorities which would ensure her safety and respect in the event of any disturbance—besides, she was not the sort of woman to give offence by mixing herself up in politics, and so long as she played the simple part of guest and friend I could not see how her presence could offend the Montalbalians.

That my own presence and official position gave great uneasiness to Count Varitza it was not difficult to perceive. He at this time was full of anxiety—the urgent messages which had come from Albanetta from those responsible for the new order of things had made him restless and nervous; it was the great desire of his life to get the young Queen safely to her throne and her people and to re-establish himself as ruler of Montalba in her name. Perhaps he was also finding that his youthful sovereign had ideas and notions about the future government of her country which were rather different to his own—at all events he aged visibly every day and looked like a man who had a good deal on his mind. That he had much to occupy him was certain. Documents and despatches met us at our principal halting-places; telegraphic communications awaited us at every station where the train stopped. From all that I heard of these various messages there was nothing in the state of Montalba to alarm Count Varitza or anybody else. The Montalbanians, who had evidently suffered the late King Alexis to lord it over them quite long enough, had settled down very quietly and satisfactorily under the provisional government set up in Queen Olga's name, and were looking forward to her arrival in their midst with great anticipation. It seemed to me that Count Varitza had in reality little to cause him alarm or anxiety, but as we drew nearer the Montalbanian frontier he became indisposed through one or both and I was called upon to see him professionally.

'I think you are overwrought with anxiety and responsibility,' I said as I sat with him in his private room at the hotel where we spent the last night before entering Montalba. 'Is it not possible to take matters more easily?'

'I cannot deny,' he replied, 'that I feel with great intensity the exigencies and responsibilities of the present situation. When one has been an exile from one's native land for nearly twenty years and then returns to see the rightful sovereign restored to the throne and to assume the reins of office on her behalf, one naturally feels it much more keenly than one feels even extraordinary events.'

'But you have no great cause for alarm, Count,' I said. 'I hear that all is going on most satisfactorily in Montalba.'

He sighed—rather dismally.

'Yes—yes!' he said. 'The common people, as you may have observed—it is the same in all countries—like change—they like something new. They will give the Queen a great reception for her youth, her beauty, her romantic history. For a time all will be well—very well. But trying times will come if her Majesty endeavors to introduce innovations.'

'I am sure her Majesty will introduce no innovation that is not good,' I said.

He gave me a searching look.

'I hope her Majesty will understand,' he replied drily, 'that she is in Montalba and not in England, or even in France or Italy.'

'Her Majesty,' I said, 'will have the benefit of Count Varitza's experience and counsel.'

He looked at me narrowly again and for a moment or two kept silence.

'I hope, sir,' he said at last, 'that you will exercise a great prudence and discretion in Albanetta. You will be well advised to take no part, to exert no influence in politics. Your position as a foreigner will be a difficult one. You do not know my countrymen. They are, like all nations of Slav origin, very independent, very proud, very easily offended. Like all people who dwell in mountainous districts, largely shut off from communication with the outside world, they are not enamored of foreigners, and though your countrymen are well known in Albanetta, and there are some traders living there, it would cause vast offence if it became known that the Queen's policy was in reality being dictated by an Englishman. For Montalba is not England, nor its people English.'

'If it will be any satisfaction to you,' I said, 'I give you my assurance that I shall not in any way interfere in Montalban politics. I do not think Her Majesty is likely to ask my advice in these matters.'

He laughed rather incredulously.

'A woman usually seeks counsel from her lover,' he said, with an air of cynical wisdom. 'It is natural.'

'Possibly—certainly, rather, if you think that a more fitting word. But granted that the Queen sought my counsel—it would be to seek advice from men of experience, like yourself, who know this nation and its history, and not from me who knows nothing of either.'

'Excellent advice,' he said. 'You will be wise to offer it always. Once the people get the idea that you were the Queen's source of inspiration your life would not be safe.'

'I am much more concerned about Her Majesty's safety than my own,' I said. 'You must confess, Count, that the Montalbans have a cavalier way of dealing with their sovereigns. They may take it into their heads, for instance, that they would prefer a male to a female sovereign.'

'I anticipate no danger to Her Majesty,' he replied with marked emphasis, 'so long as she follows my advice. After all, the wise ruler is he who avails himself with implicit confidence of the experience and wisdom of her responsible minister.'

I left him revolving this piece of wisdom and went away to my own room. There I found a note from Italia—she still called herself Italia when she addressed anything to me, and made me call her so when we were alone. I went to her—she was engaged in learning the language of her people, which was being taught her twice a day by one of Count Varitza's secretaries. When I was ushered into the room the secretary closed his book, rose, made his obeisance and retired. With the door closed upon him, our formal attitude in his presence was exchanged for a more lover-like one.

'I have something to tell you,' she said, when we sat down side by side. 'I have had a letter from my Cousin Constantine.'

'Has he shot many more tame pigeons?' I inquired, somewhat flippantly.

She gave me a quick, somewhat reproving look.

'I want you to be very serious,' she said. 'This letter is of a serious nature. One must bear in mind, in dealing with it, the intimation which Varitza made to me in London.'

'That he had already made some proposition to Prince Constantine as regards a marriage between you and him.'

'Exactly. I daresay that if we knew the truth, Varitza gave him to understand that such an event was not at all unlikely.'

'Does his letter say as much?'

'Oh, no—but one can always read between the lines of a letter. It seems to me from this letter that he is not disinclined to offer me his hand—which is distinctly venturesome on his part—seeing that he has never seen me and does not know what sort of woman I am.'

The Prince Constantine,' I said, slowly, 'would offer his hand to the Queen of Montalba, not to the woman.'

'Well, in either case it will come to nothing. But it is quite certain that we, or I, must deal with him. He has already reached Albanetta in order to be amongst the first to offer me his respectful homage.'

I confess that I did not like that, and I must have looked it, for after regarding me keenly she came nearer to me and laid her hand on mine.

'Don't let any small human jealousies affect your judgment, carissima,' she said, affectionately. 'You know that no man, prince or peasant, can have power to draw one shred of your Italia's affection from you. I want your advice. I canot forbid this man my country or my palace, for he is my own flesh and blood and the nearest kinsman I have, and as matters stand at present he is heir to the throne.'

A sudden illuminating thought flashed across my mind. If Italia and I married and had children, the eldest child would, at birth, oust Prince Constantine from his present position of heir apparent. It was not to be expected that His Highness would like that—therefore, if, or when he found that I was the Queen's lover and that she intended to make me her Consort, he would regard me as his lawful enemy and would probably leave no stone unturned to get me out of the way. Again, if he found that he could not accomplish this, and that his royal cousin was resolved on such a course, his anger might turn upon her and he might very probably follow the example of the late King Alexis and incite the Montalbanians against their sovereign. In either case the presence of Prince Constantine in Albanetta boded no good.

I remained silent for some moments thinking this over. The only thought that remained firm impressed upon me at the end of this time was—I must stand by Italia at all costs.

She was watching me carefully. At last she spoke.

'You are troubled in mind?' she said.

'Yes,' I replied. 'I confess I do not like to think that this prince is in Montalba,' and I briefly explained why.

'Yes,' she said, 'but I, too, had already thought of that. Since he is there, however, we must set our wits to work to circumvent him. We must not give ourselves away—he must know nothing of our love for each other, at first.'

'You forget,' I said, 'that Varitza, since he has already opened negotiations with the Prince, may consider it his duty to make some communication to him on that matter.'

She thought this over in silence.

'Yes,' she said at last, 'that is true. But I will make Varitza swear before we enter Albanetta that he will keep silence. He is a religious man and superstitious—he will keep his oath. And as for Constantine, if he remains in Albanetta I will let him see that his project, if he really pursues it seriously, is hopeless. But I wished to ask you—you spoke of him the other day in London as if you had some knowledge of him. I know nothing—I had not even heard of his existence. What do you know?'

'Only what any one might know from the public press,' I said. 'He has not a good reputation. Much of his time has been spent in Monte Carlo and Paris—he is rather famous as a gambler and he was prominent on the French turf until two years ago, when he became the hero, or rather the principal figure in a turf scandal. And there was another affair—with a woman—in Paris, which caused a great sensation recently. He came badly out of that. I think that he is usually regarded as a bad lot.'

She nodded her head. And she sighed deeply.

'Well,' she said, 'we must be on our guard to deal with him as well as we can. And now, mine, you must go, for it is growing late and I must see Varitza to-night and tell him my wishes and ensure his silence.'

We embraced each other affectionately.

'To-morrow,' I said, 'you will be a Queen amongst your own people and I shall witness their reception of you, which will no doubt be very grand. I shall be proud of your beauty—and yet I shall always remember you in your frock the night that you came to me.'

'But I am always the same to you,' she whispered. 'It is for ever—my love.'

The next day we crossed the Montalbanian frontier, and after an hour or two's ride through a mountainous country we came in sight of the famous Mont Alba, the great peak from which the land takes its name, and of Albanetta, the capital, lying in the plain at its foot. As the train skirted the edge of a long range of hills before descending by a spiral to the plain, we obtained an excellent view of the city. It presented itself as a long expanse of glittering white walls and red roofs, topped by the domes and cupolas of churches bright with gilt and gold, and dominated from the centre by a long, massively-built palace, which seemed almost as big as the city at its foot. A broad river, blue almost as the Danube, flowed around the side of Albanetta, which one had in full view, and between it and the city, and on the slopes of the great mountain behind it, were groves of olives and cypress and poplar, whose varied tints of green showed clearly against the vast expanses of white and grey marble for which Mont Alba is celebrated. It was a fairy scene, bewitching in its semi-Orientalism, and one could scarcely believe, viewing it beneath a glowing sapphire sky, that it had been so often the theatre wherein terrible life-dramas of murder, assassination and foul treachery had been played out to the bitter, grim end.

Of our arrival in the capital and of the Queen's reception I have at this time but the most confused recollection; the novelty of the scene the historic interest of the occasion, the glitter of color, the noisy acclamations of the crowd produced upon me the effect of a peculiarly vivid dream which, when over, leaves on the mind the impression caused on the eye by the jumbling together of the colored particles of glass in a kaleidoscope. I remember the booming of cannon as the royal train crossed the river and entered the city, the clash of bells which broke on the ear as the roaring of the guns died away, the shouting of the people outside the station as the train came to a standstill. I remember grand decorations in the station itself, a pavilion gay with gold and crimson and bright with flowers. I remember a crowd of dignitaries—clergy in their vestments, soldiers in brilliant uniforms, statesmen resplendent with orders and decorations. But best of all I remember the central figure of all this as she stood in the centre of the pavilion receiving these dignitaries. She was pale, her eyes shone with a brilliancy that came from suppressed excitement, but she was the most impressive and dignified figure there—and she looked every inch a queen.

They formed a procession of gorgeously-equipped and finely-horsed carriages after a time, and the Queen and her suite proceeded through the city to hear a solemn Te Deum sung in the cathedral. The carriage in which I had a seat, in virtue of my office, was but little removed from that in which Her Majesty sat with the Count and Countess Varitza, and I was able to witness the enthusiastic reception which she received. And one thing gratified and satisfied me more than anything—the soldiers who lined the route were obviously the most enthusiastic of the crowd—they shouted loud and long after the Queen had passed them.

Within the gloom of the great cathedral, underneath gilded ikons and gleaming candles, the clergy sang Te Deum Laudamus with a vigor and sincerity that would have impressed me more if I had not known that in the crypt underneath lay the bodies of the last two sovereigns of Montalba—assassinated, both, as the result of conspiracy. Did she, I wonder, think of this as she sat there on a chair of state, isolated and yet surrounded by a brilliant throng. Did she remember that her own parents, both murdered, lay within a few feet of her and that their fate might be hers?

As I became used to the glood of the cathedral I noticed that one man amongst those who surrounded the Queen was placed nearer to the state chair and a step higher than the Count Varitza and the other chief dignities, and that he held himself with a proud consciousness of his position. And it suddenly dawned upon me that this was the man of whom she and I had spoken the previous night—her cousin, Prince Constantine.

(To be Continued.)

SHOOTING PAINS THROUGH THE HEAD

Tells How a Ten-years' Sufferer Cured Himself In a Few Weeks.

When the blood becomes impoverished and thin, when resistance falls low—that's the time when Neuralgia takes a grip that's hard to shake off. Such was the experience of Mr. J. S. Mair, who is well known in his home town of Montego Bay, Ja.

"For years I suffered intensely from pains over my forehead, which spread almost all over my head. Especially if the weather was inclement or when I was tired after my day's work, the trouble was intensified. This Neuralgic affection was certainly due to my system being run down. I realized this, and I used Ferrozone—took two tablets at meal time, and rubbed on 'Nerviline.' The result of Ferrozone was better appetite, richer blood, more strength, consequently energy that enabled me to throw off the Neuralgia entirely. I recommend all my friends to use the two wonderful remedies."

Any dealer can supply large bottles of Nerviline, 25c each; Ferrozone 50c per box, six for $2.50. Prepared only by The Catarrhozone Coy., Kingston, Canada.

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Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbours about it. You only pay it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

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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.

AN ALLEGORY.

Born of the Light the blushing crimson rose,
Shy of her beauty, softly droops her head.
But deep within the tombs where wait the dead,
The hateful fungus is of Darkness bred.—
Enough!—for if the sunlight should be shed,
To light the dungeoned damp whereof it grows,
'Twould crumble into nothingness, or die,
And 'there' the haughty lily bloom instead!
Great God send forth this Ught—the darkness fly!
The Truth unfold, for Blindness is the lie,
The Hate transform to love that shall endure,
With passion rose-red, and, like lily pure.

WILLIAM R. WATSON.
97 Mance street, Montreal.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

TWO PLAYERS.

Bert lived on one side of the street; Jack lived on the other. Bert had a red toy automobile; Jack had a white one. But they were not using them.

Bert was playing by the sidewalk. He had scooped a lake out of the soft earth and was patting down a fine promenade all around its edges, where fashionable ladies and gentlemen, who would look very much like sticks to anybody silly enough not to know how to make believe, would go out walking in the afternoon.

Susie McCrum came along and began to pat, too.

'Stop!' said Bert. 'I am making this lake!'

'I'll help you,' sad Susie obligingly, 'if you will let me. Will you, Bert?'

'No, I'll not; I thought of it myself. I am going to make it all.'

Susie saw the red automobile and, stooping down in a bunch beside it, put her dimpled hand on the chauffeur.

'Don't!' said Bert quickly. 'That's mine!'

'Let me take it up to the corner and back,' said Susie. 'I'll not hurt it.'

'No, you can't. Yes, you might,' said Bert. 'You let go of it!' half rising up from the side of the lake and speaking very loudly. 'It isn't yours!'

In a minute Susie crossed the street to where Jack was playing. Jack was making a ranch out West, and stocking it with the animals out of his Noah's ark.

'They are all sheep or cows,' he told Susie after he had told her about the ranch. 'You'll not forget it, will you?'

'No,' Susie promised, picking up the elephant and beginning to choose a good place for him.

Jack looked a little sober. He had been saving one particular spot for the elephant. But never mind; the lion could go there. Susie was younger than he was, and she was company, and anyway she was a girl.

'What is the automobile going to do?' asked Susie.

'Nothing,' said Jack quickly. He had just decided that he was tired of it, and he was going to get rested by playing something entirely new. 'They haven't any automobile at this ranch.'

'Let's play it's something that they do have,' persisted Susie, who was not at all tired. 'Let's play that it's a—a—stage-coach coming from New York.'

Jack frowned and opened his mouth.

'But when two are playing,' he remembered, before the words came, 'they have to feel accommodating to each other, mother says. Selfishness spoils any game, she says.'

'Well, it can be,' he answered Susie, 'if you like. But it mustn't come any nearer than here,' marking a deep line, 'to the ranch. All the passengers must ride their ponies after that.'

Soon they heard very angry talking from the other side of the street. Bert was standing by his lake, waving his wooden spade very close to the noses of two other boys.

'Go away!' he shouted. 'I never invited you! You just invited yourselves!'

'We are going,' said one of the boys.

'We wouldn't stay if you paid us,' said the other. 'We don't enjoy ourselves enough.'

At once they went over to Susie and Jack.

'We'd like to play with you,' they said.

'All right,' said Jack soothingly, 'at a ranch they are always glad to have visitors, so as to hear the news.'

By and by Bert became lonely and went up on his step and sat down.

By this time there were a troop of children with Jack, laughing and racing about in fine, high spirits.

Bert pouted.

'Jack always has all the good times on this street,' he said sulkily. 'It isn't fair.'—'Sunbeam.'

Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1549 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

The Rev. Lee Hicks, Canon of Manchester, has been appointed Bishop of Lincoln, in succession to the late Dr. King. He is an advanced Churchman, of Liberal views.

Last year £2,850,325 was paid in civil pensions to 30,172 persons. In addition, £42,548 was voted for gratuities. These totals are additional to over £9,000,000 paid to 700,000 old age pensioners.

The record price of 220 guineas for an English-bred yearling Jersey bull was established at the sale of Lady de Rothschild's famous herd at Aston Clinton. The animal was 'Combination,' son of 'Stormer' and 'Lady Phyllis.'

A young lady died at Gainsborough from injuries caused by the explosion of a celluloid comb she was wearing, which became ignited by the heat of the fire while she was making toast. Celluloid, a doctor told the coroner, had been known to explode by exposure to the heat of a tropical sun. Anything more terrible for a woman to wear in her hair one could hardly imagine.

Mr. William Bell, station master at Selby, Yorks, on the North-Eastern Railway, has become squire of Wensleydale, in the same county, under romantic circumstances. He has inherited Flattlands, Aysgarth, Wensleydale, an estate worth £100,000, owing to the death of a distant relative—Mr. Tomlinson, who was master of the Wensleydale Hounds for more than thirty years.

The provision of homes for old people over sixty-five in rural districts is the proposal of a bill introduced by Mr. Pretyman. Where difficulty arises in finding suitable accommodation for old folk, a council may erect cottage homes if sites for that purpose are given by local land-owners. The Bill, which is not compulsory, limits the sum to be expended out of the rates and permits a small rent to be charged.

An amazing wedding tragedy has occurred at Thetford, Norfolk. Ames Kempt attended his daughter's wedding the other day, gave the bride away, had breakfast with the other guests—and then drowned himself in a river near his home. His widow gave remarkable evidence at the inquest. Her husband, she said, promised he would attend the wedding, and that, he said, would be 'the end of the drama.'

Mrs. Thompson, the widow of an agriculturist, lately living at Sutton-in-the-Elms, Leicestershire, has died under pathetic and remarkable circumstances. Her husband committed suicide by hanging himself, and the tragedy had such an effect on Mrs. Thompson that she lost the power of speech. Mrs. Thompson attended her late husband's funeral, and on returning fell dead. She had not uttered a word since her husband died.

Bishop Barry has died in his sleep, at Windsor. He was 85 years of age. In 1883 he was appointed Bishop of Sydney, with the Primacy of Australia. Dr. Barry's high gifts of intellect and character won him a warm welcome in Australia, but he found the intellectual quality of his clergy and the general conditions of Church life and work very different from what he had known in the Old Country. After his return to England in 1889, Dr. Barry acted as assistant Bishop, at first to Dr. Thorold in South London, and afterwards (in 1895) to Dr. Temple, when he was Bishop of London. In 1891 he had been appointed Canon of Windsor, and held that post up to the time of his death.

A sad cliff fatality has occurred near St. Donats, a little seaside village a few miles from Cardiff. The body of a young man was found on the beach, and some distance away a young woman was lying terribly injured. It is stated the couple went for a walk along a disused footpath, and in crossing a stile on the edge of the cliff the young man slipped and fell a distance of sixty feet. In his fright he grasped the girl and dragged her over with him. The young woman lay helpless on the beach all night, and had the terrible experience of hearing the groans of her companion until life left him. The dead man is John George Kibblewhite, assistant at Llantwit Major Post-Office, and the girl's name is given as Lewis, a native of Aberdare.

The report of the Emigrants' Information Office for last year states that the passenger returns show an increase in the number of passengers of British origin who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, as compared with 1908, the total being 288,865, as against 263,199. The number returning fell from 172,043 in 1908 to 149,091 in 1909. The following table shows the passengers' destination in 1909, the number who went, and the number who returned:

	Went.	Returned.
Canada	85,943	33,506
Australia	27,158	9,781
New Zealand	11,675	2,728
South Africa	22,026	19,539
United States	109,654	53,350

The demand for children to go out to Canada and be brought up there appears to be very greatly in excess of the supply.

SCOTLAND.

Mrs. Hamilton, of Kirkcudbright, widow of the Rev. George Hamilton, minister of the parish from 1820 to 1836, has just entered her 107th year. She has been a widow for seventy-four years.

Lord McLaren, judge of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, has died at Brighton, aged seventy-nine. The eldest brother of Sir Charles McLaren, M.P., and himself a Scottish M.P. and Lord Advocate in 1880, Lord McLaren was raised to the Bench in 1881. He was an authority on the law of wills.

Among the recipients of the honorary degree of LL.D. at Edinburgh University graduation ceremony in July will be Commander Peary, Lieutenant-General Baden-Powell, Lord Hugh Cecil and Mr. J. A. Clyde, M.P. Mr. Cowan and Mr. Henschel will be invested, on the same occasion, with the honorary degree of Doctor of Music.

Judgment by the House of Lords has been given in favor of Mr. Scrymgeour Wedderburn, and against the claim of the Earl of Lauderdale, who contended that his predecessors had acquired the title of Standard Bearer of Scotland by purchase. Their Lordships held that the claim was not a commercial affair which could be sold and puchased by any one.

Dr. Donald Macdonald, who lives in the Highlands near Kingussie, is to receive a medal from the Carnegie Hero Fund in token of his courage in making a twenty-two miles' journey in spite of a great snowstorm to attend a patient to whom he was summoned by telegraph. The journey, which involved wading through many streams, occupied twelve hours.

A special communication issued by the Royal Scottish Geographical Society says that the proposed Scottish National Antarctic expedition, which is to set out under Dr. Bruce on May 1, 1911, depends on the patriotism and enthusiasm of Scots at home and abroad. Fifty thousand pounds is required. The expedition will first touch at Capetown, and then steer for the Sandwich group, where the party will be landed. It will push direct south in the following spring.

Another search is to be made for the Spanish Armada treasure galleon 'Florencia,' in Tobermory Bay. The promoter is arranging to begin operations at an early date. During the past two years the director of the syndicate has conducted inquiries personally, and through agents in museums and libraries in Britain, Spain and Italy. He is bringing to Scotland a number of experienced native divers, whom he has employed in the Ceylon pearl fishery. These men are accustomed to working without diving dresses, and have been most successful in locating isolated banks of pearl oysters at considerable depths.

Soya beans, a new cattle food, were the subject of an action brought by an Edinburgh dairyman, who had lost twenty-five cows through poisoning, to recover seven hundred pounds from a firm of millers, whose soya bean meal he had been using, and which, it was alleged, had caused the death of his cattle. The defendants denied liability on the ground that they had sold the meal under its proper name, and without warranty. Other customers had used the meal without evil consequences. The judge considered that the cause of the deaths of the cows had not been ascertained, but, in finding for the defendants, mentioned that the meal, on account of its richness, required to be used with caution. The soya bean comes from the Far East, where it is an important article of human food. On account of its richness in albuminoids men of science recommend it as a cattle food.

IRELAND.

Tobacco was grown on over a hundred and thirty-three acres in Ireland last year, and the total quantity raised was 126,195 pounds. The largest growing of Belfast new giant graving dock, which is rapidly approaching completion, a petition has been prepared by the local harbor commissioners praying His Majesty to visit Ireland during the approaching summer and perform the opening ceremony. The new dock will be named after His Majesty.

In connection with the formal opener was the Earl of Dunraven, who, on thirty acres of his estate at Adare, raised 29,755 pounds.

Peggy McGurk, the Carrickmore, County Tyrone, centenarian, who was reputed to be the oldest person in the United Kingdom, has been found dead in her bed. Last month she celebrated her hundred and tenth birthday. In November last the old lady was the recipient of two pounds, accompanied by a congratulatory letter, from the King.

John Hogan has died in the Belfast Royal Hospital from shocking injuries sustained at the Glasgow Steamship Shed, Donegal Quay, Belfast. The deceased had been over in Ireland on business for a few days, and was returning to Scotland. He came down to the quay an hour before the steamer was due to sail, and while some shunting operations were in progress, in some unexplained manner he got jammed between the waggons, and besides having both legs fractured was injured internally.

A shocking hill-climbing accident, attended by fatal consequences has occurred near Dublin. John Hogan, a Dublin schoolmaster, aged twenty-two, was holiday-making with a party of friends, and when climbing up the precipitous cliff at Vico, Dalkey, missed his footing and fell a distance of a hundred and twenty feet. The unfortunate man fell from rock to rock, and was eventualy dashed to pieces on the shingle at the bottom. Another accident occurred at Naas, where a student slipped on a steep cliff, and dropped a hundred feet and was killed.

Mr. Thomas L. Corbett, M. P. for North Down, has just died from pneumonia, following a chill. He unsuccessfully contested East Tyrone in 1892 and 1895. In 1900 he was returned as Independent Unionist for North Devon, beating Mr. Sharman Crawford, the nominee of the landlord party, by a big majority. He took an active part in all questions affecting the tenant farmers. He was returned unopposed at the general election. Mr. T. L. Corbett was a strong temperance reformer.

SUPPRESSION OF USURY.

(Ottawa 'Citizen.')

Since its attention was directed to the usury case in Ottawa, the Ontario Government has been giving a good deal of special attention to this class of offence. Of course if the local authorities did their duty it would not be necessary for the Attorney-General department to interfere, but there seems to be a lack of interest in the prosecution of this class of offenders on the part of the local authorities, even in the face of such a harrowing case as that which caused the prosecutions of the Ottawa usurers. One reason is, no doubt, the difficulty of enforcing the law on the one hand, and the fact that those engaged in the business have always the resources for fighting prosecution and are ever ready to defend their lucrative though unlawful business. The Ontario Government is at present endeavoring to evolve some amendment of the law which will render convictions more easy to obtain. In doing this it is confronted by the possibility that such amendments might cut both ways—that in protecting the indigent from the unscrupulous usurer, it may enable the unscrupulous borrower to evade his obligations to the legitimate lender.

It is proposed to evolve a system under which loans will have to be registered, so that they can be kept track of; this may have the desired effect, but there is no doubt that if the existing law were efficiently enforced against usurers the evil would soon be stamped out. The other day in Toronto two 'young lady clerks' of one of the best known usury syndicates operating in Canada were fined $250 each or three months in jail. This particular firm has branches in all the larger cities in Canada, but the manager lives in the United States. He is represented by young lady clerks, the idea being that when branch offices are raided by the police and his employees convicted, no magistrate will be found sufficiently hard-hearted to sentence these young women to jail without the option of a fine. The imposition of a fine has no effect whatever on the business or its proprietor, who regards it simply as a sort of business tax. Neither does he have any difficulty in securing competent business women to carry on his nefarious operations for him, because they are well paid, and are quite aware that, in case of one of his establishments being raided, the proprietor will pay the fine. For nearly two years efforts have been made to oust this usury firm from Canada, but it continues to do business in defiance of the law for the simple reason that nobody ever goes to jail. If a few of the 'young lady clerks' got a term behind the bars without the option of a fine, every agency of the firm in Canada would be closed down for lack of young ladies to do Mr. Toiman's business by proxy. But no matter what amendments are devised to facilitate convictions on the part of local authorities, there will be no real stamping out of the usury business until the government is served by magistrates sufficiently hard-hearted or hard-headed to make the laws respected.

YOUNG MEMBERS OF FOUR ROYAL FAMILIES.



MANUEL II., KING OF PORTUGAL



CROWN PRINCE LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM — SONS OF THE KING OF SPAIN — PRINCE CHARLES OF ROUMANIA

Manuel II., King of Portugal, is the second son of the late King Carlos, and is not quite twenty-one years old, having been born in November, 1889. In this picture he is wearing the robes of a Knight of the Garter. Little Crown Prince Leopold, heir to the throne of Belgium, was born in Brussels on November 3, 1901. Of the sons of the Spanish monarch, the eldest is the Prince of Asturias, who was born in Madrid in May, 1907. His brother is Prince Jaime, who was born in San Ildefonso, in June, 1908. Prince Charles of Roumania is the eldest son of the Crown Prince, and was born on October 3, 1893. His mother is a niece of King Edward.

THE FRENCH IN LONDON.

The occasion of the removal of the headquarters of the French Consulate-General from Christopher street, Finsbury, to Bedford square, Bloomsbury, marks a change of much interest and importance to the large French colony in London, and naturally recalls to English and French writers the annals of the French in the world's metropolis. The first French consul to take up his duties in London installed himself in Finsbury shortly after the conclusion of the Napoleonic wars, and his successors have ever since remained faithful to that locality. It position, in close proximity to the busy quarters of the City, made it convenient to merchants and traders having occasion to call at the consulate; and as many persons of French nationality were resident in that and neighboring parts of London, there was no necessity for making any change. Within the last few years, however, the conditions have been completely altered. There has been a great increase, due to a variety of causes, in the commercial dealings between France and England. One of the causes was the establishment in 1883 in London, of a French Chamber of Commerce which, having begun in a small way, now numbers some eight hundred members, and interests itself in everything likely to promote trade and commerce between the two countries. The 'Times' says that the house chosen as the new home of the consulate is a genuine Adams' house, and in its interior are preserved many of the features which those distinguished architects particularly affected. Bedford square is an old square with historical traditions. In the reign of George IV. and William IV. it was occupied by many eminent lawyers and judges, of whom the most distinguished was Lord Chancellor Eldon. Curiously, there are, so the 'Times' affirms, no available statistics of the numbers of the French in London, but they amount to many thousands. The consulate-general has to do inter alia with such matters as the official notification of births, marriages, and deaths; and with the summoning of French citizens resident in London to go back to France for military service. Every year some four hundred and fifty young Frenchmen return to their native country to serve in the army. A large proportion of the members of the colony are engaged in the business of modes et robes, as the principal Paris houses have representatives in London and need many assistants from their own country. Many also are employed as cooks. The chefs at the principal hotels of London are French, and a society of French cooks which was established in London four years ago now numbers fourteen hundred members. It is self-contained, having its own doctors, chemists, and registry office for placing its members in situations. It receives no subsidy and is said to be excellently administered. French societies, charitable, social and educational, are many in London, and all attach themselves to the consulate for some purpose or another. The consul-general is M. Laurence de Lalande, and under him serve M. Sorbier de Gougnadoresse, the consul, and M. Duchesne, the vice-consul, with six attaches of the consulate-general. The inauguration of the new headquarters is expected to knit the community of interests among the many French residents in London, in even greater measure than in the past, as well as help to increase the efficiency of the consulate. The history of the French in London is a long and varied one, but it was never more congenial than now, when the two peoples, the French and British, have such a lively affection and respect for each other.

A WARNING TO GOOD MEN.

(Toronto 'Globe.')

The Minister of Justice told Parliament the other day that a Protestant Bishop, three other clergymen, a bank manager, 'more than twenty-five people of undoubted respectability and standing in the community' had written urging clemency for the two men serving sentence in the Central Prison on a charge of selling obscene and immoral books. This incident affords opportunity for a word of warning to good and well-meaning citizens against the easy habit of lending their names and influence to men and causes without adequate personal knowldge of the essential facts. It also warns against signing petitions for interference with the course of justice without first sifting the evidence. Still further it suggests that most people would do well to assume that in the light of the evidence the judge and jury had probably done their duty in the matter of verdict and sentence.

Take the case in point. Two men were committed in the Police Court. After considerable delay they were brought to trial before His Honor Judge Winchester. Their legal advisers were of the ablest and most skilful in Toronto. Everything possible was done for them before the day of trial. When the court opened they pleaded guilty to the charge. They were afraid to face the facts of the evidence in the hands of the Crown. They were sentenced to one year in prison. Under the circumstances and for their offence that sentence was just. But almost immediately efforts began to be made for their release. A petition was circulated. Friends interceded with leading citizens, clergymen, and others, and persuaded them to write letters urging clemency. Those clergymen may have known the men, but, they did not confer with the Crown Attorney or with the judge, and they did not know at first hand the character of the books. They were told, as Parliament was told last week, that the books were 'classics.' They did not know that only a very few of the books condemned represented the 'classics' of literature, and that the most of them were modern works, some by men still living, others by unknown modern authors whose only distinction is in the licentiousness of their writings. They were told the books were 'scientific.' But they did not know that they are written, not in the plain and academic style of scientific works, but in the language of libertinism and lust. They were not shown the vilely suggestive advertising circular describing the books, or told that these very books had been forbidden the customs and the mails in Canada and the United States two years ago. Had they known these facts the clergymen and other 'people of undoubted respectability' would not have put to paper for the release of the offenders any more than would the Minister of Justice have lifted his little finger in their behalf.

Now, all this is just another conspicuous warning against weak yielding to appeals from sympathetic friends in cases of which all the facts are not known. There has of late been a dangerous tendency in certain quarters to regard lightly offences against purity in life and morals. The people of Canada, having been warned, will not stand for slackness or clemency because, forsooth, somebody says 'science' or 'classics.' Canada can well do without either the 'science' of depraved perverts or the 'classics' of the modern French lust-sewer. No men would be more horrified by this literature of moral decadence than the very gentlemen who were tricked into urging clemency for its purveyors in Canada. Their experience should be a warning to all other good citizens.

Nervous Headache

AND MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM DISAPPEARED WHEN THE NERVES WERE RESTORED BY

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

Feeble, wasted, starved nerves often make their condition known by nervous headaches. This is one of the first and most marked symptoms.

If you are at all subject to rheumatism you have noticed how much worse it gets when the system gets run down.

Both nervous headache and muscular rheumatism disappear when Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is used to rebuild and revitalize the wasted and weakened body.

Mr. James Riley, moulder for the Waterous Engine Co., 46 Jarvis Street, Brantford, Ont., writes:—"I suffered for years with muscular rheumatism and as I also had frequent and severe attacks of nervous headache I concluded that the trouble came from the nerves and began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. As I continued this treatment the rheumatism was gradually driven out of the system, my nerves got stronger and steadier, and the headaches disappeared. I consider Dr. Chase's Nerve Food a splendid nerve regulator and health builder."

You cannot possibly make a mistake in using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food when the nervous system gets run down, for by forming new, rich blood this great food cure builds up the nerve cells as nothing else can.

When you have made up your mind to test this treatment, go at it in earnest and keep at it regularly until you feel again the joy of health and vigor.

50 cts. a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers; or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for free copy of Dr. Chase's Receipes.

"ORANGE LILY SAVED MY LIFE"



These words or expressions having the same meaning are contained in hundreds of the letters I have received during the past year. Many were from women who had suffered agonies from falling of womb; others from women who had escaped dangerous surgical operations, as the tumors and ulcers had been removed by the action of Orange Lily; and others who had suffered from suppressed menstruation, leucorrhoea, painful periods, etc. For all these and the other troubles known in general as Women's Disorders, Orange Lily furnishes a positive scientific, never-failing cure. It is applied direct to the suffering organs, and its operation is certain and beneficial. As a trial actually provea its merit, I hereby offer to send, absolutely free, a box worth 25c., sufficient for ten days' treatment, to every suffering woman who will write for it. Enclose 2 stamps. MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

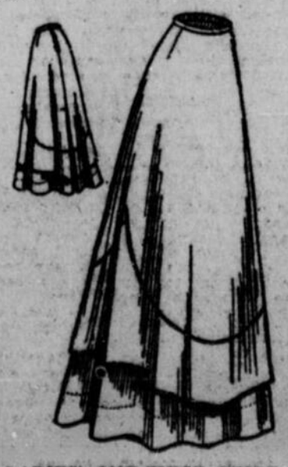
To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent by mail to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a little catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



GIRLS' PRINCESS DRESS.
Paris Pattern No. 3277.

Mothers who were inclined to think the princess dresses of last year, in which the waist seams continued into the gores of the skirt, made little girls look almost too slender, will be charmed with the present model, the body portions of which are semi-fitted and are lengthened by the box-plaited skirt, always becoming to girlish figures. The closing of the pretty garment is made at the back, and the square yoke appears at the front only. Where the skirt joins the body portions belt straps are attached, through which the sash may be run. As pictured, the dress is made of pale green chambray, nainsook, embroidery and edging supplying the trimming. The pattern is in five sizes, 6 to 14 years. For a girl of ten years the dress requires 3 yards of material 36 inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of all-over embroidery 18 inches wide, 1 1-8 yards of insertion.



LADIES' ONE-PIECE SKIRT.
Paris Pattern No. 3272.

The tunic skirt, one of the newcomers this season, is shown in many variations for wear with shirtwaists or fancy blouses, or to feature as a street costume in combination with Russian blouse or semi-fitted coat. The illustrated model is one of the most attractive of this style of garment, the tunic portion consisting of a fold smoothly attached to the one-piece skirt, giving the effect of an overskirt. When washable materials are used for the skirt the fold may be of embroidery or braided in all-over patterns. The skirt is smoothly fitted about the hips by darts, and forms an inverted box-plait at the back where the closing is effected. As pictured, it is made of white linen. Other materials suitable for its development are serge, cheviot, homespun, mohair, wide taffeta or foulard, linen, duck, crash and gingham; also it may be used in lawn, organdie or nainsook, with lingerie decoration of lace and insertion. The pattern is in 5 sizes—22 to 30 inches waist measure. For 26 waist the skirt requires 6 yards of material 36 inches wide. Width of lower edge is about 4 yards.



LADIES' DRESSING SACQUE.
Paris Pattern No. 3223.

The striking feature about this breakfast or bedroom garment is its attractive neatness, it having almost the trimness of a shirtwaist, this being contributed to by the pretty and comfortable Dutch collar, the tucked back and the tunic. A convenient little breast pocket for the handkerchief and wrist-length sleeves will also commend it. Scarlet and white cotton crepe is the material here used, scarlet ribbon or satin being used for the facings. Other fabrics which may be used for the development of the design are flannel, flannelette, lawn, organdie, percale or challis and silk. The pattern is in five sizes—34 to 42 inches bust measure. For 36 bust the sack requires two yards and a half of material 36 inches wide, with half a yard of contrasting material 20 inches wide.



BOYS' RUSSIAN SUIT.
Paris Pattern No. 2564.

Made of striped mohair in blue and white this little suit is extremely jaunty for every-day wear during the spring days. The tunic has the wide square collar cut so that the fronts which extend to the lower edge, are on the bias of the material. A patent, or dark blue leather belt gives the long waistline. The knickerbockers which show slightly below the tunic are of the material, and are caught in around the knees by elastic run through the wide hem casings. The removable shield is of white flannel embroidered with blue mercerized silk, and the full sleeves are plaited into cuff depth at the wrists. The pattern is in 6 sizes—2 to 7 years. For a boy of 5 years the suit requires 4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 3 1-4 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 54 inches wide; as illustrated, 5-8 yard of contrasting material 18 inches wide for shield.



CHILD'S UNDERWEAR SET.
Paris Pattern, No. 2632.

This simple little set, consisting of an underwaist, drawers and petticoat, is developed in either cambric or flannelette. The underwaist fastens at the centre back, and is made with straps over the shoulders. A bias band of the material is stitched around the waist-line, holding the gathers in place at the front and back. To this are sewn the buttons, which hold in place the drawers and petticoat. The drawers plain, finished with a full ruffle of lace, the petticoat being finished with a ruffle of similar lace and having four small tucks above this ruffle. It is gathered into a band at the top, worked with buttonholes, which are passed over the upper edge of buttons. The pattern is in four sizes—one to seven years. For a child of five years the underwaist requires seven-eighths of a yard of material 27 inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard 36 inches wide; half a yard of edging; the drawers need one yard 27 inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard 36 inches wide, each with one and five-eighth yard of edging 2 and a quarter inches wide, or a quarter of a yard of material 27 or 36 inches wide for ruffles; the petticoat needs one yard and a quarter 27 inches wire, or seven-eighths of a yard 36 inches wide, each with three-quarters of a yard of edging three and a half inches wide, or half a yard of material 27 or 36 inches wide for ruffles.

Weekly Witness Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents.

Name.....

Street and No.....

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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.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

'Witness' Block, Montreal.

LONDON LETTER.

(Correspondence of 'Witness.')

London, April 22.

For the time being at any rate the government has triumphed. Without any 'bargain' the Irish party, with the exception of Mr. O'Brien and his handful of irreconcilables, having become satisfied that Mr. Asquith 'meant business' with regard to the House of Lords, have decided to support the budget—a budget with whose main features they have always heartily agreed, though the licensing duties, as applied to Ireland, they object to. Hence the majorities by which the budget proposals are going through the House of Commons are about ninety, and Mr. Lloyd George rose to make his statement in reintroducing the budget of a year ago with the assurance that its buffetings were over and it was entering port at last. The year's delay had the curious effect of enabling the Chancellor to state how the revenue of the year had differed from his estimate at the time when actually the imposition of the taxes in question was only about to be made legal. In customs and excise, apart from the decrease attributable to non-collection, the amount realized is very nearly the amount estimated, a loss on whiskey being nearly made up by other increases. The estimate on death duties had been surpassed to the extent of more than a million and a half. The Income Tax, notwithstanding delay in collection, would realize very nearly the estimate, the public purse of course losing the interest on the large amounts collected late. The post-office had exceeded expectations by half a million, due, the Chancellor considered, to improved trade. The actual deficit owing to the failure to pass the budget into law was at the present moment twenty-six millions. When the sums expected to be received on account of last year are paid they will amount to twenty-nine millions, thus leaving a balance on the right side in respect of last year's revenue of three millions. Free-traders regard this result as a substantial triumph for free-trade finance.

The discussion that followed produced little serious criticism. Mr. Balfour would seem to have had enough of the budget, and did not speak that day, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain confessed that he should not be sorry when he had bidden it a final farewell.

The House found time one evening for a very interesting discussion on boy labor, and the means to be taken to stop the production of unskilled and inefficient men. Valuable contributions were made from all sides of the House to a problem which raises widespread interest. The raising of school age, the compulsory attendance at evening continuation schools, the abolition of 'half-timers,' the improvement of technical teaching, and of elementary education in general, the possibility of combining in rural districts work on the land at an early age with combined education, were among the proposals discussed with a view to ensuring the adequate training of our youth for industrial life. Such debates, though they lead to no immediate practical result, are absolutely essential before public opinion can be educated up to the point where legislation of a forward nature becomes practicable.

We note with satisfaction the reduction in the cost of press cables to Canada, and begin to anticipate the day when you will not have the patience to wait for comments by post. Meanwhile everything which brings your press into closer and easier connection with England we welcome as you will welcome it, because you will become less indebted to American newspapers and news agencies for your information.

INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

Large Numbers in Chicago Giving up Housekeeping.

Chicago, April 26.—Families of Chicago in greater numbers than ever before are storing their furniture and going to live in boarding houses or in the country, according to managers of storage and van companies. They assign this condition of affairs to the increased cost of living.

FINE FLAG FREE

A Canadian Ensign in best wool bunting, size 1 yd. by ½ yd., bound with canvas and fitted with rope all ready to hoist, will be given to any boy or girl in Canada who sells 20 copies of the 'CANADIAN PICTORIAL' Empire Number—at ten cents a copy (See advt. on another page) or who sends two genuine NEW annual subscriptions at $1.00 a year to this popular magazine.

Seize this opportunity at once to get a fine flag for

EMPIRE DAY.

Larger Flags for Larger Sales.

The 'Pictorial' Publishing Co.,

142 St. Peter St., Montreal.

John Dougall & Son, Agents.

N.B.—The same flag may be won for two genuine new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each. All subscriptions to be in Canada, but not in Montreal or suburbs.

HAMERSLEY FORTUNE

Big Legal Fight Soon to be Opened in the New York Courts.

New York, April 27.—The 'Times' to-day says: 'The sensational controversy over the peculiar will of Louis C. Hamersley, which aroused interest in this country and Europe more than 25 years ago, on account of the prominence of the persons involved, and the fight over the Hamersley-Mason fortune of $7,000,000, which has now increased to approximately $15,000,000, will presently occupy once more the centre of the legal stage in this city.

In answer to the suit brought last fall by the executors of the late Duchess of Marlborough, on behalf of her only son, William De La Poer Beresford, the 14-year-old child by the Duchess's marriage to Lord William Beresford, for an accounting of certain large sums, the family of Hamersley, together with nearly 100 members of the family of Mason, will oppose the action by appearing as defendants in a suit which will test the validity of the Hamersley will on entirely new grounds.

The answer of the defendants setting forth that upon which the claim of the Mason family and others is made, is now ready for presentation to the court.

It is the embodiment of the legal art of no less than 23 prominent law firms of this city.

The claimants represent most of the best known social families in this city.

An unusual and almost story-book phase of the renewed contest is that the central figures are two young lads, little William Beresford, a delicate English boy, born late in life to Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, who began life in Troy, N.Y., as Lillian Warren Price, and Louis Gordon Hamersley, the boy who was brought up with his sister by a nurse in the Hamersley mansion at 80th Street and Fifth Avenue.

Around these two lads is to be fought a battle for wealth which has been simmering since January 11, 1909, when the Duchess of Marlborough died at Dorking, England, and with the end of a career of amazing intrigue, cleverness and variety gave the signal for the reopening of the famous will case.

BOMBARDED BY TURKS

Hundreds of Women and Children Killed at Godauntz, Albania.

Constantinople, April 26.—The Albanian risings have again become serious, and the government has decided to despatch two brigades of reinforcements, equal to sixteen full battalions, to the affected districts from Smyrna and Salonika. Latest reports say several thousand Albanians attacked eight Turkish battalions near Slatina, Northern Albania, and successfully prevented the Turkish occupation of of Dulya Pass. The Albanians then captured Kacanik Pass and seized a military train convoyed by 150 Turkish soldiers, who were disarmed and sent back to Uskub.

The capture of Kacanik endangers communications with Uskub, and threatens the complete isolation of the Turkish army in Kosovo plain, in upper Albania. The Albanians are displaying such strategical skill as to lead to the belief here that their leaders probably include some of the members of the old bodyguard of the deposed Sultan Abdul Hamid. Unconfirmed reports make reference to heavy casualties in the fighting.

London, April 27.—A special from Salonika says that 500 Albanians, chiefly women and children, are reported as having been killed in the artillery bombardment of Godauntz by the Turkish forces.

Constantinople, April 27.—The Turkish troops twice stormed Kachanik pass in upper Albania in an attempt to dislodge the Albanian rebels, but on both occasions were driven back with considerable loss. Fears are now entertained for the safety of the towns of Pristina and Prisrend in Northern Monastir, Albania. Railway communication between Pristina and Uskub is interrupted.

Constantinople, May 1.—Late official despatches received here state that the fighting at Kachinick Pass between the Turkish troops and the Albanians lasted thirteen hours. Finally, surrounded on all sides, the Albanians made a disorderly retreat, leaving many men behind who were made prisoners. The Albanians lost 500 men and the Turks 100. The great loss sustained by the former was due to the fact that they had no artillery while the government troops were amply supplied. It is believed by the officials here that the recapture of this important pass has broken the back of the rebellion, and it is stated that the inhabitants of Ipek and Pristina have declared their loyalty to the Porte.

CANADIAN CABLES.

ALBERT MEDAL FOR CONDUCTOR REYNOLDS.

London, April 27.—The award of the Albert medal to Conductor Thomas Reynolds, of the C. P. R., for conspicuous bravery in the recent wreck at Spanish river, appears in the London 'Gazette.'

COLONIAL FLOUR AND WHEAT.

London, April 27.—It is understood that a duty will be imposed upon colonial flour. The Tariff Reform League welcomes immunity of taxation on colonial wheat, and has pledged itself to support this policy.

MR. MARTIN PULLED UP SHORT.

London, April 27.—In reference to the Government's proposal to exempt agricultural values from taxation, which is stated in the Budget somewhat vaguely, Mr. Joseph Martin, M.P. for East St. Pancras, declared in the House of Commons to-day that, in spite of the Government's intention, the effect of the bill was to tax. He was pulled up by Mr. Lloyd George, and was about to illustrate his point when he was called to order by the chairman for exceeding the limit of discussion. Mr. Martin remarked, amid general laughter, that it seemed pretty hard to get on with the matter at all.

JEWS IN RUSSIA.

Cabinet Revokes Order Limiting Attendance of Children in Schools.

St. Petersburg, April 29.—The Cabinet to-day revoked the order of the Minister of Commerce which called for a strict enforcement of the law limiting to fifteen percent the proportion of Jews admitted to the commercial schools, and authorized the admission temporarily of Jews to the proportion of forty-five percent. The commercial organizations have protested against the minister's order, citing the fact that the Jews were strong financial supporters of the schools.

GOSPEL OF PEDESTRIANISM

E. P. Weston Tells of the Benefits of the Exercise.

New York, April 26.—The committee which has in charge the testimonial to be tendered Edward Payson Weston received to-day a letter of appreciation from Weston. The letter is as follows:

'Your note, with its words of praise of my efforts in the line of walking as an intellectual pastime and health-giving exercise, has been received. Years ago I became convinced that it was a good thing to make use of one's legs in walking as a means of promoting general health, and gradually it was forced upon me to preach this gospel to my fellow-men and women of all ages throughout America. I did so, not only by precept, but by example, and now when well past seventy years of age, I can assure you that I cannot detect the slightest ache of pain traceable to the many thousands of miles I have covered, both in and out of doors.

'The walk in which I am now engaged was undertaken as a sort of thank offering to my fellow citizens for their staunch support of my efforts extending over so many years. I wished to bring home to the young men and women of the United States as forcibly as I could the lesson that they can take no exercise which is so natural and which brings so many benefits to the mental and physical system as the simple one of taking a walk. If I can accomplish that I shall be more than repaid for the efforts I have made in establishing this record in walking from Los Angeles to New York, a distance of nearly three thousand four hundred miles, in less than eighty days.'

Albany, N.Y., April 28.—Edward Payson Weston, who was slightly injured in an automobile accident near Castleton last night, resumed his journey at 6.30 o'clock this morning. He was feeling somewhat sore and lame, but seemed to suffer no other ill effect.

IMMIGRATION LAWS.

Regulations Restricting Assisted Passages to Canada Discussed in Imperial Parliament.

London, April 29.—In the Commons last night, when asked by Sir Charles Kinloch Cooke, Nnionist member for Devonport, regarding certain alterations in the regulations governing the emigration of assisted persons to Canada, Col. Seely, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, said he was aware of that their effect on the operations of emigration societies and similar bodies would be considerable. The question of what classes of emigrants were to be permitted to enter Canada was primarily one for the Canadian Government. The Colonial Secretary would forward to that government, for their friendly consideration, any representations which might be made to him as to the effect of the new regulations, but, as at present advised, he was not prepared to recommend the appointing of a Royal Commission on emigration.

Sir Kinloch Cooke asked further: 'Does the honorable gentleman understand that the new regulations will be applied to immigration now on the seas, many of whom have made preparations to the extent of selling their homes?'

'I don't think I should be expected to reply on matters of such delicacy, as the relations between this country and Canada on a supplementary question,' answered Col. Seely.

'I have no doubt the Dominion will endeavor to act with humanity in this matter. We will make such representations as are proper in this direction.'

The Central Unemployed Body will suffer a setback in its work of emigration to Canada if the new regulations are not repealed, and they must necessarily have the effect of destroying one of the best sections of its labors in preventing emigrants from joining relatives and families. Over three hundred cases now in the office will be affected. It will also affect emigrants sent out so recently as last Wednesday for whom landing permits had been supplied even by Mr. J. Obed Smith the Canadian immigration commissioner in London. What will happen in the case of assisted emigrants still at sea who are not going to farm work, it is difficult to say, though, of course, it is hoped by all parties that a modus vivendi may be found to prevent what otherwise might almost amount to a scandal.

Amongst emigration agencies there are not lacking those who describe this as part of a fixed policy of the Canadian Government to discourage all manner of assisted emigration, and to restrict the influx of skilled labor other than agricultural.

Among the passengers on the 'Empress of Britain' are the members of the second contingent of British farmers, who are being brought out to settle on the ready-made farms in Alberta under the scheme inaugurated by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy.

There are 12 families in the party, numbering 50 people. The heads of the families are all farmers of long experience, and have capital ranging from $1,500 to $2,500 each.

'The Englishmen we get make better colonists than the Americans,' said Mr. A. S. Walter, of the C. P. R., who has had charge of conducting the Britishers to the ready-made farms at Strathmore, Alta. 'When they come out from the Old Country they have burned their bridge behind them. They're here to stay and to make good. With the Americans it is more a case of coming in to make money and going back across the line.'

Mr. Walter took the colonists out to their homes, and spent a month with them, observing their progress and helping them to get comfortably settled. He stated in an interview with a 'Witness' reporter that to all of the settlers on the 30 farms, Canada's wealth was a revelation. They expressed themselves as highly pleased. Even now the wheat planted last fall on their farms was up.

The region chosen for the farms was a particularly suitable one, there being creeks running to the north and east of it. Wells had been sunk for all the families, and in one case an artesian well was found. New farms were being opened up right along.

BRITAIN'S DEFENCES.

Lord Kitchener Thinks the Country is all Right.

((Canadian Associated Press.))

London, April 28.—Interviewed in reference to Imperial defence in Australia, Lord Kitchener said that for £1,700,000 a year Australia will in due course have a complete system that makes her secure against attack, and she will no longer need to look to the Mother Country for instant aid in the event of danger. The amount of money, he added, is but trivial to such a rich country.

As regards Great Britain, Lord Kitchener said she was not decadent whatever any one may say or think of her. Her sons are as good as ever, and as full of heart. She is quite able, under God, to determine her own destinies. She needs help from none of her children, nor strangers and can quite take care of herself. She is yet in full of youth of her days, and 'I can assure you is in no sense decadent.'

THE BRITISH BUDGET

Receives the Royal Assent.

London, April 26.—In the House of Commons yesterday, during the second reading of the Finance Bill, Mr. Austen Chamberlain (Unionist) said it was a bad budget and the Opposition would take no responsibility for it. The bill, he said, showed that it was not safe to trust the majority in the House with the whole financial arangements of the country without check or control in another place.

Mr. Clancy, Nationalist member for Dublin county, said his party would support the bill, apart from its merits or demerits, having regard for the greater objects which its passage would enable them to obtain.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, Independent Nationalist, moved an amendment the gist of which was that as the bill has already done cruel injury to more than one Irish industry and as it proposes to injure Ireland by unjust additions to her already excessive taxation, it be read six months hence. Mr. O'Brien added that the abject failure of the Irish party, led by John Redmond, to make any bargain, would give Ireland bankruptcy without home rule. Ireland, he declared, would repudiate their act of abyssmal folly. He ridiculed the swallowing of the Budget by Mr. Redmond's followers in order to bring home rule nearer.

London, April 27. — Mr. Lloyd George's Finance Bill, the rejection of which by the House of Lords cost the nation, as Mr. Asquith announced in his final speech to-night, $6,500,000 in actual money, passed the third reading in the House of Commons by a majority of 93, amid enthusiastic cheers from the ministerialists. It was immediately carried to the House of Lords, which was waiting in session to receive it, and in quite uneventful fashion the Lords passed the first reading of the bill.

London, April 28.—In a quiet session, lasting two and a half hours this evening, the House of Lords, without division passed the final stages of the Finance Bill, which now awaits only the royal assent. There were a few peeresses in the gallery, and a small attendance of peers.

Lord Lansdowne, leader of the Opposition, denounced the Government's capitulation to the Irish members as an act worthy of Morocco or Somaliland.

London, April 29.—The budget, which has kept politics in a turmoil during the past year, received the royal assent this morning, thus becoming a law on the anniversary of its introduction.

The House of Lords and the House of Commons met in formal session to-day, not more than a dozen members being present to hear the royal assent read. Both houses adjourned until May 26.

CONVICTS KILLED

Two Others and a Guard Wounded in a Desperate Attempt to Escape.

Canon City, Col., April 26.—Two convicts were killed and two others and a guard were wounded in a desperate attempt of prisoners to escape from the state penitentiary late last night.

The dead are Harry Brophy and Andrew Johnson. The wounded are John Bradley, W. J. Williams and Emery, cell house keeper.

When Emery opened the doors of the cell house, Brophy, who had filed a key to his cell, jumped into the corridor, drew a revolver and shot Emery in the leg.

Brophy then unlocked the cells of Johnson, Bradley, Williams and John Miller with his improvised key. They then broke one of the bars of a window that had been sawed nearly through, and using Emery's body as a shield, Brophy and Williams forced their way into the yard. They were challenged by a guard, and Brophy answered with a fusillade of bullets.

The guard returned the fire, shooting Brophy through the head. Johnson attempted to go through the window, but was killed. Williams reached the shelter of the walls, and was lighting the fuse attaching to five sticks of dynamite which he had placed against the wall, when he was shot by Warden Tynan.

SIR W. VAN HORNE RETIRES

Will Still Retain Connection With the C.P.R.

Sir William C. Van Horne, since 1898 chairman of the board of directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, has retired from the chairmanship, which he characterizes as an 'office not useful, and hardly ornamental.' He will still continue to be a member of the board, however.

Sir William Van Horne came to the C.P.R. as general manager at the end of 1881; was made vice-president and general manager in 1884, and succeeded Lord Mount Stephen to the presidency in 1888. Sir William retired from the presidency in 1898 and was succeeded by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy.

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.

BULLER — At 222 Wright avenue, Toronto, on April 25, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Buller, a son.

CROMBIE — At Kingsbury, Que., on April 20, 1910, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Crombie.

DAFOE — At Winnipeg, on April 23, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Dafoe, a daughter.

EDWARDS—To Mr. and Mrs. W. Edwards, 109 Laurier West, Ottawa, on April 24, 1910, a son.

HUBLY — At Ottawa, on April 28, 1910, to the Rev. A. B. and Mrs. Hubly, of Montreal, a daughter.

KENNY—At 'Thornvale,' Halifax, N.S., on April 26, 1910, to Colonel and Mrs. E. G. Kenny, a son.

MacLAREN — At Buckingham, on April 28, 1910, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Albert MacLaren. (Still born.)

MAYBEE—On April 24, 1910, to the wife of Arthur Maybee, manager Canadian Bank of Commerce, Brandon, Man., a daughter.

MILLER—On April 24, 1910, at Maternity Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Miller, 351 Clarence street, Ottawa, a daughter.

MORRISON — On April 24, 1910, at Glazertdene, St. Louis Road, Quebec, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Morrison, a daughter.

MUNROE — At St. Lambert, Que., on Tuesday, April 26, 1910, to the Rev. Wm. and Mrs. Munroe, a son.

MURRAY—On Sunday, April 24, 1910, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Murray, the Travancore Apartments, Cedar avenue.

RODGER — On April 24, 1910, in the City of Kingston, Ont., to Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Rodger, a daughter.

TOMALTY — On April 24, 1910, at 645 Clarke street, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. James Tomalty.

WILSON — On April 24, 1910, at No. 62 Berthelet street, twin sons to Mr. and Mrs. H. Wilson, jr.

MARRIED.

BAXTER — GOODFELLOW — At the Methodist Parsonage, Lennoxville, by the Rev. A. E. Sanderson, on April 29, 1910, Richard J. Baxter, of Marbelton, to Jennie, daughter of James Goodfellow, of the Township of Huntingdon.

FERGUSON — CRYSLER — At Delhi, Ont., on April 26, 1910, by the Rev. T. L. Armstrong, Mabel Gertrude, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Crysler, to Wm. Alexander Ferguson, of Grimsby.

HOWITT — SAUNDERS — At St. Thomas' Church, Toronto, on April 20, 1910, by the Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, assisted by the Rev. Hamilton Mockridge, Henry Orton Howitt, M.D., of Guelph, to Amy Brehaut, eldest daughter of Dyce W. Saunders.

KEITH—HUNTER—At the Manse, Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, on April 28, 1910, by the Rev. Arch. Bowman, Jas. Keith, St. Eustache, to Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. Hunter, Sanquhar, Scotland.

MAGEE — CAYLEY — On April 2y, 1910, at St. Simon's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. E. C. Cayley, assisted by the Rev. Johnson Snowdon, Hilda Marion, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Osmund Cayley, to Charles Delamere, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Magee, of Ottawa.

MASSEY — DELAHY — At Pembroke, Ont., by the Rev. F. G. Lett, on April 21, 1910, F. Vernon Massey, of Montreal, and Maxville, Ont., to Edna, second daughter of Mrs. Robt. Delahy, Pembroke.

RAINNIE—ANDREW — On April 23, 1910, at the home of the bride's uncle, Captain John Andrew Oakville, Ont., by the Rev. J. W. Magwood, Ethel Isabel, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Andrew, to Alexander Dunbar Rainnie, of Ashtabula, Ohio.

RINGROSE — HENRY — In McPhail Memorial Baptist Church, Ottawa, on April 26, 1910, by the Rev. W. F. Parker, Miss Mary (May) Maud Henry, daughter of Mrs. Eliza Henry, to John Lester Ringrose, both of Ottawa.

ROXBOROUGH — GUTHRIE — On April 26, 1910, at 414 Lisgar street, Ottawa, by the Rev. Mr. Turnbull, Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Mrs. Wm. Guthrie, to Frederick Charles, son of the late Thomas Roxborough.

VAN ALLEN — BOWER — At Holy Trinity rectory, Ottawa, on April 26, 1910, by the Rev. F. W. Squire, B.A., J. Albert Van Allen, of Winchester, to Alice Winnifred Bower, of Ottawa.

WATERS — LAWRENCE — On Saturday, April 30, 1910, at the Marble Collegiate Church, New York, by the Rev. David James Burrell, D.D., Emma Jane Lawrence, eldest daughter of James Lawrence of Stone Henge, Sask., to Daniel Waters, of 78 Madison avenue, Toronto.

WILLSON — CAMPBELL — On April 26, 1910, at the residence of her father, 82 Fourth avenue, the Glebe, Ottawa, by the Rev. Mr. Milne, Edith M. M., younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Campbell, to Mr. Norman K. Willson, of the Royal Mint, and Sergeant-Major of the 23rd Field Battery, elder son of the late H. T. Willson, Esq., of St. Catharines.

DIED.

BALLER — At 240 St. John street, Quebec, on April 25, C. J. Baller, senior.

BOLTON — At Melbourne, Que., on April 23, 1910, Ann Hall, widow of the late Thomas H. Bolton, aged 74.

BLUNDSTONE — At Sleaford, Lincolnshire, England, on April 16, 1910, Elizabeth, relict of the late William Blundstone, aged 68 years.

Interred in Sleaford Cemetery. For many years a resident of Montreal.

BYRD—At Milby, Que., on April 27, 1910, Mrs. Theodosia Byrd, daughter of the late Peter Powers, of Milby, Que.

CHALONER — In Quebec, on April 26, 1910, at the age of 79 years, Celina DuBerger, widow of H. J. Chaloner.

CONNELL—Suddenly, at Boston, on April 26, 1910, Ernest W. Connell, late of Montreal.

CONNELLY — On April 28, 1910, aboard the SS. 'Gaspesien,' at the age of 89 years, Henry Connelly, aforetime factor of the Hudson Bay Co., residing at Mont Louis, County of Gaspé.

COWAN—On Saturday morning, April 30, 1910, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Gaunt, 4263 Dorchester street, Annie Rutherford, widow of the late John Cowan, in her 83rd year.

DAVIDSON — On April 27, 1910, at his late residence, 122 Bleecker street, Toronto, after a lingering illness, Robert L., beloved husband of Jessie Davidson, aged 45 years.

ENGLISH — At the Toronto General Hospital on April 26, 1910, of pneumonia, Edwin Taylour English, barrister-at-law.

FISK — On April 27, 1910, at the Western Hospital, in this city, Mrs. C. O. Fisk, of Abbotsford, Que.

FORD — At Portneuf, Que., on April 22, 1910, Peter Ford, paper manufacturer, aged 80 years.

HAY — At his late residence, No. 700 Echo Drive, Ottawa, George Hay, in his 88th year.

HIBBARD—At St. Andrew's East, on Monday, April 25, 1910, Sarah Cameron, wife of the late W. R. Hibbard, in her 80th year.

HOLLAND — At Port Hope, Ont., on April 22, 1910, of pneumonia, Richard H. Holland, barrister, in his 73rd year. Police magistrate of Port Hope for 38 years.

JACKSON — At Lac Ouiment, on April 27, 1910, Gordon G. Jackson (late of Edmonton), in the twenty-ninth year of his age.

LAMARCHE — In this city, at the age of 61, on April 28, 1910, Jean Baptiste Adolphe Lamarche, M.D., and professor of obstetrics at Laval University.

MACDONALD — At County Buildings, Linlithgow (the house of her son-in-law, John Macrae), on April 13, 1910, Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Ninian Finlayson, of Auchtertyre and Ardelve, Lochalsh, and widow of John Macdonald, of Maryburgh, Rossshire, Scotland, aged 97.

MacLAREN—Suddenly, at Buckingham, on April 28, 1910, Lilian Edith, wife of Albert MacLaren, in her 39th year.

MALLORY — At Lennoxville, Que., on April 20, 1910, Mary Jane MacDougall, wife of Simeon Mallory, aged 72 years and 5 months.

MALLORY — At Lennoxville, Que., on April 26, 1910, Simeon Mallory, aged 77 years and 5 months.

McDONELL — Entered into rest, at Mayfield, Williamstown, on April 22, 1910, Alexander Cameron McDonell, in his 85th year.

Toronto papers please copy.

McKILLOP — At Inverness, Que., on April 23, 1910, Mary McKillop (Auntie Mary), a native of Arran, Scotland, aged 86 years and 16 days.

NASH — At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on April 24, 1910, Leonard Nash, aged 15.

PARHAM—At Bathurst, Ont., on April 22, 1910, Jessie Maclaren, widow of the late Charles Parham, in her 67th year.

PERCIASIPE — On April 24, 1910, at the Grace Dart Home, of tuberculosis, Francesco Perciasipe, aged 20, a native of Calabra, Italy.

PHILLIPS—Died on board SS. 'Vigilancia' coming from Nassau, Mrs. Chas. S. J. Phillips.

POLSON — At Galt, Ont., on April 28, 1910, John Polson, aged 87.

REDMOND — At the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. G. C. Ferrier, South Mountain, Ont., on April 22, 1910, Harriet Jane Mansell, widow of the late John Redmond, of Lansdowne, Ont., in her 76th year.

RICHARDS — At Vancouver, B.C., on April 23, 1910, Stephen O., youngest son of the late Sir William B. Richards.

ROBINSON—At the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hollis Hitchcock, Massawippi, Quebec, on April 23, 1910, Mrs. Cynthia R. Robinson, widow of the late John Robinson, aged 88 years.

Interment took place at the Cemetery at Ayer's Cliff, Quebec, on April 25th.



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50c A WEEK will pay for the guaranteed Rochdale machine fitted with full ball bearings, new self-threading automatic vibrating shuttle, automatic front and back tension, automatic bobbin winder, positive self-winding take up and other features not found in higher priced machines. All machines finished in finest quarter cut oak. None better made. Prices $19.50 and $29.00. Agents charge $35.00 and $35.00. Ten days' free trial to honest people anywhere in Canada. Send postcard for circular "B."

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MARIA MONK'S AWFUL DISCLOSures of Convent Life, 50c; Life of King William III., 25c; Paul Bert's Jesuit Morals (abridged), 10c; Rise and Fall of Priestcraft, illustrated, (written by me 20 years ago, when I was a Presbyterian), 10c, only 30 copies left; Man vs. the State, by Herbert Spencer, an exposure of the fallacy of Socialism, 25c; Phases of Faith, by Francis Newman (Cardinal Newman's brother, who took the other road), 25c; Renan's Life of Jesus, 25c; The Apostles, by Renan, 25c; The Scottish Clans and Tartans, $1.00. All sent postpaid on receipt of prices quoted. Also Job Lots of Books, Magazines, and Pamphlets, to the retail value of $12.00 for $1.00, by express. NORMAN MURRAY, 246 St. James street, Montreal.

BOOKS ON POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables, etc. Book catalogue free. MORGAN'S PET STOCK SUPPLY HOUSE, London.

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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.

HONEY-BEES WANTED. CASH Paid. Write, F. A. ALLEN, Philipsburg East, Que.

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.

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IMPORTED ENGLISH (UP-TO-DATE) seed potatoes, second year's growing, good croppers, 75 cents per bag delivered on track, G.T.R. W. BARKER King P.O., Ont.

SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO-GROWN Alsike Seed (Government Standard), $13 per 100. Bags free. Will send sample if desired. M. WALKER, Florence, Ont.

STRAWBERRIES, DAHLIAS, Annuals, Bedding and Vegetable Plants. Catalogue free; 25c brings five beautiful plants, worth 60c, postpaid. W. S. PERRIN, Newmarket, Ont.

IF INTERESTED IN GROWING Strawberries, send for my catalogue. It's free. Tells how to grow them. JOHN DOWNHAM, Strathroy, Ontario.

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EXPERIENCED MACDONALD COLlege man, wants work on pig or poultry farm. Write, giving full particulars as to salary, work, etc., to Box 48, 'Witness' Office.

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THE ROBERT REFORD CO. Limedit,

Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Portland, Me.

SECORD — At Kincardine, Ont., on April 24, 1910, Solomon Secord, M.D., in the 76th year of his age.

SHERWOOD, —At 622 Bronson avenue, Ottawa, on April 29, 1910, Isabella Penelope, widow of the late Edward Sherwood, in the 85th year of her age.

SPIER—Suddenly, on May 1, 1910, at 21 Aird Ave., Maisonneuve, James L. Spier, in his forty-sixth year.

TILLEY — Suddenly, at Toronto, on April 19, 1910, Samuel Leonard Tilley, son of the late Rev. Wm. Harrison Tilley, in his 34th year.

WARD—At Birchton, Que., on April 25, 1910, Wm. Spaulding Ward, aged 72 years.

WHITSON — On Thursday, April 28, 1910, at his late residence, 73 Borden street, Toronto, James Whitson, beloved husband of Ann Gilbraith Field, aged 79 years and 10 months, formerly of St. Mary's, Ont.

IN MEMORIAM.

DOWNIE—John A. Downie, only and dearly loved son of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Downie, died in this city on April 29, 1954, aged 20 years and 7 months. 'Thy will be done.'

FROOD—In loving memory of Donald Frood, sr., who died on May 1 1908, at his home in Horton, Renfrew County, Ont.

PATERSON — In loving remembrance of Mrs. Robert N. Paterson who died at Windsor Mills, Que., on Saturday, May 4, 1907.

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BLACK LANGSHANS WILL WORK wonders in your flock. Eggs, $3 dozen. GLENLOAH FARM, Office, 396 Yonge street, Toronto.

EGGS FROM WHITE ROCKS, WHITE Wyandottes, White Orpingtons, White Leghorns; prize winners; $1.00 per setting. Choice White Wyandotte Cockerels cheap. E. A. CARSWELL, Grafton, Ont.

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CANADA'S BEST BARRED ROCKS For sale, bred from New York and Boston prize winners. My birds were winners at late leading Canadian shows. Eggs, $2, $3 and $5 per 15. THOS. ANDREW, Pickering, Ont.

S. C. W. LEGHORN AND R.C.B. Leghorn eggs, for hatching, from best of stock; $1.00 per 15. WILLIAM CHARLTON, Ilderton, Ont.

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH; handsomest fowl in existence, and good layers; eggs, $2.00 per setting of fifteen. WM. BROWN, Florist, Dundas, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING — NO. 1 Pen, White Wyandottes, Vaut strain, 9½ lb., $15 cockerel heads this pen. No. 2 is Maatin strain; Grand Snow white cockerel heads this pen. No. 2 is Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds; McDonald strain; Red Cloud heads this pen; $1.50 setting; 2 settings, $2.50. H. E. BECKWORTH, Fesserton, Ont.

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